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THE STATE CONVENTION.

RENOMINATION OF THE WHOLE STATE TICKET.

VERBATIM REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS—ADDRESSES BY MESSRS. POMEROY, MORGAN, AND CONKLING—GREAT ENTHUSIASM AND HARMONY—NO CONTESTED SEATS—ALL THE NOMINATIONS MADE BY ACCLAMATION—A PLATFORM IN FAVOR OF SPECIE PAYMENTS, OF COURSE—THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS STRONGLY INDORSED.

Exclusively from Special Reports by Our Own Short-hand Writers.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Opera-house filled rapidly after 10:30 A. M., and by the hour for the call of the convention the body of the house was crammed. Judge Robertson, of Westchester, took the stage promptly at the hour of 11. The proceedings then began, and were conducted in the following manner:

Judge ROBERTSON—Gentlemen, by the direction of the State Committee I now call this convention to order. Gentlemen, what is your pleasure?

Gen. KNAPP, of Cayuga—I move you, Sir, that Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy, of Utica, be temporary Chairman of this convention.

The question was put by Judge Robertson to the convention and carried by acclamation.

Hon. William A. Darling and Hon. Chas. P. Easton, of Albany, were appointed a committee to escort Mr. Pomeroy to the chair. On making his appearance on the platform he was received with great enthusiasm. He said:

SPEECH OF HON. THEODORE M. POMEROY.

Gentlemen of the Republican State Convention of 1874, I thank you sincerely for the compliment paid me by calling on me to preside over your temporary organization. I am, constitutionally, too lazy to seek responsibility, and a little too proud to shirk it, and, therefore, I find myself in the embarrassing position of accepting the place without the preparation that on your account was due to it. Some appropriate remarks upon the general situation of the party and of political issues might have been proper upon this occasion, but I am sure you will forego them, considering that we are not obliged to devote a day to the making of speeches, to damn with faint praise disappointed candidates, nor to make up tripartite agreements in order on the morrow to proceed to business and place a ticket before the people for election. [Applause.] We have no Canal Ring to conciliate with any Tammany Ring. [Applause.] Nor have we any extraneous liberal element to grease and digest before we can proceed to business. [Laughter.] Fortunately for us and for the country, there stands at least one political organization, and I can say there is but one, in these United States, cemented by the conflicts of fifteen years, which can send into a State and into a national convention delegates representing a party which is a unit in its principles, and which has but one desire in the election of its candidates, and that is to secure the utmost harmony and strength to the party at the election. [Applause.] Now at the convention at Syracuse last week they paid the action of the Republican State Convention held two years ago a very handsome compliment. It was said then we had placed in nomination for the Gubernatorial office a man so old in years, and so infirm, that before the term of his office must have passed over, the Master would come, and he would be gathered to his fathers. [Laughter.] But the old patriarch is stronger to-day than he was then, [cheers,] and believing at last that strength no longer rested in the young men, but in the old, and following the example of two years ago, they have sought out the oldest inhabitant in their party—so old that I, who am advancing into middle life, considered him a veteran before I began. They have selected one as their standard bearer as like Gen. Dix as possible in the purity of his personal life, and in his knowledge of business and of political affairs. But there the comparison ends. If there is a Democrat who is a Pharisee among Democrats, it is Samuel J. Tilden. The people won't support him, simply because he is a Democrat, and they know he is a Democrat, and believes in it. If he was like the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, whom the Liberals furnished as his colleague on the ticket; if he had his usefulness and versatility, he could change his principles as easily as he could change his pantaloons. [A laugh.] But Samuel J. Tilden to change—never. That nomination represents the old Bourbon Democracy, as it existed before the rebellion began; as it existed in 1840, in 1856, in 1860, in 1862, in 1864, and as it exists to-day. A Democracy that forgets nothing and learns nothing. Why the Syracuse Convention, in its material, in its political, influences in the direction of its policy, was a convention of the same men that, in 1860, when that apostle of Democracy who had been placed in the Presidential chair—James Buchanan—proclaimed to these United States, that while he considered the doctrine of State rights had been pushed to that extreme that there was danger of secession, yet unfortunately there was no power within the Federal Government to coerce a sovereign State. Has Samuel J. Tilden, or have the men who sat with him in Syracuse last week, ever uttered a word of penitence, ever uttered a word of contrition, for the principles and the policy of the Democratic Party in 1860? It was the same men that met in Tweddle Hall, in Albany, and ratified the sentiments of that treasonable message of James Buchanan. Learning nothing in 1864, while yet an armed rebellion was in full force, while a million of our people, our friends and brethren, were in the field, fighting as men never fought before, for the integrity and maintenance of their country; while money was flowing in torrents to meet the expenses of this vast war; these same men, in solemn convention at Chicago, declared the war for the preservation of the Union a failure, and nominated a candidate for the Presidency whose only recommendation was that he organized defeats. They proclaimed against a more energetic prosecution of the war in glittering generalities, which, when reduced to ordinary language, meant that instead of bayonets and swords and strength, that the war on our side thereafter was to be prosecuted with a spade in the one hand and with an olive branch in the other. In 1868, you recollect the farce perpetrated by the same men, upon a platform as bad as that of 1864, and the trickery by which Mr. Seymour was nominated as candidate of the Democracy for President. Finally, in 1872, the party which ought to have died in 1860, and for all useful purposes was dead, abandoned its organization and accepted poor Greeley as its candidate for the Presidency with—what was the other name? [A voice—Brown.] Yes, a man by the name of Brown, from Missouri. [Laughter.] It may perhaps seem ungenerous thus to deal with the Democratic Party, and yet there is a serious phase to it. Why, when you come to talk over the platform of Syracuse, the financial planks of which are virtually taken from the Republican Party, and come down to those platitudes which you always find in the platforms of these Conventions, and reduce them to English that men can read, what do they amount to? What are the charges brought against the Republican Party? Fortunately, in the State of New-York there are no great underlying principles of administration upon which parties are divided. It is principally upon national issues, and upon the character of the men by whom our State Government shall be administered. Now, Gov. Hoffman is a gentleman; he is an honorable man, and yet in 1868 there was a manifesto issued by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who happened to be Samuel J. Tilden, asking the country to send in early the probable result of the election, and the returns came in so early that when the vote of the City of New-York was counted, the lamented John A. Griswold was counted out, and John T. Hoffman counted in. It may have been all right, but the surroundings were all wrong, and what was the result? I say Gov. Hoffman was an honorable man, and yet when John A. Dix, and our present Controller [illegible]

abstraction of $6,500,000 from the Sinking Fund of the State of New-York, because the Democrats dare not go before the people and demand the imposition of taxation to carry out their purposes and their illegal expenditures. And yet to-day one of the accusations against the Republican Party is extravagance in taxation. Admit it, and why is it extravagant? Because, as honest men, they were obliged to levy a special tax of 3½ mills, and collect it from the people as a State tax, to make good the sacred sinking fund stolen during the four years of Democratic legislation. [Applause.] And yet they talk of extravagant taxation! If there is extravagance, it is with them. We admit the taxation, but we admit it as a public necessity to replenish the public funds which they abstracted; and if we acted upon their principle we might have stolen the other nine millions in the fund and avoided taxation altogether. Now, gentlemen, fortunately, there is at least one merit in the Republican Party which they will admit, and that is, not perfection—it is administered, as all human affairs are administered, by men of human infirmities—but it does claim to act upon a plane of high moral and political principles and convictions. It never is afraid to divulge, to itself nor to the people, its acts, nor the principles by which its acts are guided. Now, gentlemen, if you will indulge me another word or two, though no doubt I have spoken longer than I intended to, in regard to our national politics—We are told that the Republican Party has already fulfilled the issues upon which it was founded. The Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor assigns as a motive for his recent action that the issues upon which the Republican Party was organized have been settled. Is not this the most honorable testimony to bear by any man to any party or to any nationality, that it has triumphantly achieved all that it set out to achieve? And yet all that the Republican Party set out to achieve in 1856 is but the smallest item in the great history of events, which will hereafter be recorded in its favor. [Applause.] All it sought to do was simply to prevent the encroachment of slavery into the Territories of the United States. That was its aim, and that was its ambition. That was its object, and it was already accomplished long before Dorsheimer accepted his commission of United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New-York. And yet his conscience never twinged when he held the office for eight years, acquiescing in all the subsequent events which swallowed up and made insignificant the single issue upon which the Republican Party was organized. The Republican Party fulfilled its mission, just as a child fulfills its mission of childhood; but through manhood and old age it shall also successfully and triumphantly meet and dispose of all the issues which, one after another, may arise out of the issues which have preceded it. The gushing Littlejohn, with his impetuous nature, is a little more broad. He stood, it seems, down to 1872, like a hero, through a Congressional election, at the hands of Republicans. He indorsed it to 1872, but no longer, because the Republican Party had become recreant to all its trusts, and he saw in the future what the New-York *Herald* saw—Cæsarism. [A laugh.] He could not tolerate this monster Grant any longer. Now he has acquired the dialect of Democracy, and Grant is a monster; and this is just the same language as was applied to Mr. Lincoln during his administration. All through Mr. Lincoln's administration these were the shafts that were hurled at him. It was "the monster Lincoln," all through; and so with Gen. Grant. The choicest expressions of Democracy are dished up for his benefit. Now in regard to Gen. Grant, I know he is a terrible man, especially to an enemy. [Cheers.] If there is any trouble between Gen. Grant and the people it is within the power of the latter to ameliorate it. The Democracy has it in its power to correct any abuses that may arise in the doings of the General Government; but before so doing it should first correct its own abuses, the numerous abuses existing within its own party. [Applause.] The Democracy, unfortunately, has enough of trouble of its own at the present hour. [Laughter and applause.] Now I don't want to tread on forbidden ground; I am so long out of politics that I don't well know how to make a politic speech, and therefore my friends, the Democrats, will excuse me if I speak a little that is not very pleasing about them. I like to talk straight, and I have been in the habit of calling things by their right names. I don't see any reason why Mr. Littlejohn should see any more obstacles remaining in the way of Gen. Grant's nomination two years hence than he did two years back. He is not a tyrant or a monster. I will make this suggestion to Mr. Littlejohn, and to those who think like him. It is proper for political parties to act properly for political purposes. If they had among them a man who was eligible in every sense of the word to comply with the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and if he was running for a third term, and if I believed him to be true and faithful to his party and country, I can tell them that I would not feel like doing anything to prevent it. [Applause.] I don't believe in lying, and giving stale and stolid excuses about reconstruction and the like. I believe in all proper action by the Congress of the United States in reference to the constitutional amendments, in the national acceptance of the verity of the national debt and of its payment in coin. [Applause.] I believe in a close adherence to the tariff of the United States as it stands to-day; in the discarding of Samuel J. Tilden and Horatio Seymour, [applause,] and placing in nomination candidates who will stand by and adhere tenaciously, and with patriotic fervor, to the principles of the constitutional amendments. I tell you, gentlemen, if the Democracy were to adopt such a platform, based purely upon constitutional grounds, the Republican Party would have to waken up to the contest in a strong national political fight. If they don't do so, then, as Gen. Grant was elected on two occasions by the Republican Party, so may he be renominated and re-elected a third time. Just as Gen. Grant was nominated two years past, so may he be renominated two years hence. The people will not allow any party humbuggery and treachery. They mean that the constitutional amendments shall be observed in the letter and the spirit. Now, then, what is the situation in the Southern States to-day? Gen. Grant has been called upon to interfere in reference to the preservation of the rights of the States. Some people of the Democratic side believe that Gen. Grant's interference has been unnecessary. What has his interference amounted to? It simply amounted to interference for the suppression of the Kuklux, who had caused so much trouble, and for the preservation of order in Louisiana. The President came before Congress and said frankly and cordially, "Now, gentlemen, if you deem this a political action calling for my interference, I pledge myself, as I have in all other circumstances, to carry out your wishes to the very letter, and in the very spirit in which you enact them in reference to the Kellogg Government in Louisiana." Now, gentlemen, is that the way that a wicked Executive will deal with a free people? The whole question was before them, and Congress said, we will leave it in the hands of the Executive, and we will take no action upon it. He has proved himself true to his word, as he is an honest man. There is to-day a *de facto* and *de jure* government in the State of Louisiana, and the people of these United States will sustain him in sustaining that Government, until the people see fit to set up another constitutional one in its place. Now every man that knows anything of human nature knows that the only way to bring on the affiliation of the freedmen of the South with the other native citizens is to give them the rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution and the laws. They can be free of all carpet-baggers and adventurers just as soon as they please. We take no pride or pleasure in them, but the freedmen have a right to like carpet-baggers better than the old people just as they please. The constitutionality of the Government will, however, under all circumstances be preserved. If they cannot learn common sense, they must submit to the condition of things which it is only right they should have in their State as well as in all other States. Gentlemen, I thank you very much for the favor you have conferred on me. [Applause.] What is the next pleasure of the meeting?

Gen. SHARPE, New-York—I nominate John A. Gleddens, of Orleans; James R. Davis, New-York, and George C. Irwin, St. Lawrence, as temporary Secretaries of this convention.

It was so ordered.

A DELEGATE—I propose that a committee of gentlemen from each judicial district be appointed on credentials. Another delegate—Mr. Chairman, the roll has not yet been called, and I submit that that is the first business in order.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll, and requested the delegates as [illegible]

[illegible]

gressional Districts select gentlemen to represent them in the State Committee for one year.

The motion was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

After roll call,

Mr. VAN WYCK, New-York—I move that the roll of delegates, as just read by the Secretary, stand as the roll of delegates for the convention, as there appear to be no contested seats.

Carried.

Mr. HUSTED, Westchester—I move that a Committee of sixteen, consisting of two from each judicial district, be appointed on permanent organization.

Carried.

Judge EDWARDS PIERREPONT, New-York—I move that the Chairman appoint a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of two from each district, and that all resolutions offered be referred to that committee without debate.

Carried unanimously.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Queens—In connection with the motion regarding the Committee on Resolutions, which has been passed, I have a resolution to offer, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State, proposed by a committee of eminent citizens, equally representing both political parties, and approved by two successive Legislatures, containing salutary provisions for the prevention of corruption and bribery at the polls, and among officials; against special and unequal legislation; for the limitation of public indebtedness for private purposes; for the security of the deposits of the people in the savings banks, and for the prevention of fraudulent claims against the State, be commended to the careful consideration and earnest support of the people of the State.

Judge DITTENHOEFER, New-York—The German Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York, at its meeting held at headquarters Sept. 4, 1874, resolved to request the Republican State Convention to declare in its platform in favor of the repeal of the Sunday laws, and against the exemption of church property from taxation.

Under the rule the resolution, without being read, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. ANGELL, Westchester—I beg to offer the following resolution:

Whereas, All the powers of all corporations within the State of New-York are derived from the people of the State of New-York, through their representatives in Legislature convened, and through the Executive Department; now be it

Resolved, by the Republican Party in the State of New-York, in convention assembled, That such corporations, having derived their powers from the people of the State of New-York, and having gained all the privileges which they enjoy therefrom, should be subject to the control of the Legislature of the State of New-York; and we pledge ourselves, as the representatives of the Republican Party in convention assembled, to protect and guard the people of the State of New-York against the encroachments of corporate powers conferred as aforesaid upon the private individual interests of the people of the State of New-York.

Mr. VAN NORT, New-York—I move that when the convention adjourns for recess it does so till 1:30 o'clock.

Mr. DELAFIELD SMITH, New-York—I move an amendment to make it 1 o'clock.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. FARR, New-York—I move it be 2 o'clock.

Carried.

The following committees were then named:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

First District.—Edwards Pierrepont, New-York; Isaac H. Bailey, New-York.
Second District.—E. M. Madden, Orange; B. Platt Carpenter, of Dutchess County.
Third District.—Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, and John M. Francis, of Rensselaer.
Fourth District.—William Andrus, of Franklin, and Orange Ferris, of Warren.
Fifth District.—William J. Bacon, of Oneida, and Hon. Hugh Smith, of Jefferson.
Sixth District.—William L. Bostwick, of Tompkins, and John B. Bowen, of Broome.
Seventh District.—William B. Woodin, of Cayuga, and John H. Camp, of Wayne.
Eighth District.—C. P. Vedder, of Cattaraugus, and William H. Morrill, of Wyoming.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

First District.—Thomas Murphy, of New-York, and George M. Van Nort, of New-York.
Second District.—James W. Husted, of Westchester, and A. J. Perry, of Kings.
Third District.—A. W. Thomas, of Greene, and James Van Vechten, of Schoharie.
Fourth District.—Daniel Peck, of St. Lawrence, and George H. Stewart, of Saratoga.
Fifth District.—James J. Belden, of Onondaga, and Archibald C. McGowan, of Herkimer.
Sixth District.—James H. Graham, of Delaware, and Charles Bradley, of Tioga.
Seventh District.—George W. Jones, of Seneca, and Edward A. Frost, of Monroe.
Eighth District.—Peter D. Walter, of Niagara, and William McKinstry, of Chautauqua.

The convention then adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

After recess the Secretary announced that he had received telegrams from W. L. Bostwick, R. G. Sawyer, Sumner Baldwin, and W. H. Emerson.

Gen. JAMES W. HUSTED, of Westchester, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: On behalf of the Committee on Permanent Organization, I beg leave to submit that your committee recommend that the permanent Chairman of this Convention shall be Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, of New-York. [Cheers.] They further recommend that the following gentlemen shall be the Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Convention:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

First District—George Opdyke, of New-York, and Robert B. Boyd, of New-York.
Second District—David W. Travis, of Westchester, and Ludovic Bennett, of Kings.
Third District—Thomas Cornell, of Ulster, and C. V. R. Luddington, of Sullivan.
Fourth District—Nathan Lapham, of Clinton, and F. A. Johnson, of Warren.
Fifth District—R. H. Morehouse, of Oneida, and Thomas S. Mott, of Oswego.
Sixth District—Charles J. Langdon, of Chemung, and J. W. Lyon, of Schuyler.
Seventh District—J. B. Morey, of Livingston, and C. S. Lincoln, of Ontario.
Eighth District—Eli Webster, of Orleans, and Robert G. Stewart, of Erie.

SECRETARIES.

First District—Henry C. Robinson and James W. Farr, of New-York.
Second District—Theodore J. Coggswell, of Queens, and Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam.
Third District—L. A. Tyler, of Columbia, and Peter B. King, of Washington.
Fourth District—J. D. Forster, of Fulton, and A. B. Hepburn, of St. Lawrence.
Fifth District—John Wells, of Onondaga, and George B. Sloan, of Oswego.
Sixth District—E. M. Johnson, of Otsego, and Luke Dickson, of Broome.
Seventh District—Anson S. Wood, of Wayne, and Martin Allen, of Seneca.
Eighth District—Charles N. Reed, of Genesee, and Henry McClintock.

The report was adopted with cheers.

Hon. George Opdyke, of New-York, and Judge Fisher, of Montgomery, were appointed a committee to escort the permanent Chairman to the platform.

ADDRESS OF GOV. MORGAN.

Gov. MORGAN, who was received with cheers, spoke as follows:

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION: Before entering upon the duties for which this convention is assembled, I desire to make my warmest acknowledgment for the great honor conferred upon me by this assembly in calling on me to occupy the chair. Although repeatedly chosen by the people, and by the people's representatives, to some of the most gifted offices in the State, of which I shall ever think with grateful recollection, it has not before been my great privilege to preside at a State Convention. I shall, therefore, rely upon your aid, which I have no doubt will be cheerfully accorded. [Applause.] A Republican Convention, even in the smallest State of the Union, is always an occasion of political interest; but the greatest public interest centres in the State Convention of the dominant party in the State of New-York. Your assembling to-day, gentlemen, is for high purposes, not only to review the past, but also for the laying down of a complete and perfect little chart for the guidance, the honor, and for the best interests of the people of the State, without regard to parties, or to party names. Nor is this all. Candidates are to be named who are to hold the keys and to carry the flag for the next two years. All the people will not be guided by your chart or support your candidate; nevertheless your duty is none the less for all. It is now more than a quarter of a century since our present Constitution was adopted. Time has changed, and the conditions of affairs have rendered necessary amendments of that instrument. For three or four years steps have been taken for the correction of the evil, which steps have had the sanction of representatives from the two great political parties. The amendments relate to important subjects, and are to be a safeguard to the people at the election next November. They have been carefully considered, and are supposed to meet the approval of a large majority of the people. Yet, strange to say, the Democrats who assembled at Syracuse last week entirely ignored all these proceedings. They made no reference whatever to the proposed amendments, either in their resolutions or their speeches at the convention. I am at a loss to understand all this, unless upon the hypothesis that in the great haste of the delegates to take possession of the affairs of the National Government they quite forgot those of the State. [Great applause.] Similar action to-day by this convention on the amendments to the Constitution would be more than a misfortune. [Applause.] Without intending to anticipate the action of the Committee on Resolutions, I trust I may be excused for saying that this convention will fully and completely discharge all its duties, and for expressing the hope that, among other results, it shall prepare the way for an early return to specie payments. [Applause.] Through proper action of the people and Congress that object may be speedily accomplished. [Applause.] The Democratic Convention called for such action as will produce a movement which will result in hurling from power "that tyrant Ulysses S. Grant." When Gen. Grant's term of office expires there will be no necessity of hurling him from power, for he has never lost an opportunity of showing his respect for the nation's laws. [Applause.] Why this severe handling of the President? Has he not discharged the duties of the executive office with marked good sense? Is not the Government of the United States respected and honored at home and abroad? Is not every transaction with foreign Governments adjusted properly and judiciously? Have we ever had a safer or more prudent Executive? [Applause.] Can a period be named when the Government of the United States of America was guided with more commanding ability, or was ever more respected by the nations and Governments of the Old World than at this very moment? Look around. Have our people been ever, with few exceptions, more prosperous and happy? Of the State Administration it is unnecessary to speak. Ever faithful, energetic, and impartial—not more than a ripple of complaint made. On my way to this Convention THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Monday came into my hand, containing an article copied from the Albany *Evening Journal*. From it is seen that when our present Governor came to power, just two years ago, there was a deficiency of six and one-half millions of dollars in the sinking fund for the payment of the public debt. How the deficiency was produced Gov. Dix explained in his message to the Legislature. He says:

"During the last two years sums were voted by the Legislature for various objects, and because the current revenues were insufficient. Deficiencies to the amount of more than six millions accrued and were left to be provided for by the succeeding Legislature. I believe it to be a just and salutary rule that no appropriation of money should be made without providing simultaneously the means of payment. No better safeguard could be found against extravagant and inconsiderate legislation; for it is hardly to be supposed that a legislative body would have the recklessness to run the State in debt by wasteful expenditures, and incur the additional odium of laying taxes upon the people to defray them. The money thus voted for appropriations in excess of the taxes was supplied by taking it from the sinking fund, which had been set apart for the payment of the debt, thus creating the deficiency."

This was followed by another communication to the Legislature, at the commencement of the present year, of the same character. The people of the State will be glad to learn that in accordance with this policy, faithfully carried out, by Gov. Dix, Controller Hopkins says: "There is at present in the sinking fund for the redemption of the debt the sum of $15,000,000." When Gen. Dix came into the occupation of the Gubernatorial chair, there was less than one million in the fund, and now there are fifteen millions. When last the Democratic Party went out of office there was a deficiency of six million five hundred thousand dollars, and now, after two years of Republican administration, this deficiency is made up, and fifteen millions are now placed in the sinking fund, being the full amount required by law. [Applause.] I cannot, of course, say how this may appear to other people, but to my mind it is a remarkably interesting contrast. The letter concludes with the following paragraph: "Gentlemen, the canals of this State are of remarkably great value to us, and powerful in their effect, commercially speaking, upon some of the North western States." After diverging, he says: "Our State is assuming the aspect of one which possess unquestionable popular credit, so that her public securities will rank with those of the National Government." Looking upon the gentlemen of learning and wisdom assembled around me here to-day, I have to say that I believe there can be no step backward. Your proceedings will be harmonious; your platform will be devoted to the interests of the State; your nominations will be judicious; and when this Convention shall adjourn it will be to see that men of ability and merit and virtue are again placed in office. [Applause.]

THE NOMINATIONS.

Gen. SHARPE said: Mr. Chairman, I understand that the Committee of Resolutions have not yet ready their report. So as to facilitate the business of the convention, I rise for the purpose of moving that we now proceed to nominate a Governor of the State of New-York. It is fortunate for us to-day that by the presence of our presiding officer we are connected with the last great Republican Administration of the State of New-York, and so much the more shall we be honored by renominating to-day his Excellency John A. Dix. [Cheers.] I hope it will not be against the wishes of the convention for me to add that I move that the nomination of Gen. Dix be made by the acclamation of the convention. [Applause.]

Mr. CHAS. SPENCER, New-York—I second the motion of the gentleman from Ulster, and in addition to what he has said, would suggest that when the question is put the delegates rise.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, you hear the motion made by Gen. Sharpe, and seconded by Mr. Spencer. Are you ready for the question?

Amid cries of "question," the motion was put and carried unanimously, the whole body of delegates rising to their feet and cheering vociferously for some time:

Gen. BATCHELLER, of Saratoga—GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: For the past ten days my name has been somewhat extensively connected with an office to be nominated by this convention. I am sure the gentlemen assembled here are anxious and willing to supplement the action just taken by the completion of the entire ticket without further delay. [Cheers.] Before that is done, however, I desire to say to these gentlemen who have by their generous cordiality and unsolicited support brought my name actively into this canvass, that I am profoundly grateful, more than grateful, for their support. I recognize their different localities, their varied interests, and their peculiar and respectable personal character; for that support I feel eminently grateful and very proud indeed. I now, Mr. President, desire to name as the candidate of this convention for Lieutenant Governor a man who is well known to you all, and I hope his nomination will be adopted by acclamation. I therefore beg to nominate the present incumbent of the office of Lieutenant Governor, the brave soldier, Major Gen. John C. Robinson. [Cheers.]

STEWART L. WOODFORD, of Kings—MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Hearing that the name of my friend and brave and ardent comrade, Gen. Batcheller, was to be presented in connection with the nomination for the Lieutenant Governorship of the State, I came to the convention earnestly desiring to do all that lay in my power to further that nomination. Earnestly attached as I am to him, and still deeply respecting the gallant soldier and maimed comrade who to-day fills the Lieutenant Governorship, and in behalf of every friend of Gen. Batcheller throughout the State, I do cordially second the nomination of Major Gen. John C. Robinson. [Applause.]

The motion was carried unanimously, and cheers were given for Dix and Robinson.

D. M. WHITE, of Washington, said: It seems to me the disposition of the convention to nominate the ticket complete, and I rise for the purpose of putting in nomination the present incumbent of the Canal Commission of this State, Alexander Barkley. Of all the results that were accomplished in the great reform movement of 1871, none were of greater benefit to this State than the selection of the very men that were appointed to the control of the finances and the control of the public works of this State. Of the control of the finances we have the report which has been made by the Chairman of the convention, and it shows that to-day Controller Hopkins has been able to create a surplus in the sinking fund of $15,000,000, notwithstanding a deficiency of six millions left by their Democratic predecessors. A similar [illegible] has been obtained by the Superintendent of the canals. He has been [illegible]

running expenses for the whole three years of his administration for what it cost his Democratic predecessors to run it simply one year. [Applause.] The total expenses during the whole term of Commissioner Barkley for collecting tolls, &c., have been $1,000,300, and the expenses of the commission under the Democracy in 1870 were $1,250,000. Notwithstanding this economy in the management of the canals he has been able to increase their efficiency, so that on Champlain Canal boats can run of twenty tons greater burden than before. His expenses for 1874 are only $470,000, of which $25,000 were expended in moving the boats that were locked up by the premature Winter of last year, for which he received the unanimous thanks of those who were directly interested, and of the merchants all over the State. There is still another consideration, Mr. Chairman. This Canal Commissioner is not a purchasing nor a purchaseable agent of any railroad corporation that stretches its iron bands across this State, more numerous than the belts of Jupiter. I now move the unanimous nomination by acclamation of the Canal Commissioner.

Gen. DARLING, of New-York—I rise with great pleasure to second that nomination, and the Chair will pardon me if I trespass a few moments on the time of the convention to refer to the action of the convention three years ago when he was put in nomination. We in the City of New-York are especially interested in the proper administration of this important office, and when we find an honest man like Mr. Barkley we are pledged to his renomination, and, if it be made by this convention, it will be ratified by the people of the City of New-York, as well as of the whole State, and the people will prove at the polls that they recognize in him an honest man.

The motion was put, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman here announced that, believing that it would be gratifying to the convention as well as to Senator Conkling, who is at present in town, to have him come before the convention and address it, he (the Chairman) had sent the Senator an invitation, and expected that Mr. Conkling would be before them in a few minutes.

This announcement was received with loud and long-sustained cheering.

Mr. MORGAN, of Tioga—Mr. Chairman, I have great pleasure in nominating Thomas Kirkpatrick for State Prison Inspector. His integrity has been tested, and it is quite unnecessary for me to speak as to his character and qualifications.

The nomination having been duly seconded, the motion was put and carried unanimously.

Judge BACON, of Oneida—I move, Mr. Chairman, that we now proceed to the nomination of a Judge of the Court of Appeals in the person of Alexander S. Johnson. I take peculiar pleasure in mentioning his name because he is a boy of my own. [Laughter.] An old schoolmaster said that the foundation of Washington's glory was laid between his knees. [Uproarious laughter and applause.] I never had Mr. Johnson on my knees.

The conclusion of Mr. Bacon's speech was drowned in merriment, but it terminated by nominating, as a man of unquestionable honor, Alexander S. Johnson. The motion, like all its predecessors, was carried with enthusiastic unanimity.

Mr. VAN NORT, of New-York, here proposed three rousing cheers for Gen. Batcheller, which were given with a will.

G. HILTON SCRIBNER, of Westchester—I move, Mr. Chairman, with the approval of the Convention, that Hon. Roscoe Conkling be invited to address us.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, of New-York—I ask is the Committee on Resolutions prepared to report? If so we would like to hear them.

As the Committee on Resolutions was not yet ready to report, the delegates were asked to name their delegates to the State Central Committee. The following gentlemen were then declared members of the Republican State Committee:

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

First District—Stephen B. French, Sag Harbor.
Second District—Silas B. Dutcher, Brooklyn.
Third District—F. B. Fisher, Brooklyn.
Fourth District—David Williams, Greenpoint.
Fifth District—Austin Leake, New-York.
Sixth District—George Bliss, New-York.
Seventh District—Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.
Eighth District—Hugh Gardner, New-York.
Ninth District—Joel W. Mason, New-York.
Tenth District—William A. Darling, New-York.
Eleventh District—Edwin D. Morgan, New-York.
Twelfth District—William H. Robertson, Katonah.
Thirteenth District—A. A. Brush, Fishkill Plains.
Fourteenth District—E. M. Madden, Orange.
Fifteenth District—George H. Sharpe, Kingston.
Sixteenth District—John F. Smyth, Albany.
Seventeenth District—Gilbert Robertson, Jr., Troy.
Eighteenth District—Stephen Moffit, Dannemora.
Nineteenth District—S. P. Remington, Ogdensburg.
Twentieth District—G. H. Stewart, Watertown.
Twenty-first District—Ebenezer Blakeley, Otego.
Twenty-second District—W. C. Squire, Ilion.
Twenty-third District—Charles S. Symonds, Utica.
Twenty-fourth District—Alexander M. Holmes, Morrisville.
Twenty-fifth District—Horace Candee, Syracuse.
Twenty-sixth District—John M. Knapp, Auburn.
Twenty-seventh District—George Highland, Jr., Dansville.
Twenty-eighth District—Anson W. Knettles, South Lansing.
Twenty-ninth District—David Decker, Elmira.
Thirtieth District—Henry A. Glidden, Albion.
Thirty-first District—William H. Merrill, Warsaw.
Thirty-second District—James D. Warren, Buffalo.
Thirty-third District—C. V. Barse, Olean.

The Chair announced that Senator Conkling was not then present, and loud cries were given for Stewart L. Woodford.

REMARKS BY GEN. WOODFORD.

Gen. WOODFORD came forward and said:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, having last week been constrained by business circumstances beyond my control, that is by the need of my bank account, to resign my seat in Congress, I am compelled to be consistent and be resigned to your will and answer your call. We have gathered, as has been fittingly said, not so much to declare a platform and to present candidates, as to register the will of the people of the State of New-York, and the loyal and honest men of the Empire State have declared that John A. Dix is again to be the Governor of the Commonwealth of New-York. [Applause.] By your action to-day you have decided that the entire State ticket is to be re-elected. Your platform was made before you came here. It pulsates in every honest and loyal heart. It means simply obedience to the law, loyalty to the Union, honesty in the payment of the debt, protection of the humblest citizen the broad land over, and the continuance of loyal and honest men in the Administration of the State. [Applause.] I could add nothing more were I to talk an hour. You go from this convention to fire the heart of the State with the loyal and true spirit that is here. You go to crush pernicious teachings; to tell the laboring men that it is their interest that the finances of the country be placed upon an honest basis; that every dollar that is wrung by inflation or repudiation comes from the sweat of the working men; that the honest currency of the realm is gold; [applause;] that you intend, as soon as may be without disturbance of our great business interests, to return to that honest platform, and to pay every debt, public and private, in the gold that is the basis of the credit of the business world. [Applause.] You go from this convention to tell every man, whether in olden times he wore the rebel gray, or lived in the slave's hut, that under our Constitution and in our domain every man shall be protected in his rights, and that if rebellion dares raise its head in any State the power of the Federal Government shall crush it and maintain peace. I thank you for this too generous cordiality, and I bid you godspeed and hail you as victors of the coming conflict. [Applause.]

Senator COLE, of Orleans—I desire to move that the State Central Committee have the power, in case any vacancies may occur by death or otherwise, to fill these vacancies.

The motion was carried.

Senator Conkling here came upon the platform and was received with cheers.

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, I do not think that Senator Conkling desires any introduction to a Republican Convention. [Applause.]

Mr. CONKLING spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF SENATOR CONKLING.

I know not, Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, how to make a fit response to such a greeting. It would be a pleasure at any time to meet so many honored and cherished friends. It is a double pleasure to see such a body of the chosen and trusted representatives of a great and united party, meeting without strife or discord, to set forth sound and just principles, to select pure and able men for public trusts, and to organize a sure and sweeping victory. You are here as partisans and patriots, partisans, because you speak and act for a party; patriots, because in a free government [illegible]

parties are the best and safest means of molding the judgment of the majority into laws, and giving tone to public action. You are Republicans because you believe in the Republican Party, its patriotism, its courage, and its creed. You know its record thus far is the fairest and grandest in American history. You judge its future by its past. You cherish it as the guardian of the interests of all; and now, when grave and unsettled questions menace the nation, you unfurl once more the banner not yet old, but covered with inscriptions of many battles fought and won for country, liberty, and right. By that sign we shall conquer; the wise action of to-day will be ratified by the people, and among those who say amen will be more than two-thirds of the sober tax-payers and business men of this great State. One of the catch sayings of our opponents has long been that the mission of the Republican Party is ended, that its work was done when slavery and rebellion fell. Have you ever thought how senseless this cry is, now? Look abroad in the land, take up one by one the grave public questions, and tell me which one of them would be safe without the Republican Party and a Republican President. Look over the South, from the Border States to the Gulf—you see prostration, demoralization, discontent. These things are, in part, the inevitable effect of a vast sad war, a war forced on the nation, and brought on themselves by the white people of the South, misguided and deluded by the leaders of the Democratic Party. I say the existing troubles of the South came of war and its changes and havoc in part, and only in part. Much of the difficulty has more recent cause. The worst present woes of the Southern people come from the lamentable and suicidal course of men who have been freely forgiven by the nation for one of the bloodiest crimes in the book of time. When the armies of the South had surrendered, and the State Government had been again set up, no man, not even Jefferson Davis, was denied the right to vote. All could vote, all could take part in rebuilding their shattered interests; indeed, the fact that all could vote was a grievance to those who still hated the Union. There was another cause of complaint. By the votes of three-fourths of all the States, in their Legislatures, the ringleader who had taken and broken an oath besides committing treason, were not allowed to hold office till relieved by Congress; and let me here remind you that not one who asked to be relieved has ever been refused. But even this, even a postponement of the time when those who planned the rebellion might resume their places in Congress, was deemed an affront too grievous to be borne. Such at least was the pretext, and they set to work to make the worst of their local affairs. They refused to help, they refused to aid in electing reliable men to their Legislatures and to public office. They exerted themselves to deter capable men from accepting office or taking the part that citizens owe in a free government. Social ostracism, persuasion, and still worse means were brought to bear to prevent all who had sympathized with secession from joining in restoring order and prosperity in the reconstructed States. The avowed purpose was to leave everything to the carpet-baggers and the niggers, as they called the victims of their long opposition, in the hope that in this way they might bring such odium on the measures which had given the black loyalist the ballot, that political reaction at the North would again seat them in the places from which they had vaulted into rebellion, and make them again masters of the situation. Thus far the plot has failed. The North did not react. The Democratic Party reacted, a few sound men not Democrats reacted, a few honestly mistaken Republicans reacted, but the Republican Party bravely and steadfastly upheld the cause of humanity and fair play, and triumph in the idea that all men who stood by the flag in the dark hour, all who prayed or worked or fought on the nation's side, should wear the citizenship which has been saved and earned in battle by black as well as white. The obstinate obstruction policy of the Southern leaders, missing its aim, has wounded its inventors. Ignorant men, weak men, venal men have seized the opportunity to work their way into places of trust and power. Bad legislation, excessive taxation, unwise and profligate administration, with their trains of evil have ensued, and now what do we see? Do the authors of all this mischief relent? Is it proposed by lawful, peaceful means to right these wrongs? Not at all; but violence, bloodshed, and revolution are the attempted remedy. White leagues, Kuklux, and a war of races. These are the remedies, a sort of despotism tempered by assassination. Look at Louisiana's uncounted murders which have stained her soil since last July. What is the special complaint there? Why, that Kellogg was counted in as Governor, when in truth McEnery was elected. Suppose he was. We in New-York have known equal wrongs. It is an open secret now that John T. Hoffman was counted in as Governor, when John A. Griswold was elected. We did not know then that in two cities 30,000 were falsely added to the count, but we had far more conclusive evidence that Mr. Hoffman was not elected than has yet been discovered in the case of Mr. Kellogg. But we did not organize armed and masked bands to murder and to burn. We did not compel Federal, State, and county officers to resign on promise of sparing their lives, and then murder them in cold blood. We did not slay women and children by the light of their blazing homes. Finally, we did not seize by force the capital of the State, shoot down the Police, barricade the streets, and inaugurate a reign of terror on the ruins of the law. Yet all this has just happened in Louisiana. The tidings flashed through the land, and as on the ship all the men turned to the captain in the storm, so the nation turned to the President and asked: "Watchman, what of the night?" Promptly came answer from the firm soldier and quiet magistrate, who never yet blanched in the presence of danger, and never shirked a responsibility which was cast upon him. In few words he gave the insurgents five days to undo their work as far as their deeds could be undone, and at the same time he made such orders for the disposition of troops as gave a grim warning that at the end of five days the beak and claw of national power would tear in pieces the fabric of lawlessness and riot. This warning was enough. Rebels knew Grant. They did not wait for even a regiment. They were willing to take his word for it, and to stop if he would. Thirteen years before a Democratic President, had he been inspired by a like spirit, might have stayed the rising tide of revolution which deluged a continent with blood. Had Buchanan been Grant in 1860, and had Grant been Buchanan in 1874, the fate of both occasions might have been reversed. Had insurrection triumphed last week in Louisiana there is not a Southern State in which "White Men's Leagues," "a war of races," and a bloody grapple for the ballot-box and the State Government would not have been the order of the day. What would a Democratic President and the Democratic Party have done with the outbreak in New-Orleans? We have no Democratic President. That blessing in disguise has for some time been averted, and we are not likely soon to be stricken by it. But a Democratic Party we have, with all the modern improvements, and we know what that party has done about the flagrant overthrow of law in Louisiana and the massacres in Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, and elsewhere in the South. The Democratic Party met in State convention at Syracuse the day after the world knew what had occurred in New-Orleans and what the President had done. There was no hurry or want of time at Syracuse. Two days were leisurely spent in efforts to accommodate the matters in difference between those who described each other as members of "The Canal Ring" and "The Tammany or Tweed Ring," or some of the other Rings which seem to mottle or dapple that unique organization. A platform carefully conned, and reciting everything worthy of notice was adopted. It treats by number of fourteen different subjects. Nothing was too trifling to be remembered. Seven lines were devoted to the Liberals, but in all this long catalogue of resolves, is not one word of censure or even of regret for the fresh done murders and treason, not a syllable to strengthen the hands of lawful authority, or to stay resort to the torch, the bullet, and the blade. So far from this the President was denounced as a tyrant, and the convention applauded. This is what the Democratic Party did. A curious coincidence may be found in the fact that ever since the war, as often as events at the North seem to promise a reaction, or in other words, as often as there are signs of Democratic activity, or symptoms of possible success, the flickering lamp of treason and murder in the South flares up in the sockets. Standing in the presence of what now proceeds in the Southern States, will any thoughtful man say that "the mission of the Republican Party is ended"? Will any man say that a Republican Administration could now be spared? Next door to the matter of good order in the South

is another question, even yet more direct in its relations to the interest of every tax-payer in the land. I allude to claims on the Treasury for damage done in the war. Claimants and claim agents, a multitude which no man can number, are swarming in the South and at Washington with demands for the loss and destruction of cotton and other crops, of timber, buildings, and other property, and for the occupation of lands by the army during the war. It is proposed to get through Congress an act refunding the war tax laid on cotton in the early years of the rebellion. An organized attempt is to be made to have the State debts of the States lately in rebellion assumed by the United States. These and other raids on the Treasury are afoot. Who is to resist them? Would the Democratic Party do it? Look at the Democratic record in Congress. Our Southern representatives of all parties, as a rule, support every bill for Southern war claims, Northern Democrats do the like, and even Northern Republicans sometimes yield to the importunities of petitioners of questionable loyalty, whose cases appeal rather to sympathy than to law and justice. Bills have been passed not so important for the thousands they involved as for the precedents they set, opening a door for unnumbered others. When they reached the White House for Executive signature, had they found there a Democratic or Liberal President, think you they would have been vetoed? They have found a man not to be coaxed or trapped, and unless the bills fell within certain definite limits they have been vetoed. Finding the President a lion in the path, the engineers of these claims are baffled, and this relieves the pressure on Congress. But, remove the hand of a Republican President, and with the cat gone how the mice would play. James Monroe said the war damages claimed after the war of 1812 amounted to a greater sum than the cost of the war itself. The Congress of the day passed a compensation act, guarded carefully and narrowly, but finding the Treasury would be swamped, Congress quickly repealed it, and the nation sternly refused to listen to prayers for such relief. The havoc of the war of 1812 was a drop in the bucket when compared to the havoc of the war for the Union. There are many claims that may be paid to loyal sufferers, and paid by humane application of the principle of public law. I do not speak of such cases when I say that the liability of the nation for claims to be preferred from the South is to be a serious question in the future, and one which the nation will see to and settle in time, or will report at leisure. Look this subject in the face, and say whether "the mission of the Republican Party is ended;" say whether you would like to exchange GRANT for a Democrat. Look the question of finance in the face, and see whose mission is ended. In 1868 the national Democracy put out its latest declaration of principles; in 1872 it had no platform except "anything to beat GRANT." What are the financial principles of our opponents as recorded in 1868? They are nearly all comprised in a repudiation of the public debt. Repudiation is plainly written twice in this solemn statement of their views. First, the bonds which had been issued forever free from all taxation must, they said, be taxed; second, they said the public debt must not be paid in money, but only on non-interest paper promises to pay. Such was the mission of the Democratic Party in 1868, and so most Democrats understand it. Now in Indiana, Ohio, and Missouri, and other great States, the Democratic Conventions this year have again declared the same "mission." They are in favor of repudiation still, although since 1868, by an overwhelming vote in both Houses, Congress passed a law finally removing all doubt, if there ever was any doubt, about hard money being due to the nation's creditors. Democratic repudiation in 1868 was stamped out by the people in the election of that year, but its avowal by a great party has cost hundreds of millions in the high rates of interest we have paid, because of the distrust created in the money centres of the world. A railway company in Canada could borrow money at two-thirds the interest we paid. France, bleeding and fallen before Germany, could borrow on reasonable terms from those who would not lend to us at all, and all this because, notwithstanding our unequaled resources, repudiation was kept stalking like a spectre before the eyes of Amsterdam and London. But now, at Syracuse, the great financial "mission" of our Democratic friends is ended. I read in their platform these words, "Honest payment of the public debt in coin." [Applause.] "Sacred preservation of the public faith." The *only* applause which appears in the published platform was bestowed on this purely Republican sentiment. Here let me remind you is at last a square surrender in the State of New-York of one of the great issues of the century—the leading issue of the campaign of 1868—and with it is a declaration for specie payments and for gold and silver as the legal tender, and yet, in two-thirds of the States, Democracy flies the flag of inflation, and in States where Democracy is strongest of repudiation too. With a Democratic Administration at Washington what would be the financial condition now? I need not say that your ideas and mine were not held by all the Republicans in Congress. A majority of Republicans, yielding to arguments, some of which have been disproved by experience since, as they had always been refuted by experience before, joined with a majority of the Democrats in voting for a measure which would have caused violent contraction first, and large expansion afterward, and which, had it become a law, I believe would have entailed untold evils on us and those to come after us. Hurtful as this bill is generally regarded now, it was then borne on a flood tide of support in Congress, and in many of the States. All efforts to resist it in the Senate and the House were in vain. In vain did New-York, through her Governor and Legislature, protest against it. It passed, and its advocates followed it to the President to invoke his signature. He listened respectfully to all. He then set down plainly on paper every argument and apology in its favor. He read what he had written, and said, "This may be popular now, but it is not right or true," and then, with characteristic indifference to the effects which demagogues and phrasemongers study, he wrote within an hour the rugged veto message in which he disapproved the bill. But one word in the message was afterward altered. The immovable position of the President put an end to all schemes for watering the currency and launching us on a sea of paper money. The result was a measure which, if not wholly wise, at least was wise in two respects: First, it closed the open question of the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the $44,000,000 reserve; second, it stopped sectional complaints against the Eastern States. New-York, New-England, and some other States have more than their portion of bank currency, and this has long been complained of. The Senators from these States had repeatedly offered and voted to give up the excess whenever the deficient States would take it. Until the veto of the President it was thought by the advocates of more paper money that they could do better, but the veto, by making expansion impossible, induced a willingness to accept a redistribution of currency, and the act became a law. The event has proved, now that bank currency may be obtained by the West and the South, that really but little is taken or is likely to be taken in a series of years. Two dangerous questions, however, were settled, and now, though suffering from financial disaster brought on by speculation and extravagance, and by premature and excessive enterprises, if we hold fast of honesty, economy, industry, retrenchment, hard money, and hard sense, the American people will advance in a career of prosperity and wealth unequaled in the history of this or any other nation. If we can only keep down the bugbear of repudiation, refunding the debt at low interest, so well commenced, will go on, and the interest account, the only part of a debt which grinds a rich nation, will rapidly diminish. With interest, taxes will disappear, and in future the abounding resources of a continent will soon dismiss the last of the public debt to the memories of the past. Consider all this; consider what would have happened last Winter; consider what would happen still, but for a Republican President, and say whether you think that the mission of the Republican Party is ended. But, gentlemen, a struggle is before us. Our adversaries are divided by broils among themselves; they are demoralized by defeat, and by being driven to abandon one after another their positions as untenable and unsound. On the other hand, they have fasted long, and they pant for office as the hart pants for the water brooks. They have nominated for Governor a citizen of character and ability. He has long been among the most active and persistent of their partisans; he has served many of his associates, who owe him [illegible]

said that the party in power is responsible for all legislation while in power. Accordingly it is hoped that every evil and every discontent will be laid at our door. From the panic to the grasshopper plague, and from the overflow of the Mississippi to the failure of a railroad company or speculation in Wall street, it will be charged to the Republican Party. If the Salary bill or the Finance bill is odious, no matter if a majority of Democrats voted for it, no matter if both bills were carried by Democratic votes, and could not have been carried without them, the Administration and the party in power is to be made the stalking horse. Such arguments find root in the temper of the times. It is fashionable to say that everything in public affairs is very bad, and although every man so situated as to know is aware that national legislation and administration are much purer now than they were twenty, thirty, even ten years ago, thousands on thousands really believe the tales of indiscriminate profligacy and shortcoming with which the public ear is filled. All these things are elements in the case, and overconfidence in our strength and in the weakness of our adversary tends to indifference and to neglect to cast a full vote. We do not need proselytes, but we do need the entire Republican vote, and this means work and attention in every school district in the State. The occasion is worthy of every man's effort. All that could well enter into an election, except the choice of the President, whether we consider principles or candidates, is before us. The whole of our creed, the public faith, the public credit, sound finances, protection of the loyalists of the South, equal rights, are in the balance; Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Judges of the Courts, a delegation in Congress, a Legislature, a Senator of the United States—all these, besides local officers, are to be chosen. Shall not every man's hand find something to do?

In accordance with the obvious public wish, and with obvious wisdom, you have nominated for Governor a tried patriot and soldier, and an experienced and accomplished statesman. He deserves the vote of every Republican not only, but it seems to me of every man who guides his vote by the highest public interest. Yet we hear that some temperance men will not sustain him, and I would I might without offense say a few words to every sincere lover of temperance in the State. A somewhat active life, much of it passed in practicing law and attending courts, has made me a sorrowful witness of the crime and misery caused by excess in intoxicating drinks. I know too well that intemperance fills the poor-houses and prisons, and feeds the gibbets. Every rational effort to shut the door which leads to such destruction has my respect and sympathy. But an irrational effort, an effort worse than vain, an effort which must not only defeat itself but defeat its object, never can be defended in any case. Gov. Dix did not go as far as some of the advocates of total abstinence would have him go. This is the argument. Granted, and what does it prove? If it were possible now to elect a Governor who would go further, well might the friends of prohibition prefer him. But no such case exists. Gov. Dix is to be chosen, or an Administration is to come in with which free traffic in spirituous liquors and free drinking of ardent spirits will be a cardinal principle and a prime necessity. No man is so ignorant as not to know this, and the whole question is, whether the friends of temperance shall make sure of a part or throw away the whole. Half a loaf is better than no bread, and a greater scandal could not fall on the cause of temperance than for its apostles to stab it by helping to open the dram-shops throughout the State, not for the sale of light beer, but of poisonous and of maddening adulteration, palmed off as spirits. Remember Henry Clay and the annexation of Texas in 1844. Mr. Clay, being opposed to Texas and slavery extension, but not being an abolitionist, was good enough for a few extreme anti-slavery men in this State. So they nominated James G. Birney, as Myron H. Clark has been nominated now. Some refused to vote, some voted for Birney, and when the ballots were counted the State of New-York was lost to Mr. Clay and given to Mr. Polk by the handful of votes which abolitionists withheld. From that act came the annexation of Texas, the Mexican War, the extension of slavery, the bloodshed in the Territories, the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and all the ills which sincere abolitionists deplored after it was too late. Let no sincere friend of temperance store up for himself a like remorse by a like blunder now. A fanatical, unreasonable, and dogmatic disposition has long been one of the specious charges hurled against the advocates of temperance, and every thoughtful friend of temperance has reason to take heed now lest he become an engineer hoisted with his own petard. Zeal without wisdom is like faith without works. Parties, platforms, candidates, and Governments are never exact representatives of individual opinion. They but embody the average sentiment and judgment of associated hearts and minds. Flaws can be found in men, and in all their works; and he is wisest who builds while the day lasts, and builds with the materials he has. Rarely has any convention performed its task with such promptness, unity, and wisdom as have marked your proceedings. The platform and the ticket will command admiration far beyond the limits of New-York, and the vote in November will carry new confidence, not only to the secure habitations of the rich, but to the cabin where the poor black man nightly trembles for to-morrow.

After Senator Conkling's speech, which was applauded for some time, Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT said:

On behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, I beg leave to present the following resolutions as the result of their deliberations.

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of New-York, in convention assembled, accept the following resolutions:

First—That the Republicans of New-York reaffirm the principles so often approved by the people, and point to the vast achievements of their party as a pledge that it is equal to every new requirement.

Second—That we demand obedience to the laws and protection of every citizen in the enjoyment of his rights against the assaults of Kuklux assassins and White League revolutionists, who are encouraged by every Democratic success; the protection to be given by the States, if they can and will, but if the States fail, then by the General Government, in strict conformity with the Constitution and the laws.

Third—That an armed attempt to subvert the recognized Government of the State is revolution, and revolution must be suppressed, and the supremacy of the law maintained, at any and every cost.

Fourth—That the public faith must be preserved inviolate, and the public debt be paid in coin.

Fifth—That we oppose any inflation of the public currency, and indorse the President's veto of the Inflation act. And we are in favor of an early return to specie payments, and of such action on the part of the Government as will speedily secure that result.

Sixth—That taxation, whether national or State, whether direct or indirect, should be kept at the lowest practicable point permitted by economical administration and the requirements of the public credit, and should be so adjusted as to bear equally on all classes.

Seventh—That the Administration of President Grant has been true to its pledges, and distinguished by achievements in domestic and foreign policy unsurpassed in the history of the country.

Eighth—That the Administration of Gov. Dix, in its purity, dignity, and wisdom, has fulfilled the highest expectation of the people, and we point especially to the management of the State finances, as showing the wide difference between Republican and Democratic rule; which Democratic rule was such in its profligacy as not only to consume all the heavy taxes paid by the over-burdened people, but also to take $6,500,000 from the sacred deposit of the sinking fund, which the Republican Administration has now made good and increased the sinking fund from $1,000,000 to more than $15,000,000, thus relieving the people of that vast indebtedness.

REMARKS OF MR. PIERREPONT.

After reading these resolutions, Mr. PIERREPONT said:

Since these resolutions were passed in committee I learned from Controller Hopkins that we have made this error. Instead of stating it at $15,000,000 it should have been stated at $17,000,000. As I have no authority to change a word of the resolutions, I leave it at this moderate figure; and now, gentlemen, in our committee a gentleman from New-York, Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, presented certain views in relation to the Democratic Party of such importance, so tersely, so vigorously and well expressed, that we concluded to stop our resolutions here and have Mr. Bailey's address, if it please you, read to the convention as a kind of amplification of these resolutions.

The resolutions were carried by acclamation.

ADDRESS OF MR. ISAAC H. BAILEY.

Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY was loudly applauded in coming forward. He said:

In accordance with the wishes of the convention, I beg leave to read the address referred to by Mr. Pierrepont. He then read the following:

I. We affirm our faith in the Republican Party. It is the party of liberty and justice; [illegible]

tained the national honor untarnished; it has put into the Constitution full and final guarantees of human rights, it has conducted war, diplomacy, and Government, on a scale as vast, and amid difficulties as grave, as are to be found in the history of nations, and its career has been marked by wisdom, courage, and truth. Like every successful organization it has not been wholly free from knavish parasites, but it has purged itself of them as fast as they were unmasked. The mission of the Republican Party, however, is not completed. Its continued ascendency is vital, so long as any citizen, white or black, is insecure in his personal and political rights. During its toils and trials it has been suddenly opposed by a party false to freedom in peace, false to the flag which bore the name but not the spirit of Democracy, and which finally in National Convention confessed itself wrong on all the great issues on which it had fought and been beaten.

II. The Administration of President Grant deserves the hearty approval of all patriots. Its foreign policy has secured pacific relations with all the powers of the earth, on conditions creditable alike to our sense of rectitude and our pride of country. Its domestic management has effected a great reduction of taxes, the payment of fifteen per cent. of the national debt, a substantial appreciation of Government securities, and a decided advance toward specie payments. The national debt on March 1, 1869, was $2,525,463,260 01; July 1, 1874, $2,143,088,241 16, showing a decrease in five years of $382,375,018 85. In 1869 the annual interest on the debt was $126,389,550; in 1874 it was $98,796,004 44, showing a decrease in the yearly expenditures for that object of $27,593,545 56. In May, 1869, the Treasury purchased its own bonds of the par of $100 for the sinking fund, at the rate of $172 100 gold. The market value of the same bonds in September, 1874, is 104⅛, a rise of twenty-five and a half per cent. In March, 1869, gold was at a premium of thirty-two per cent., in September, 1874, nine and a half per cent. The appropriations of 1874 were reduced $20,000,000, and thus a further levy of taxation, in time of general embarrassment, was prudently averted.

III. While differences of opinion on questions of finance must inevitably exist, and should be generally tolerated, there are certain truths established by laws of political economy and the teachings of experience. Among them the cardinal one is, that specie is the only standard by which values can accurately be measured. We hold the Legal-Tender act, having been resorted to in a critical emergency, should be regarded as a temporary expedient; that an early restoration of specie payments is essential to the permanent welfare of the country, and that the veto by the President of the Currency bill was a judicious and commendable exercise of his high prerogative.

IV. The faith of the nation is irrevocably pledged to the redemption of the public debt in coin. That pledge was made anew by the people at the Presidential election of 1868. The Democratic National Convention of that year, held on the 4th of July in Tammany Hall, in New-York, declared and pledged its candidates to the doctrine of paying the nation's debts in paper currency. The Republican Convention of the same year, declared in favor of paying the nation's debts in coin—the money of the world. The country established the Republican creed by making choice of its nominees. In harmony with this expression of the popular will, Gen. Grant said in his first inaugural message the Government indebtedness should be paid in gold. In March, 1869, both Houses of Congress, by a two-thirds vote, enacted a law in conformity to this mandate of the people. Henceforth the obligation was binding upon all the inhabitants of the United States. Upon its faith securities were bought and sold, at home and abroad, and any attempt to evade it is an act of flagrant dishonesty. The Democratic State Conventions of this year in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Nebraska recommending its abrogation, have shocked the moral sense of the nation.

V. We deprecate the spirit of caste which has wrought such evil in the South; first, in precipitating it into rebellion, and after that was suppressed, in rendering its white citizens averse to accepting the obvious conditions of emancipation. Recognition of the political equality of the freedman was the paramount duty of the Government. To deny the ballot to those who had fought for the flag, when not a man arrayed against it was disfranchised, would have been inexpedient and unjust. Practically the amnesty laws have been universal, for while a few of the leaders were prohibited from holding office, there is no instance where the removal of this disability has been refused when asked for. For whatever of misrule there has been in the Secession States, since hostilities ceased, the blame rests chiefly upon the white citizens, who, by declining to participate in the work of reconstruction, and holding themselves haughtily aloof from interference in their local affairs, suffered them to fall under the control of strangers and adventurers.

VI. The recent outrages upon unoffending colored men, women, and children in the Southern States, are without provocation or palliation. The atrocious massacres in Tennessee and Louisiana have few parallels in any age for ferocity and barbarity. Their perpetrators should be brought to swift and exemplary punishment. It is the duty of the local authorities, if they fail in meting out justice to the offenders, to invoke the aid of the Federal Government. Safety of persons and property, and the undisturbed enjoyment of suffrage, are rights of which the humblest citizen must not be deprived. It is a striking exemplification of the law of cause and effect that Democratic successes in the North have been speedily followed by acts of violence in the South. Whenever a Northern State has temporarily swerved from her allegiance to Republicanism, we have forthwith heard of the formation of Kuklux gangs and White Leagues, of acts of ruffianism and brutality in the South fatal to peace and reconciliation.

VII. Any attempt to subvert by violence a duly recognized State Government, is an act of lawlessness demanding summary repression, as the outbreak of the same spirit that led to secession. Frauds upon the ballot and the intimidation of voters should be corrected and punished, but only by constitutional and legal methods.

VIII. The watchfulness of President Grant over his public interests is conspicuously shown in the vetoes of bills providing for the payments of claims for losses alleged to have been incurred during the rebellion. The pressure of claimants of this class has already become formidable, the Democratic Party having indicated their sympathy with disloyal citizens who have claims against the Government. First, by their persistent opposition to the adoption of the fourteenth article of the Constitution, which forbids the payment of the rebel debt and all compensation for slave property, and by their refusal in Congress and elsewhere to recognize the validity of that amendment by clamoring for a refunding of the tax on cotton, by demanding the opening of the Court of Claims to all citizens of the South for the prosecution of claims for cotton and other property seized and sold, the proceeds of which were paid into the public Treasury, by insisting that all stores and supplies taken for the use of the Union army should be paid for without regard to the loyalty of the persons holding such claims. In view of the fact that 22,000 persons claiming to have remained loyal adherents to the cause of the Government of the United States, have prepared demands against the Government for more than $60,000,000, the conclusion is inevitable that the restoration of that party to power would expose the National Treasury to innumerable demands, aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars. The injurious consequences of this change of policy would be threefold. It would inflict grievous burdens upon the public Treasury, attract to the capital a gigantic lobby, with its attendant evils of corruption, profligacy, and inducements to perjury, and tempt the men of the South to endeavor to recruit their fortunes by appeals for Government aid, rather than by a manly resort to the industry which can alone insure thrift.

IX. In order that the products of the country may command their full value, it is essential that the facilities for transportation should be ample and reliable at the lowest possible rates, and legislation tending to promote these ends exercised within the Constitutional powers of the States, and with a proper regard for the rights of all, is legitimate and expedient.

X. The serious blow which the commerce of the country suffered last year from causes which no administration could prevent, would have been fraught with far greater disaster but for the confidence in Government securities, which the Republican Party have established all over the world. The abundant harvests of Europe this year, and the general tendency toward caution and retrenchment may, for a time, retard the full revival of business; but no embarrassments afflict trade which Democratic restoration would not aggravate. We urge upon Congress the duty of promoting the recovery of business interests by the restoration of a sound condition of national finances, and, with that end in view, adopt legislative measures for resumption of specie payment and by persistence in revising and simplifying the revenue system. The management of State affairs under the administration of Gov. Dix has been eminently satisfactory, and deserves the popular approbation which has been so generally accorded to it. [illegible]

$6,500,000 had been withdrawn by the preceding Democratic administration, has been made good and increased to $15,000,000, the full amount required by law. Important amendments to the Constitution, proposed by an able commission consisting of men of both political parties, are to be submitted to the people at the ensuing election. The form in which they are to be voted upon favors the exercise of a discriminating judgment as to their merits, and the source from whence they emanate, and the improvement of which they give promise entitle them to the attentive consideration of all the electors in the State.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, of New-York—I move that the proposed resolution on constitutional amendments proposed by the delegate from Queens be added to these resolutions.

The chair decided that the motion was out of order.

GEORGE H. BLISS, of New-York, moved the adoption of Mr. Bailey's address, and that it be added to the resolutions, which was carried.

Mr. REMINGTON, of St. Lawrence, moved an adjournment, with three cheers for Dix and Robinson.

The proposition was unanimously adopted, and the convention adjourned with hearty cheers for the ticket.

ORGANIZING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

MEETING OF THE STATE COMMITTEE—THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Immediately after the adjournment of the convention a meeting of the State Committee was held at Bagg's Hotel. At the roll-call a majority of the following-named gentlemen, composing the committee, answered to their names. The following is the list, and it will be observed that there is one vacancy—the Fourteenth District:

First District—Stephen B. French, Sag Harbor.
Second District—Silas B. Dutcher, Brooklyn.
Third District—F. B. Fisher, Brooklyn.
Fourth District—David Williams, Greenpoint.
Fifth District—Austin Leake, New-York.
Sixth District—George Bliss, New-York.
Seventh District—Jacob M. Patterson, New-York.
Eighth District—Hugh Gardner, New-York.
Ninth District—Joel W. Mason, New-York.
Tenth District—W. A. Darling, New-York.
Eleventh District—Edwin D. Morgan, New-York.
Twelfth District—W. H. Robertson, Katona.
Thirteenth District—A. A. Brush, Fishkill Plains.
Fourteenth District——.
Fifteenth District—George H. Sharpe, Kingston.
Sixteenth District—John F. Smyth, Albany.
Seventeenth District—Gilbert Robertson, Jr., Troy.
Eighteenth District—Stephen Moffitt, Dannemora.
Nineteenth District—S. P. Remington, Ogdensburg.
Twentieth District—G. H. Stewart, Waterford.
Twenty-first District—Ebenezer Blakely, Otego.
Twenty-second District—W. C. Squire, Ilion.
Twenty-third District—Charles J. Symonds, Utica.
Twenty-fourth District—Alex. M. Holmes, Moreysville.
Twenty-fifth District—Horace Candee, Syracuse.
Twenty-sixth District—M. Knapp, Auburn.
Twenty-seventh District—George Hyland, Jr., Dansville.
Twenty-eighth District—Anson W. Knettles, South Lansing.
Twenty-ninth District—David Decker, Elmira.
Thirtieth District—Henry A. Glidden, Albion.
Thirty-first District—William H. Morrill, Warsaw.
Thirty-second District—James D. Warren, Buffalo.
Thirty-third District—C. V. Barse, Olean.

The committee organized by electing the following officers: President, Edwin D. Morgan, of New-York; Secretary, Henry A. Glidden, of Orleans; Treasurer, John N. Knapp, of Cayuga. The only other proceedings were the authorization of the Chairman to appoint an Executive Committee of fourteen members, and the selection of the Fifth Avenue Hotel as the headquarters of the committee in New-York City.

On motion the committee adjourned to two weeks from to-day, unless notification of a later date is given by the Chairman. The officers will, however, meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday morning next to organize the campaign.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, John Dunley, of No. 776 Eleventh avenue, and John McDonald, of No. 550 West Forty-ninth street, while carousing in the liquor store of Patrick Dempsey, at Forty-eighth street and Eleventh avenue, became involved in a quarrel. A fight ensued, and McDonald, who was becoming worsted in the fight, drew a revolver and fired two shots in rapid succession at Dunley, wounding him severely in the right breast and right hand. Dunley was attended by Police Surgeon Satterlee, and was sent to the Reception Hospital, in Ninety-ninth street. McDonald was arrested and locked up at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. Yesterday afternoon he was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, and committed to prison to await the result of the injuries to Dunley.

TERRIFIC RAILROAD DISASTER IN ENGLAND.

A Norwich dispatch to the London *Daily Telegraph*, dated Sept. 11, runs as follows: "Last night one of the most appalling accidents which ever happened in the Eastern counties occurred on the Great Eastern Railway, between Norwich and Brundall. A train carrying mails leaves Great Yarmouth every evening at 8:40, and is joined at Reedham by another train from Lowestoft. This junction was effected last night in the ordinary course, and the combined train proceeded to Brundall, three stations further on. Here it had to wait, in consequence of the line becoming single, until the arrival of the evening express from Norwich to Great Yarmouth, or until permission was given to the engine-driver to proceed. Through some fatality, which is at present inexplicable, the night inspector at Norwich (Thorpe) station allowed the down express to leave Norwich while the combined mail train from Great Yarmouth was suffered to come on from Brundall. The consequences were disastrous in the extreme. The doomed trains met at Thorpe, about two miles from Norwich, and the shock was appalling. The rails were slippery from rain; there was a slight curve in the line at the fatal spot, so that the lights of neither train could be seen; there was no time to apply the brakes, and the two engines rushed at each other at a collective speed of at least fifty miles per hour. The engine drawing the combined mail train, No. 54, was one of the most approved modern construction and of great power. The engine drawing the train from Norwich was a lighter one, but had also acquired with its train a considerable momentum. In the crash which followed the collision the funnel of engine No. 54 was carried away, and the engine from Norwich rushed on the top of its assailant, some of the carriages of either train following, until a ghastly pyramid was formed of hissing locomotives, shattered carriages, and moaning, and, in some cases, dying passengers. So instantaneous was the shock that the driver of engine No. 54 does not appear to have had time to turn off his regulator, so that the steam remained for some time in operation. The engine No. 54 was, however, forced off the rails, and was unable to make any further advance in the general ruin. The driver and his firemen, named respectively John Prior and James Light, must have been killed instantaneously, and a similar fate probably befell Thomas Clark and Frederick Sewell, the driver and fireman of the train from Norwich. The crash was heard throughout the village of Thorpe, and many of the inhabitants hastened to the scene and rendered such assistance as they were able to afford to the suffering passengers. With as little loss of time as possible a relief train was dispatched from Norwich (Thorpe) to the scene of the disaster, and a number of medical men were also sent down from Norwich. Dr. Eade was in the Lowestoft portion of the combined mail train. He was cut about the face and greatly shaken, but he at once set to work and did what he could to alleviate the general misery. Mr. Francis, surgeon, who was also a passenger by the combined mail train, could not render any help, as he himself sustained a fracture of the right thigh, while he had also four ribs broken. The force of men collected by the officials at once began to clear away the débris, and in some cases to cut out the suffering passengers. The wounded were carried to Norwich, and in most cases removed to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. Light was obtained, as is usual in such cases—for even railway collisions have their orthodox features—with the help of large bonfires fed by the shattered carriages. A boat-house hard by and a room at the Three Tuns tavern at Thorpe were used as dead-houses, and were soon occupied by fifteen victims, while one or more deaths occurred subsequently. When daylight broke, the railway men, who worked with a will, had succeeded in clearing away the wreck of the carriages which had become piled one upon another; they had turned the Norwich engine on its back on the ballast, where it lay sputtering; and they had begun to deal with the Yarmouth engine which was embedded in the gravel. Several hours were occupied in removing the dismal wreck, but at last it was dragged away somehow, and then the line was once more ready for the passage of trains, as the permanent way had sustained very little injury. Meanwhile the medical gentlemen and their assistants had been equally busy, and morning brought with it a list of eighteen killed and many more injured.

JOHN BRIGHT AND ARTHUR ORTON.

The following reply was sent by the Right Hon. John Bright, M. P., to a communication, asking him to support a petition to the House of Commons, praying the House to stay the incarceration of "Sir Roger Tichborne:"

GREENBANK STREET, NEAR GLASTONBURY, Sept. 5, 1874.

SIR: I have not been in London since some time before the close of the last session, and could not take charge of the petition you refer to. I may further say that I could not support its prayer, for I think sympathy like yours was never expended on a more unworthy object. I am sorry your letter has remained so long without an answer, but I have been from home for many weeks past. I address this to you because your name is first among those who signed the letter to me. Respectfully yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

[illegible]

FALL RIVER.

ITS INDUSTRIES AND ITS REMARKABLE COMMERCIAL HISTORY.

THE SPINDLE CITY OF AMERICA—MORE THAN ONE-THIRTIETH OF THE ENTIRE COTTON CROP OF THE COUNTRY MANUFACTURED THERE—THE MILLS, THEIR STOCK, AND HOW IT IS OWNED.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

FALL RIVER, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1874.

Many persons who pass through this town every day are unaware that it has a thriving industry in a special fabric; still less that, in the manufacture of that fabric, it occupies the first position in the country. The water terminus of a popular line of travel between New-York and Boston—the latter city is distant by rail only forty-eight miles—travelers hurry from steam-boat to cars, or from cars to steam-boat, as the case may be, chiefly interested to accomplish the transfer with as little trouble as possible. From the obscure landing where they take the train, or from the cars as they skim along over the railroad skirting the town, a few mills significant of the business of the place can be seen. Or steaming down the harbor as the sun is setting, (the boat arrives so early in the morning that the experienced traveler is supposed to remain in his state-room until the steamer almost touches the dock,) passengers may comment on the attractive situation and pleasant appearance of the town as it slowly fades from view. They may have heard that it is busy and prosperous as other cities are busy and prosperous. But it is not likely that they have any accurate knowledge of a place that within a few years has proportionately increased more rapidly in population and wealth than any other city in New-England, or perhaps in the country at large.

THE TOWN.

The history of Fall River, especially during the past ten years, is suggestive of great energy, unusual sagacity, and of thorough belief in itself and its resources. Many of the manufacturing towns in New-England may be said to be the outgrowth of the enterprise and surplus capital of the larger and older commercial cities. Lowell and Lawrence, for instance, are conspicuous examples. The former was founded in the year 1821, on the banks of the Merrimack, by a company of capitalists who had purchased a tract of about 400 acres, in what is now the heart of the city, and incorporated themselves as the Merrimack Manufacturing Company. Afterward the town was incorporated from the adjoining villages of Dracut, Chelmsford, and Tewksbury. Lawrence was incorporated in 1847, and took its name from the Lawrence family of Boston, eminent merchants, who were its principal founders, and had there large manufacturing interests. Under such circumstances, as might be supposed, these places soon attained leading positions as cotton manufacturing centres; Lowell especially, having been for nearly half a century the principal manufacturing city of New-England.

Fall River, however, has no such antecedents; from small beginnings it has laboriously worked its own way, carefully shaped its own destiny. During the seventy years of its existence its growth, though steady and sure, has been for the greater part of the time comparatively insignificant. But since the close of the war it has developed a remarkable prosperity: so that now, having fairly distanced all competitors, it stands by itself—the foremost cotton manufacturing city in the republic.

Fall River, formerly a part of Freetown, was incorporated as a distinct village in 1803. The next year its name was changed to Troy, and it was so called until 1834, when its old appellation was restored. The Indian name of the old settlement was Quequechan, signifying a place of falling water. The river flowing through the town forms a remarkable water-power, which, as much as any one thing, has been instrumental in building up the place. It is a very narrow, declivitous stream, about half a mile in length, rapidly flowing from a chain of ponds, of which it is the outlet, through the centre of the town, and emptying into the harbor below. It has a total fall of over 130 feet, and its sides have been so built upon that it is now hardly perceptible. The ponds from which it takes its rise are some eleven miles long, with an average width of three-fourths of a mile, and give to it a steady and uniform supply of water. In fact, the ponds are, to-day, of greater value than the river itself, for the banks of the stream being entirely occupied, new sites have been found on their borders, and water drawn from them for the generation of steam, which has in great measure superseded water-power.

The city has one other natural advantage that has greatly conduced to its prosperity. Stretching along the shores of Mount Hope Bay, (an arm of Narragansett Bay,) at the mouth of Taunton River, it has an excellent water front. In this commodious harbor vessels of large tonnage can be safely moored. Cotton, coal, and iron are shipped hither direct, and the saving (in the cost of transportation in raw material and in the products shipped) over the excessive railroad charges to which inland towns are subject is in itself a fair margin of profit.

THE MANUFACTURES.

The beginning of cotton manufacturing here dates back to 1813. In that year a small cotton factory was built, and was followed by the formation of two other companies. But the growth of the village was extremely slow, the increase in population to 1820 having been only 300. Between 1820 and 1830 two more companies were formed, and in 1840 there were eight cotton mills, with a total capacity of 32,084 spindles, the number now in one ordinary mill. The population was then 6,738. In 1860 the population had increased to 13,240; there were eleven cotton mills, running 192,620 spindles, employing about 2,600 operatives, and having an incorporated capital of $2,260,000.

Up to 1860, while cotton manufacturing had been one of the main industries of the town, there were other manufacturing interests that largely controlled it, and added to its prosperity. Prominent among these were the Fall River Iron Works and the American Print Works. The former, established in 1821, has grown to be a very wealthy and influential concern. It is a large owner of real estate contiguous to its works, and holds many of the best business locations in the city; has a rolling-mill, nail-mill, and foundry; employs 600 hands, and manufactures into nails, hoops, rods, and castings some 32,000 tons of iron annually. Its monthly pay-roll averages some $30,000.

The American Print Works began operations in 1834, and it is now one of the largest calico printing establishments in the country. Its main building is a handsome granite structure 406 feet long, 60 feet wide, flanked by four wings varying from 100 to 150 feet in length. The building is three stories high, has a Mansard roof, and is relieved by a tower rising from the centre of the front high above the roof, and surmounted by a costly clock. The company runs twenty-one printing machines, and manufactures about 30,000 pieces of calico a week; it gives employment to 1,000 persons, and its monthly pay-roll amounts to $35,000. Besides these there were in existence in 1860, and are now, several thread mills, an establishment for making cotton machinery, a woolen mill, and the usual smaller manufactories that follow in the train of larger enterprises.

RECENT GROWTH.

Since 1860 the growth of the city has been much greater than it was previous to that date, and has been entirely owing to the development of cotton manufactures. Between 1860 and 1870, eight cotton mills were built, and in the latter year the total number of spindles had increased to 698,148, representing a nominal capital of $6,310,000. The population then numbered 27,191.

But it is since 1870 that the town has shown the greatest activity in its special industry. In less than the five years that have elapsed since that date it has more than doubled the invested capital, and has almost doubled the number of spindles and inhabitants. This is certainly a remarkable growth, and the period of it can but be memorable in the city's history.

SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS.

The following table will show, by comparison with the statistics previously given for 1870, what the exact increase in cotton manufacturing has been since that date, and is interesting, also, as an accurate representation of the present business of the town:

Corporation. Style of Goods.	Capital.	Spindles.
American Linen Company, print cloths	$400,000	82,512
Annawan Manufactory, print cloths	150,000	10,016
Barnard Manufacturing Company, print cloths	[illegible]	[illegible]
Border City Mills, print cloths	1,000,000	[illegible]
[illegible] Mills, print cloths	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Mills, yard wide fine [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Mills, print cloths	500,000	87,424
Fall River Manufactory, print cloths	150,000	25,962
Fall River Print Works, print cloths	300,000	18,044
Flint Mills, print cloths	500,000	43,192
Granite Mills, print cloths	400,000	78,432
King Philip Mills, yard wide fine goods	500,000	32,576
Massasoit Mills, print cloths	200,000	15,576
Mechanics' Mills, print cloths	750,000	53,712
Merchants' Manufacturing Company, print cloths	800,000	54,500
Metacomet Mill, print cloths	300,000	23,840
Montaup Mills, bags	250,000	10,560
Mount Hope Mill, shirtings	200,000	9,024
Narragansett Mills, print cloths	400,000	27,920
Osborn Mills, print cloths	600,000	34,928
Pocasset Manufacturing Company, print cloths and sheetings	800,000	34,248
Richard Borden Manufacturing Co., print cloths	800,000	42,528
Robeson Mills, print cloths	260,000	14,400
Sagamore Mills, print cloths	550,000	37,264
Shove Mills, print cloths	550,000	37,000
Slade Mills, print cloths	550,000	35,928
Stafford Mills, print cloths	550,000	34,928
Tecumseh Mills, print cloths	350,000	40,960
Troy C. & W. Manufactory, print cloths	300,000	38,736
Union Mill Company, print cloths	155,000	44,784
Wampanoag Mills, print cloths	400,000	27,920
Wetuppo Cotton Mill, print cloths	75,000	10,968
Weetamoe Mills, print cloths	550,000	34,080
Total	$14,870,000	1,269,788

From these statistics it will be seen that the number of incorporated companies is thirty-four; but, as some of the corporations own more than one mill, the actual number of mills now in operation is, I think, forty-four; besides which, there are several more either now building or to be built the coming year. The nominal capital is, as stated, $14,870,000, but as every mill owns a large number of tenement-houses, and is obliged always to have on hand a large supply of cotton, the actual investment in the business is fully $25,000,000.

The mills use annually about 135,000 bales of cotton, manufacture 332,000,000 yards of cloth, employ over 15,000 operatives, and disburse monthly for wages $500,000. In connection with these figures the following statistics, compiled from the latest authentic sources, are of interest: The total number of cotton spindles in the United States is 7,132,415, of which 5,508,308 are in New-England. A comparison shows, therefore, that over one-sixth of all the spindles in the country, and nearly one-fourth of those in New-England, are concentrated here. The total cotton crop for 1873 which was considerably more than the average crop, was 3,930,508 bales. Of these 2,729,381 bales were exported, and 1,201,127 bales consumed at home. The amount of cotton manufactured here last year was consequently more than one-thirtieth of the entire crop of the country, and over one-ninth of the total amount manufactured in the United States.

DEMORALIZATION OF CAPITAL.

Fully nine-tenths of the capital invested in this business is owned by residents; and though some of the corporations are in the hands of a few individuals, many of them count their stockholders by scores, even by hundreds. The par value of the stock used to be $1,000 a share, but by a law recently passed by the State, the par value of stock in any corporation thereafter formed was fixed at $100. This gives an opportunity to all classes, and has been profited by with excellent effect, both as respects the employes of the mills and the industries of the town generally. The operatives work better, feel better, and are better, for the pecuniary interest that many of them now have in the new corporations, and thus democratization of capital is one of the most judicious measures which our Legislature has enacted. Laboring men, who, a few years ago, were improvident, are now uniformly industrious, thrifty, and have made investments in mill stock. The investments are not large, to be sure; but they are large enough to establish a feeling of independence, and to work an individual, moral, and financial reform.

THE OPERATIVES.

The number of operatives in all the mills is about 20,000, fully two-thirds of whom are Irish, while the remaining third is composed mainly of English and French Canadians. Of Germans and Americans there are scarcely any, probably in all not over 400 or 500. The Irish are, as a rule, sober, industrious, and intelligent, doing nothing to create the prejudice that exists against them in such large centres as Boston and New-York. They have the concern of the town really at heart, and add much to its prosperity by their earnest endeavor and sterling enterprise.

The Canadians—they are some 3,000—have many of the traits of the French, from whom, with not a little alien blood, they have directly sprung. They are remarkably cheerful, hopeful, pleasure-loving; have their little entertainments and social amusements, and enjoy themselves in a foreign fashion. Comparatively few of them speak English, and the result is they have few associations except with their own people. They are not narrowly biased; their relations with the Germans and Irish are amicable and cordial enough, but the difference of nationality, of habits, and traditions naturally asserts itself in their social life. They have a weekly paper called *L'Echo du Canada*, and depend largely upon it (it is printed in French, of course,) for home news as well as for that of the outer world. As private correspondents they are very industrious. They send and receive a surprising amount of letters, those who cannot write themselves securing the epistolary services of their friends.

THE MILLS AND THEIR STOCK.

The mills are excellently built, a great majority of them being of granite, procured in this vicinity. They are equipped with the latest improvements in machinery, and carefully guarded by every possible means against fire. About a dozen of the mills are of brick, but, with this difference, correspond almost entirely with the granite structures. All of them are capacious, having four or five stories, while they are from two hundred to four hundred feet long, not a few of them being crowned by a handsome cupola. Aside from their practical value, they are ornamental to the town. Standing at divers elevations in this rolling neighborhood, they add not a little to the variety and picturesqueness of the place.

The advance in the stock of some of the mills has been extraordinary. The shares of the Granite, for example, which was incorporated in 1863, are now held at, and could be sold for $4,500, the par value of the shares being $1,000. The shares of the Union, incorporated in 1859, are at present worth $6,000, and have brought as high as $8,000. The Merchants, incorporated in 1867, par value $100, has been disposed of at $210, and would probably fetch more than that to-day. In the later mills, such as the Stafford, Slade, Wampanoag, and Weetamoe, all incorporated in 1871, the rise has been, by prevailing quotations, from twenty-five to sixty per cent. Many of the old corporations are large owners of real estate, especially the Troy and Pocasset Companies, which it is estimated hold each at least $1,000,000 of such property, independent of the investments made in their regular business.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Within the last seven or eight years there has been an active and upward movement in real estate. In that time it has increased in value four, and even five fold. Land lying adjacent to the mills has greatly advanced, because in demand for tenement-houses for the operatives, and for buildings required for business purposes in the immediate vicinity.

The co-operative system has been tested here in a number of stores, and has been found eminently satisfactory. A mill on this principle has just been incorporated. By the charter no one is permitted, I believe, to hold more than $3,000 worth of stock, and a certain percentage of the earnings is to be set aside for division among the operatives. Moreover, a given proportion of the shares subscribed for can be worked out, if desired, thus inuring to the benefit of the manual laborers.

Encouraging as the recent past of Fall River has been, its future promises to exceed it by far. The next seven or eight years will no doubt double its population and valuation, while every indication is that its growth and prosperity will steadily and rapidly increase for many generations to come.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans of Schuyler County have made the following nominations: For Member of Assembly, H. L. Gregory, of Tyrone; for Sheriff, Charles W. Clamharty, of Havana; for Coroner, Dr. Ira L. Goff, of Orange; for Justice of Sessions, John W. Hall, of Catharine.

In Tioga County the Republicans have made their nominations as follows: For Member of Assembly, James Bishop, of Owego; Special County Judge, Jacob B. Floyd, of Waverly; County Superintendent of the Poor, C. T. Woodford, of Candor; Justice of Sessions, Daniel B. Nash, of Richford; Coroner, T. S. Armstrong.

In Niagara County the Republican nominations are: For Clerk, Luther Forsyth; District Attorney, Frank Brundage; [illegible]

[illegible]

District Attorney, George H. Carpenter, of Liberty; Coroners, Joseph Rhodes, of Mamakating, and Ernest Max, of Fremont; Justice of Sessions, George Hill, of Cochecton.

EDWIN FORREST'S ESTATE.

MR. M'ARDLE, DISAPPOINTED BY THE TERMS OF THE WILL, STILL TRIUMPHANTLY RETAINS POSSESSION OF THE HOUSE.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 14, 1874.

It will astonish your readers to be told that the great American actor's will has been a very stumbling block to the executors and it will be painful reading for you to learn that the actor's housekeeper, the actor's business manager, and actor's executors have not amicably hitched horses. Mr. Forrest had two female servants, sisters, that he found for years faithful and true to him. It was supposed that the good servants would have some provision made for them, but no; they were not mentioned in the will. The business manager too, Mr. McArdle, had served Mr. Forrest well for years, but, unfortunately, by some accident, had lost $3,000 of the actor's money, and instead of finding an item friendly to him in the will, one charging him with this $3,000 was found. The opening of the will of course made consternation, and Mr. Dan Dougherty, one of the executors, thought it best to shut up the Forrest brown-stone mansion on Broad street. In an exceedingly shabby manner, he offered to pay the women one week's salary if they would leave the house. His principal reason for getting rid of them, it was supposed, was to prevent Mr. McArdle from having shelter in it. The women became indignant and left, refusing the pittance which Dan had offered them. But Dan failed so far as McArdle was concerned, for he stuck, and sticks to this day, and the neighbors say that the late comings and goings into the once loved mansion of the actor would now make him turn in his coffin, if it is granted him to keep an eye over the corner of Broad and Master streets in this City of Brotherly Love.

Mr. McArdle, as I stated, sticks, but he witnessed the destruction of property by fire in a quarter where there were neither defective flues nor leaky stoves, and to this day the people of the neighborhood cannot for their lives see what caused the fire in the library of the great tragedian. Mr. Dan Dougherty has been recently offered $120,000 for this property, but it is hinted that he has advanced the price because the purchasers are Sisters of Charity, and he does not want to run the risk of being charged with favoritism in giving the Forrest mansion to his coreligionists. The property is in the possession of one who regards not the Executors' pleasure as to whether he should be there or not. The books that Forrest loved to con are cased and musty. The property is worth a great deal of money. With a country home waiting to be enlarged and renovated to make an asylum for worn-out actors, and all this stubborn inactivity, because "there's always a flaw in a donkey's will."

But then the home for aged actors is so beset and fringed in by section this and clause that, as to how the poor actors shall compose themselves, and when they are to sleep and whether they are to snore, that it is questioned whether any seven poor travelers or seven poor actors can ever enjoy a meal, frugal or otherwise, or avail of its sheltering roof. Indeed it is hinted that he was not much in accord with those of the sock and buskin. Off the stage he did not tolerate them much, if at all.

THE SICILIAN MAFFIA.

A NEW CAMORRA IN ITALY—ORGANIZING.

Writing from Perugia, Sept. 1, the correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian and Times* says: We have had among the recent arrivals in this city a large body of involuntary visitors, whose presence has been occasioned by the exceptional state of the Island of Sicily. Perhaps it would be more correct to say by the regular and normal state of the Island of Sicily, which has at length called forth an unexceptional amount of attention and anxiety in all the other provinces, and an exceptional solicitude on the part of the Italian Government. The involuntary visitors to whom I refer are a large body of the Sicilian malefactors arrested in Palermo on the charge of robbing the Mont de Piété, or Government pawnbroking establishment of that city, into which they had managed to effect their entrance by a regular series of under-ground engineering operations. After effecting a robbery to the amount of several hundred thousand francs, they were discovered, arrested, thrown into prison, subjected to a criminal inquiry, and brought to trial. But the trial did not take place, because for three successive days the citizens of Palermo bound to serve as jurymen did not appear. It further became evident that preparations on a large scale were making to effect the rescue of the prisoners. This design was frustrated by an order of the Government that the prisoners should be removed to the mainland, and conveyed, some to the prison at Turin, others to that of Perugia. They will be brought to trial in some of the cities of the main land, and it is hoped that, being no longer shielded by the intimidation exercised by the Sicilian Maffia, which so effectually deterred the citizens of Palermo from acting as jurymen, these robbers and assassins will receive their deserts.

What is the Maffia? It is the Sicilian form and name corresponding to what in Naples was so long and so ominously known as the Camorra. Like the Neapolitan Camorra, the Sicilian Maffia is a vast organization of "the dangerous classes," of all who prefer living by the defiance of, and trampling upon, the law to earning their bread by honest means. The Maffia includes within its ranks members of all classes of society; the old Neapolitan Camorra could point to a Neapolitan Prince of the blood as one of its members, and if the Sicilian Maffia is not quite so highly honored it comprehends noblemen, judges, lawyers, merchants, agriculturists, every grade of life in short, down to the street pickpocket who makes a dash at your pocket handkerchief or your watch, or the highwayman who levels his pistol at your head. An infinite variety of causes, some of unbroken and fatal operations, for centuries has contributed in Sicily to make such an association as the Maffia possible. Throughout the whole country there is a complete ignoring, a complete detestation, a complete defiance of the principle of authority—of Government action of any kind. It is not dislike to this or the other unpopular prefect, to this or the other rigorous or at least vigorous police magistrate. It is open war constantly declared against administrative prestige, or judicial and police control. How this state of matters has sprung up in Sicily would be rendered more intelligible to an Englishman if he refreshed his memory by reading again Sir Walter Scott's *Rob Roy*, or Miss Edgworth's *Absentee*, than by any special exposition of contemporary Sicilian events. In a great part Sicily is, at this moment, in the precise state, as regards social life, safety of communication, and the administration of justice, depicted so vividly in the pages of *Rob Roy*, and the economical and social evils lying at the root of its political condition are almost identical with those so powerfully sketched in the *Absentee*, or *Castle Rackrent*. The condition of the rural population of Sicily is the first cause of the general spread of crime. The properties were long, large tracts of entailed land, in the possession of feudal proprietors who never visited them, who remained always in the towns—who always remain there still. There are no farm-houses on these properties; there are no cottages. In Sicily it is a rare thing to meet with a village of even moderate proportions, still less with a rural laborer's hut. All the peasants cultivating the land live in towns. They are hired by the day, never for any longer period than by the week, the middleman or steward whose task it is to hire them trying to get their work at the lowest possible rate of wages, that he may make as much profit as possible on their hire. These wretched creatures, who live together in the filthiest alleys of the Sicilian towns, huddled together with wives, children, pigs—Ireland all over again—leave the city gates frequently before dawn, for they have a weary journey before reaching the land which they must plow or the grain which they must reap. There is the same sad, weary journey—the return after the day's work. What ties have such beings to connect them with the lands they till? What kind of sympathy exists between them and the landowners? They see their families in a state of want, dirt, distress, and degradation, and it is almost a relief when every four or five years Providence asserts the rights of its natural laws, visits their miserable dens with some frightful epidemic, and either sweeps away the wife and children, whom they have so often heard crying out for bread, or relieves them from the continued misery of such a spectacle by their own deaths. That is the normal, the ordinary condition of these Sicilian laborers. It is miserable in years of plenty, and when there come years of scarcity the temptation presented to such a semi-savage to take to the highway is almost irresistible. At such a moment the tempter whispers in his ear, "I am the Maffia." He knows that by joining the Maffia he will at once have abundant opportunities of making money by methods unrecognized by law, and still more abundant opportunities of escaping from the clutches of the law during his predatory career. Of the six thousand cases of crime which, according to the last statistics, occur in Sicily in a population below two millions and a half, four-fifths are unpunished; and this impunity is no doubt owing to the system of terrorism practiced by the Maffia over all classes. In this unfortunate population a regular code of social usages and legal or rather illegal customs has become developed and embodied in popular proverbs, which are in every man's mouth. There are, for example, such proverbs as, "If he deprives me of my bread, I deprive him of life." By the deprivation of bread the Sicilian understands any act, no matter how legal or just, by which one man, in the exercise of his rights of property, or in any other way, prevents another man from making or keeping money. "No evidence is good which injures your neighbor" is the common proverb, condemning all depositions in a court of justice by which a criminal may be speedily brought to justice. Proverbs to this effect may be heard in Palermo on the lips of persons belonging to the higher, and what in other countries would be considered respectable classes. They are quoted approvingly by the newspapers of Palermo. Can we wonder if in such a social and moral atmosphere the member of the Maffia ventures to hold his head high, and to dictate to his more timid fellow-citizens? He makes no secret of his character. [illegible]

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION—WHAT IT PRETENDS TO DO, AND WHAT IT REALLY DOES—ITS PROVISIONS ANALYZED—HOW IT WILL BE FORCED ON THE PEOPLE.

LITTLE ROCK, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Democratic Constitutional Convention and the Democratic Nominating Convention having met, done the work prescribed for them by the chiefs of the White League in this city, and adjourned, the issue in this State is fairly made up. The Constitutional Convention, composed principally of the fossils of a diluvian age in politics, and controlled entirely by these fossils, has presented a Constitution that would have suited the period when such men as the leaders who made it were lights in the political firmament, but is wholly unsuited to the present time and a free, progressive people. The leading features of the newly-made organic law are repudiation of the State, county, and corporation debts, no free schools, no ballot, no more railroads or internal improvements of any kind. Yet if you ask one of the men who favors this instrument about it he will tell you that "it provides for the ballot, for free schools, for railroads, and refuses to repudiate." With the constitution before us, let us critically examine into these questions.

The proceedings of the convention show that an attempt to insert a clause in the bill of rights in favor of free schools was voted down, but a committee reported and the convention adopted an "article" on education. That article contains four sections. The first provides that "the State shall ever maintain a general, suitable, and efficient system of free schools, whereby all persons in the State, between the ages of six and twenty-one years, may receive gratuitous education." The second says no money belonging to the school fund shall ever be appropriated to any other purpose. The third says:

"The General Assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the support of common schools by taxes, which shall never exceed in any one year two mills on the dollar on the taxable property of the State; and by an annual *per capita* tax of $1, to be assessed on every male inhabitant of this State over the age of twenty-one years; provided, The General Assembly may, by a general law, authorize school districts to levy, by a vote of the qualified electors of such district, a tax not to exceed five mills on the dollar in any one year for school purposes; provided further, That no such tax shall be appropriated to any other purpose, nor to any other district than that for which it was levied."

The fourth section places the control of the school system in the General Assembly.

The last assessment made in 1870 placed the taxable property of the State at $100,000,000, and this was complained of as being enormously high and unjustly oppressive. A new one is now being made, and I am confident the whole valuation will not be over $75,000,000. The two mills tax provided for above will produce $150,000, and if the per capita tax is all collected, that would add one hundred thousand to the amount, making a total of $250,000 for a State school fund. This tax for the next three years, at least, will be paid in State scrip, worth twenty-five cents on the dollar, and past experience has shown that twenty per cent. of it will never be collected, so that we have $200,000 in State scrip, or $50,000 in currency, to provide for the education of nearly 200,000 people, twenty-five cents for each per annum. But, if the General Assembly were to authorize (and they will not) the collection of a five-mill tax in the school districts, what would this amount to? Five mills on $75,000,000 would be $375,000 in script. At least $75,000, or twenty per cent. of this, would not be collected, and so we have $300,000 in script, or $75,000 in money, thirty-seven and a half cents to the scholar, added to the State Fund. Taking then the most favorable view of the matter, the enormous sum of sixty-two and a half cents per annum for each person is given to provide for "a general, suitable, and efficient system of free schools." Comment is unnecessary.

A series of resolutions, openly repudiating a portion of the State debt, were voted down, and then the convention repudiated the whole of it. Article 16 of the constitution is on finance and taxation, and section 8 reads as follows:

SEC. 8. The General Assembly shall not have power to levy State taxes for any one year to exceed, in the aggregate, one per cent. of the assessed valuation of the property of the State for that year.

The taxable property of the State being only $75,000,000, and the taxation limited to one per cent., the largest amount that can be collected in one year is $750,000, and of this $150,000 must go to the school fund, leaving $600,000 for general expenses. This sum all being in State script will not pay the current expenses of the Government, so that the general Assembly is positively prohibited from paying interest on any portion of the State debt. This, to the ordinary mind, would seem to be repudiation when it is known, and the convention knew it, for they had a statement of the debt compiled and reported to them, that the interest on the State bonds amounted to $863,000 per annum.

Not satisfied with thus repudiating the State debt, the convention then forced repudiation upon the counties and municipal corporations by forbidding the levying of taxes sufficient to pay their indebtedness. Section 9 of article 16 says:

"No county shall levy a tax to exceed one-half of one per cent. for all purposes; but may levy an additional one-half of one per cent. to pay indebtedness existing at the time of the ratification of this Constitution."

Article 12, on municipal and private corporations, contains a similar clause, (section 4,) and in this way an entire repudiation of all indebtedness is provided for by this convention, whose friends say "it refused to repudiate."

Article 17 is on railroads, canals, and turnpikes, but it is too long to quote. Every clause of it is against railroads; it hampers those already built in every possible way; endeavors to take away vested rights; authorizes every species of petty annoyance that can be conceived of, and virtually forbids the building of other roads in the State. One thing is very noticeable. It nowhere protects colored men in their rights to first-class accommodations.

Article 3 is upon "Franchise and Elections," and section 3 says:

All elections by the people shall be by ballot. Every ballot shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers, on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding, or a proceeding to contest an election.

The last clause is a farce, and well known to be so. This system of balloting destroys the freedom and secrecy of the ballot, and places the tenant classes entirely in the power of the landlords. It was intended to do this. The white planter who rents his land to colored voters will be an election judge, and his tenants will not dare, under fear of eviction, to vote against his wishes. This was the intent, and will be the effect, of the law.

I have now, by quotations from the instrument itself, fully established my four propositions, and I send you a copy of the precious document, which has been put before us, and will be forced on us as a constitution. There is some cunning displayed in the efforts to cover up the worst features, but this cannot be concealed from one who reads carefully and studies the effect of words. I said it would "be forced on us," and it will. I have already stated the manner in which this is to be done. Yesterday we received the news of the killing of three men in Sevier, and one in White County. Some of the delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets here to-day, have been ordered to leave the counties where they reside and, never return, under penalty of death. I have just left two, one a merchant not holding official position of any kind, and the other Deputy Clerk of Hempstead County, who had notice to quit. This county has already driven out a Republican Sheriff, and a band of ruffians shot a Republican Clerk until they thought he was dead, though fortunately he recovered. Its present Sheriff, appointed by Gov. Baxter, is a Missouri rebel and Kuklux, the brother-in-law of A. H. Garland, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and he gives no protection to Republicans. But it would be monotonous to repeat all such instances of murders and threats that we know here, and THE TIMES would have to be enlarged to contain them all in one edition.

The Republican State Convention is largely attended, and consists of men determined to stand by the principles of the Republican government and the policy of the Republican Party. You need believe nothing that is said in the Associated Press dispatches in regard to it. The agent of the press here is so great an admirer of the truth that he never, by chance, even, stumbles on it. [illegible]

THE UTICA GATHERING.

THE PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

A MODEL ASSEMBLY—THE BEST MAN IN THE STATE PRESENT—GEN. BATCHELLER'S ACTION IN REGARD TO THE NOMINATION FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Republican State Convention, which met in this city to-day, was in many respects a model for all future gatherings of the party in the State. It is no exaggeration to say that the best men in the party were here, and that the convention, as a representative body, has not had its equal for years in honesty of purpose, intelligence, and steadfastness to principle. The delegates were from the best classes of the taxpayers, and were from every department of the business community. It was not a convention of politicians or a hall full of party backs. From the moment Judge Robertson, of Westchester, called the gathering to order until the close of the proceedings, there was manifest but one purpose, and that was a desire to do the utmost for the good of the whole people. A finer convention in appearance it would have been hard to find. It differed in every essential particular from the Democratic mobs that are wont to be dignified by that title, and was in marked contrast to last week's affair at Syracuse. Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy's address upon his selection as temporary Chairman was a fitting commencement to the proceedings, and Senator Conkling's great effort was a fitting termination. There was nothing to disturb the harmony of the occasion, and aside from the contest for the Lieutenant Governorship, there was nothing to create even a temporary excitement. Gen. G. L. Batcheller, of Saratoga, who, before the meeting of the convention, was the principal opponent of Lieut. Gov. Robinson, had a very large following, and that, too, among the best members of the party. Such a support as Gen. Batcheller would have received, had he chosen to remain a candidate, would have been an honor to any of the party leaders, but the evident desire of a majority of the convention being to renominate the whole ticket, the General took occasion to withdraw, in a speech which added to his already large list of admirers. Among the gentlemen from New-York City who rendered efficient service in the organization of the convention may be mentioned Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, Hon. George Bliss, Jr., Hon. George Opdyke, Hon. Thomas Acton, W. H. Anthon, Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, and Hon. E. Delafield Smith. The delegation from the river counties were all gentlemen of high character, conspicuous among the number being Judge Robertson, of Westchester; Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Speaker James W. Husted. The general good feeling was entirely unexampled, and the enthusiasm with which the ticket is received is as universal and hearty as it is gratifying. There has been no such unanimity in the selection and support of a ticket for many years, and it is widely hailed as the harbinger of success in November.

THE ASSEMBLING OF THE DELEGATES—WAITING FOR THE PROCEEDINGS TO BEGIN—GEN. BATCHELLER AND HIS FRIENDS—THE SCENE IN THE HALL OF THE CONVENTION.

From Another Correspondent.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 23—In one respect all conventions are alike. The delegates and outside crowd gather on the night before, and by practical illustration reverse the homely and healthful proverb by going late to bed and rising late in the morning. This occasion would have been no exception to the general rule if Van Valkenburg had not dragged out his exasperating cannon and fired a salute in front of Bagg's Hotel at 5 o'clock in the morning. The unseasonable uproar awakened all the slumbering inmates, and while a few turned over and went to sleep again the great majority dressed and descended to the public rooms. Hence it happened that the delegates were astir much earlier than usual, and as the convention would not meet until 11 o'clock, they had a dreary stretch of several hours of idleness before them. The time was not even enlivened by speculation, for it had already been decided that what has become known as "the old ticket" was to be named for re-election. It is true, indeed, that some of the friends of Gen. George S. Batcheller commenced to push him for the place of Lieutenant Governor. One of these friends, who is remarkable for having more zeal than discretion in politics, announced that "George" would go before the convention, and that his rooms had during all the previous night been crowded with his admiring friends. Another of these friends sought counsel as to what Gen. Batcheller should do, but rejected it with the declaration that his supporters would vote for him in any event, as a protest against the intended action of the Convention. Gen. Batcheller, however, was wiser than his friends, and by his own action not only prevented their intended movement in his favor, but added, in so doing, very largely to the harmony and strength of the party. Although somewhat out of place, it may be here said that when the proper moment arrived, Gen. Batcheller himself rose and not only withdrew his own name, but, in a few happy expressions, asked for the nomination of Gen. John C. Robinson by acclamation. The effect upon the convention, and upon the future political prospects of Gen. Batcheller himself, was extremely good, and everybody felt and acknowledged that he had done a graceful thing in a graceful way, and that he was immeasurably stronger than he was before he had adopted this course. If he had permitted his name to go before the convention he would have received the compliment of a large vote, but by allowing the delegates to follow the bent of their inclination on a nomination by acclamation, it was felt that he had done what the circumstances and his own high character demanded.

The appointed hour of 11 o'clock found a vast assemblage gathered in the Opera-house. The scene from the stage was impressive in the extreme. There had been no attempt to add to its attractiveness by artificial means; the hall had not been decorated in any way whatever; the hideous brass band was happily absent, and the scene had its attractiveness simply in the fact that in the seats below were hundreds of men known and honored. The names of most of these men have been mentioned in THE TIMES during the past two days, and it is not necessary to repeat them now. It is sufficient to say that a body more respectable in appearance or more earnest in spirit never represented a political party. The stage was in striking contrast with that at Syracuse, for it was crowded with distinguished men. The convention itself soon gave evidence that it had much more of hope and life than its Democratic predecessor. From the moment that Senator Robertson called the convention to order in the morning until Hon. George Opdyke declared the adjournment in the afternoon, the proceedings were marked by the utmost harmony and the greatest enthusiasm. The admirable speech of Mr. Pomeroy, the temporary Chairman, was greeted with many cheers and much laughter. The morning session was marked by nothing extraordinary. The business preliminary to the permanent organization was promptly dispatched, and at 12:15 o'clock the convention adjourned until 2 P. M.

During the recess the inconvenience of holding conventions in Utica in former years was again experienced. Owing to the limited hotel accommodations, at least a third of the delegates and visitors were unable to obtain any dinner, and if a vote could have been taken at the moment, of the hungry ones, it would have been unanimous against holding another convention at Utica. Promptly at 2 o'clock Mr. Pomeroy called the convention to order, and from that time forward the proceedings were marked, as had been those of the morning, with the greatest harmony and enthusiasm. Gov. Morgan on taking the place of President, was greeted with prolonged cheering, which was repeated tenfold. When on motion of Gen. Sharpe, Gov. Dix was nominated by acclamation, then the convention rose as one man, and gave expression to their feeling in prolonged shouts of applause. After this was the graceful act of Gen. Batcheller which has been narrated, and the nomination of Gen. Robinson was greeted with hardly less enthusiasm than had been that of the head of the ticket. In like manner Alexander Barkley was named for Canal Commissioner, Thomas Kirpatrick for State Prison Inspector, and Judge Alexander S. Johnson for the Court of Appeals.

The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, there were cries for Senator Conkling, but that distinguished gentleman not being in the hall, Gov. Woodford made a few stirring remarks. The State Central Committee was then announced, and at the conclusion of this business Senator Conkling appeared and made his powerful speech, which occupied one hour and ten minutes in delivery. From first to last the orator moved his hearers to cheers and laughter, and at the conclusion of his masterly effort was surrounded by scores upon the platform, who heartily extended him their congratulation. Then the platform and address were read, and the convention, at 4:35 P. M., was declared adjourned *sine die*. With perfect confidence that they had done a good day's work, and had selected the executive officers of the State for the next two years, the delegates separated for their homes. In its perfect harmony the convention has been a marvel, and to the Democrats it will be equally so in its results.

THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

UTICA, Sept. 23.—The Judicial Convention for this (the Fifth) district, which met here to-day, adjourned until to-morrow after balloting thirty times without result. The first ballot stood: Denison, of Oneida, 3; French, of Oswego, 1; Churchill, of Oswego, 2; Lynch, of Oneida, 2; Henry E. Turner, 1; blanks, 5. The subsequent changes previous to adjournment were slight.

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

THE PROHIBITION PLATFORM REAFFIRMED—A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN ALBANY.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The State Temperance Convention was held at Good Templars' Hall in this city, commencing at 10 o'clock this morning. Hon. W. H. Van Cott, of Westchester, presided, and H. D. Elwell, of Otsego, acted as Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions made the following report, which, after considerable discussion, was adopted unanimously:

We remain unqualifiedly opposed to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and will use our best endeavors to secure a law for the prohibition of the same. We reaffirm the platform of independent political action when the acts and nominations of the political parties are such as to render them unworthy of the support of temperance men.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, with power to confer with the other committees appointed for like purposes, and arrange a plan of political action for the Fall campaign which will unite the temperance men of the State in its support.

The following committee was appointed under the resolution, viz.: Rev. M. E. Dunham, Fulton County; A. R. Frost, Chenango County; John Lytle, Erie County; E. T. Marsh, Herkimer County, and George Stephenson, Orange County.

A resolution was adopted congratulating the friends of temperance in Ohio on their recent success in voting upon the amendment to their State Constitution, and approving of the woman's movement. The State Committee, which called this convention, was continued for the coming year.

The convention then adjourned, and afterward the Conference Committee had a meeting and decided to invite the Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party, the Committee on Political Action, representing the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, and any other representative committee in sympathy with the movement, to meet with them at the Globe Hotel, in Albany, on Thursday, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

THE ACTION OF THE GRAND LODGE IN RELATION TO GOV. DIX CONDEMNED.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Utica Central Lodge of Good Templars adopted the following preamble and resolutions last evening:

Whereas, At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the State of New-York, a resolution was passed in which it was resolved that the Good Templars of the State are opposed to the renomination of John A. Dix for Governor; therefore,

Resolved, That we are opposed to any attempt to make the order a political machine to be run for the benefit of any party or set of men.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the said action of the Grand Lodge.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 23.—The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District nominated A. B. Hogan, of Annapolis, for Congress, to-day.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—Ex-Gov. Philip Frank Thomas, of Talbot County, was to-day renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First District. He it was who succeeded Howell Cobb as Secretary of Treasury in 1860, was elected to the United States Senate in 1869, and was refused his seat.

CELVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 23.—The Democrats of the Twentieth Congressional District to-day nominated Henry B. Paine for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23.—The Democrats of the Ninth Congressional District nominated David Ray for Congress, yesterday.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Judge R. S. Taylor was to-day nominated for Congress by the Independent Convention of the Twelfth Indiana District. The nominee is a Republican in politics.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 23.—The Reform Congressional Convention of the Fourth District of Wisconsin nominated Samuel Rindehoff.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 23.—The Democrats yesterday nominated Col. L. C. Ganse for Congress in the First District, and Col. W. F. Slemons in the Second District.

CALIFORNIA.

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—A BRAKEMAN KILLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Emigrant Gap says an accident occurred this forenoon on the Central Pacific Railroad, by which Daniel Dwyer, brakeman, was killed; McGlone, engineer; Frank Chinn, and William Gains, carpenters, were severely, if not fatally injured.

A NEW TRIAL GRANTED TO A CONVICTED HARBOR COMMISSIONER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—J. J. Marks, Ex-Harbor Commissioner, convicted of embezzlement of State funds, has been granted a new trial.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., QUIET.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 23. The excitement in Edgefield, S. C., has subsided, and there are no immediate apprehensions of further disturbances between the races. Accounts from the scene of the recent trouble reports all quiet.

THE FALL RIVER MANUFACTURERS TO ADOPT "SHORT TIME."

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser* says that at a meeting of manufacturers of Fall River to-day it was voted expedient to join the manufacturers elsewhere in running on short time.

WASHINGTON.

AN IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW.

MOTION TO QUASH THE HALL AND UNDERWOOD INDICTMENTS—A QUESTION THAT WILL AFFECT THE SAFE BURGLARY BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—In a case before the court here to-day, the attorney for the defense of Underwood and Hall, indicted for forgery, moved to quash the indictments on the ground that the Grand Jury was not legally selected. The indictments were found by the same Grand Jury which investigated the safe-burglary affair, and if the challenge should hold in one instance it would also hold in the other. The challenge is based upon the ground that the list from which the Grand Jury was selected was illegally made, not having been made up in the relative numbers from Washington, Georgetown, &c., provided by law. Also, that four jurors were excused, and that only nineteen instead of twenty-three jurors were in service, and several of them are not tax-payers, as required by law. Also, that Gassaway Waters, one of the jury, is seventy-five years of age, while the laws require a person to be under sixty-five years of age to serve on the Grand Jury.

THE SAFE BURGLARY PROSECUTION.

Assistant Attorney Gen. Hill, who has just returned from Europe, has been assigned to co-operate with Mr. Riddle, the counsel for the Government, in attending to the prosecution of the safe burglary indictments.

WAR DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS.

The Treasury Department has consented to pass the requisitions of the War Department, as usual for officers detailed to make disbursements but not bonded, till the return of Second Controller Broadhead, when the decision of the Acting Controller, of which notice has been made, will probably be examined anew.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF THE NATIONAL BANK ACT.

The Controller of the Currency having recently ascertained through the reports of Examiners of National Banks that certain national banks are in the habit of drawing drafts on their correspondents in New-York at sixty and ninety days' date, acceptance waived, has advised these institutions that such issues are in violation of section 23 of the National Bank act, which prohibits the issue of post notes. Such transactions subject a national bank to a forfeiture of charter, under section 53 of the National Bank act, and it is the intention of the Controller to commence proceedings, if necessary, to prevent such practices. Other national banks are in the habit of furnishing their depositors with checks drawn one day after date, instead of on demand, for the purpose of evading the Internal Revenue law requiring a two-cent stamp to be affixed to such checks. The Controller will ask for an amendment to the act which will prevent such abuses.

THE CLAIMS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSIONER.

The following has been issued by the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 23, 1874.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the first section of the act entitled "An act to ascertain the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company and other British subjects within the limits which were the subject of the award of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, under the Treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, and for other purposes, approved June 20, 1874. I hereby appoint Hazard Stevens, of Olympia, Washington Territory, to perform the duty required of the Commissioner provided for in said act.

U. S. GRANT.

TREASURY PROTESTS AND APPEALS.

Comments having been made concerning a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury to Collector Arthur in regard to protests and appeals, it is said at the Customs Bureau that the object of the department was to facilitate the access of the merchant to the Secretary, and to obtain his consideration and decision immediately on any question affecting his interest in assessments on importations. The main point intended to be conveyed by the department was the importance of being sufficiently explicit in stating the grounds of appeal, so that action could be intelligently taken. About 500 appeals are received weekly. Many of them are in printed forms, the blanks being filled with writing, with little or no explanation as to the basis of appeal, and in such cases clear statements were sought by the department. Appellants often failed to give descriptions of the merchandise or to inclose samples, and for these reasons responses are necessarily delayed until the requisite information can be obtained for a determination of the numerous questions constantly arising.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut. Col. James Van Vorst, of the Sixteenth Infantry, acting Assistant Inspector General in the Division of the South, has been authorized to take station at Newport, Ky. The commanding officer of the First Infantry has been directed to detail a First Lieutenant for general recruiting service, and order him to report for duty at New-York City. Major James M. Whittemore has been ordered to do duty as a member of the board which meets in New-York City on the 1st of October to examine officers who have been selected for transfer to the Ordnance Department, and Major Richard M. Hill, of the Ordnance Department, has been relieved from duty on that board.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Passed Assistant Engineer Walter D. Smith has been ordered to the Boston yard; Gunner Charles Stuart ordered to the Norfolk yard; Midshipman William H. Slack detached from the receiving-ship Sabine, and ordered to examination for promotion; Midshipman Joseph H. Utley detached from the Kearsarge, and ordered to examination for promotion; Paymaster John H. Stevenson detached from the Lackawanna, and ordered to duty in charge of stores at Nagasaki, Japan, in place of Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry J. Skelding, detached from that place, and ordered to the Lackawanna; Chief Engineer B. F. Gainin detached from the Boston Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders; Chief Engineer George Sewell detached from duty as inspector of machinery afloat at New-York Navy-yard, and ordered to Boston Navy-yard; Gunner Cornelius Dugan detached from Norfolk Yard, and ordered to the naval station at League Island; and Gunner George Sirian detached from the Asiatic station, and ordered to return home.

THE REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The usage of the Redemption Bureau is that when a sufficient amount of redeemed national bank notes is assorted a call is made upon the banks to remit an equal amount of legal tenders. On their reception the old bank notes are delivered to the Controller of the Currency and destroyed, when an equal amount of new bank notes is issued to the banks. In addition to the calls just made on New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, calls will soon be made on other banks scattered throughout the country, under like circumstances. This does not produce inconvenience to the banks, excepting to keep them out of their money for a short time. The procedure is in accordance with the law upon the subject.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, \$14,205,147; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$60,675,000; coin, \$75,152,149; including coin certificates, \$28,671,740; outstanding legal tenders, \$382,000,000.

RAIDING INDIANS.

A dispatch received at the War Department from Capt. Wm. H. Jordan, of the Ninth Infantry, commanding at Camp Robinson, Nebraska, dated Sept. 7, reports that two small parties of hostile Sansara Indians had left the Powder River country to raid on stock around Fort Fetterman.

PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

A corrected statement from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company has been received at the Post Office Department, from which it appears that a steamer of the company will sail from San Francisco for Japan and China on the 3d, 17th, and 31st October next with the United States mails, instead of on the 3d and 24th, as stated in the schedule recently published by the Post Office Department.

FOREIGN PENSIONERS.

Pension Agent Cox has within the week paid pensioners residing in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Switzerland, Australia, Norway, Sweden, France, South America, Italy, Turkey, and various other places abroad. These pensioners are generally the widows of citizens of those countries who entered the Union service during the late war, and lost their lives in it. The pensioners are paid by bills of exchange on points most convenient for them.

MR. BEECHER IN VERMONT.

ADDRESS AT THE GRAFTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT PLYMOUTH.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 23.—Wednesday, the second day of the Grafton County Agricultural Fair at Plymouth, opened with a large attendance of visitors. Extra trains were run over the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, which brought large crowds to the grounds. One of the principal features of the day was the annual address, delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which doubtless attracted many people. The exhibition of stock, vegetables, fruit, and fancy articles was excellent—larger, perhaps, than for some years past. In the morning the programme laid down was carried out, and, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who arrived in Plymouth from the mountains, at about 1 o'clock, appeared upon the grounds and was introduced to President Keyes. The crowd of people who had gathered upon the grounds probably numbered between 3,000 and 4,000.

Mr. Beecher began his address by saying, that for four years past he had for reasons of health resorted to the Mountains in the Summer: that he had assumed the pastoral charge of the hotel at which he stayed; also of the Grafton County Fair, each year on his return home. He apprehended, however, that this year will close his services. He then spoke for thirty minutes or more on labor, confining his remarks almost entirely to the subject. The nature and primitive condition of man was considered at some length, after which he spoke of the educating force of work on individuals, and its wealth-creating power in relation to society. Working, he said, is not drudgery, it is going to school by men; by industry man is largely educated in the earlier period of his existence. Work is a blessing, without which there can be no individual excellence. Society cannot be strong or secure that is not founded upon the laboring classes. Being obliged to work for food, raiment, and shelter is a great benefit to man. It is God's distributive whipping. When men are cared for by nature they are not worth being cared for. Men, by working, become fertile in expedient, and rich in mind and experience. He deprecated the idea of men working through a lifetime, to take away the necessity of work from their boys, and said that by so doing they were made purposeless and shapeless men. Woe, he said, to the girl who is brought up not to know how to work. There are misfortunes enough that fall upon the fair sex. There are sudden revolutions in affairs that more often fall like pitiless storms upon their heads than upon those of men, but of all adversities the foolish mother for a fair daughter is the worst. You would produce the best crops; bring up boys that know how to work, and are not ashamed of it. He who seeks to gain a livelihood without returning an equivalent for it is a thief. I look upon the progress of industry in our land as the most auspicious circumstance of the times. He took strong grounds against the eight-hour system of work, and said unless such a war-cry be carefully controlled, it will lead to demoralization and mischief. He alluded to the effect of the war upon the industries of the country, but thought it would be benefited by the respect for labor—a better political economy invites us now. The East and West, the North and South, are united by a common necessity for labor. Variety, and not identity, it is that makes nations strong. I have lived through the dark days, but I believe I shall see wealth restored and perfect concord abounding from ocean to ocean—from the Lakes to the Gulf.

Mr. Beecher went to Nashua on the evening train. He will remain there over night, leaving for New-York in the morning.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—1 A. M.—The barometer continues highest over the Middle Atlantic States, whence it diminishes in all directions, and is lowest in the South-west; partly cloudy or clear weather is generally reported, except from the Western Gulf States, where threatening and rainy weather prevails, with eastern winds. The rivers have risen at Shreveport and St. Louis and fallen at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

During Thursday, over the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, north-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and somewhat higher temperatures will prevail.

Over the Gulf States, falling barometer, especially in the Western Gulf, north-east to south-east winds, stationary temperatures, cloudy, and rainy weather.

Over the lake region, falling or stationary barometer, stationary and high temperature, north-east to south-east winds, and increasing cloudiness.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, north-east winds, stationary temperatures, cloudy and rainy weather.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, stationary followed by falling barometer, easterly winds, higher temperatures, and in the southern portions cloudy and rainy weather.

Over New-England, stationary barometer and temperature, light, various south and west winds, and partly cloudy weather.

Over the Middle States, stationary followed by falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, some what higher temperature, and clear weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	57°	55°	3:30 P. M.	70°	77°
6 A. M.	60°	55°	6 P. M.	66°	70°
9 A. M.	65°	60°	9 P. M.	65°	65°
12 M.	70°	68°	12 P. M.	63°	61°

Average temperature yesterday........63⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........64½°

THE WRECK OF THE ANNA—ELEVEN LIVES LOST.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 23.—The latest reports concerning the Swedish bark Anna, at St. Paul's Island, of the 8th inst., state that eleven of her crew were drowned. She was driven ashore on the north shore of the island during a severe gale. The Captain and five seamen were thrown on the rocks on portions of the wreck and escaped, although much bruised. The ship was unmanageable when she struck, her principal sails having been previously carried away.

LARGE SALE OF RAILROAD LANDS TO MENNONITES.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 23.—The Land Department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad has just made a sale of land along this road to a large party of Russians, (Mennonites,) who have recently come from Europe. This is the largest land sale ever made in the West to one people. There are now here about 1,900 Mennonites, and they are going on their lands immediately. The lands are situated in Marion, Harvey McPherson, and Reno counties, in the Arkansas valley. The tract taken aggregates 150,000 acres. These are the advanced guard of their whole people, who are now following them.

THE GRAND LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 23.—The Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd-fellows, after considerable discussion, resolved that all spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors shall be excluded from the lodge-rooms of the hall connected with or adjoining thereto where under the control of any subordinate or degree lodge or encampment of this order. The lodge also adopted a new funeral and anniversary ceremony. The Grand Lodge were given a banquet to-night at the Kimball House.

SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

Ann Thompson, aged twenty-four years, residing at the corner of Hamilton avenue and Henry street, was arrested last night for intoxication and locked up in the Twelfth Precinct Station-house. Shortly after, Sergeant Sheridan had occasion to visit the cells, and was shocked to find that the unfortunate woman had hung herself from the cell door.

THE FALL RIVER DISASTER.

CONTINUATION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

TESTIMONY OF A NUMBER OF EYE-WITNESSES—UNACCOUNTABLE INACTIVITY OF THE FIREMEN.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 23.—The Coroner's Jury on the Fall River inquest met at 9:15 A. M.

The first witness, Isaac J. Manchester, building-mover, member of Hook and Ladder Company Antelope, which was on duty Saturday morning, testified as follows: Was at the fire five minutes after the first alarm. When the carriages arrived I ordered them into the yard and around the south end of the mill. The ladders were not long enough. When the Reindeer carriage arrived, took her extension ladder. It was pulled out of my hands by outsiders. Took another ladder, which was pulled away by the crowd and put up wrong end foremost. Before the Captain of the Reindeer and myself could reverse it, they were jumping out of the windows. The second assistant ordered some of the ladders at the south end around the east side into the picker-house; helped the light hose up the fire-escape; went up and into the fifth story. John Boswell brought a dead body and lowered it down from the fifth story. There was no danger at this time for anybody to go in. Stayed in the fifth story till 12:30. The Reindeer has the longest ladder, but this was not long enough. Saw as many as three strike on the ladder. One child struck and hung there. When I got there the flames were coming out of the tower windows.

The next witness, Charles H. Davis, also a member of the Hook and Ladder Company, gave testimony which was the same, in substance, as that of the previous witness.

At this point a discussion arose among the members of the jury as to the questions which may or may not be put by the jurymen. There was a difference of opinion, some maintaining that their business was to elicit facts and not the opinions of the witness.

Henry Norsworthy, foreman of the Hook and Ladder Company, testified that there was no extension-ladder on his carriage. The longest extension-ladder in the department is sixty-five feet long; the company is not drilled often; it is necessary they should be in order to understand its use. The longest ladder on his carriage measures thirty-five feet.

John M. B. Bosworth, a sailor, testified: I helped to haul the hose on the cotton-house. Heard some one scream, and went to Superintendent McCreery and asked for a line. He was in the engine-room. I believe he gave me two coils of window cord. I went up the fire-escape at the south end of the mill; found a woman on the roof; told her to get on my back, and I would carry her down. Fastened the cords to the lightning rods on the ridge and took her down.

Holden B. Durfee, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was then called and testified as follows: I was at home when the alarm struck and counted to seventy-two. Was dressed to go out of the house by the time the alarm had been struck; it was 6:55 by a clock on the mantel; my horse and wagon was at the door in readiness; got into the wagon and went to Box No. 72, corner Pleasant and Sixth streets. When I got to Pleasant street, saw a crowd running up the street, and I proceeded directly to the mill. Did not pause at Box No. 72. Turned the corner into Twelfth street: at that point met a hose-reel; ordered it to a hydrant on Twelfth street, and ran into the mill and struck the second alarm. When I came out, attended to the placing of the streams. While there directing a stream met First Assistant Brownell, and told him if the second alarm was through striking to strike the third; then gave my attention to the general placing and working of the department. The first I knew of any one being in the topmost story was hearing the people shout and noticing the crowd running to the south end of the mill. I then ran to the south end to see what was occurring. When I arrived there I saw three or four persons coming out of the sixth story windows almost together. I should think I saw five or six come down then, but could not say exactly. Thought they were pushed out by the people crowding to the windows to get air. The smoke was then coming out from the south windows. It was impossible to do anything with the ladders at that end of the building. Ladders were against the south end of the building when I got round there. My efforts were directed to the north end of the mill, the fire being chiefly at that end. The ladders were not taken down while I was there. Did not think I could do anything. There were two engineers there in charge, and I went round to the north to see if there was any possible means of getting on the roof of the building. Do not think the extension ladder safe for men to get on at a fire, as the extreme length of the ladder renders it too weak to hold the weight. It had never been raised more than once or twice before. One or two at a time could have come down had they been able to reach it, but had several descended at once it would have broken. Did not think it was possible to get the help out of the sixth story. They were panic stricken, and were crowding upon and pushing each other out. Believe I was in the Granite Mill yard within five minutes of the time I heard the first stroke of the alarm. Found the alarm-box open at the Granite Mill when I went to strike it. The ladders at the service of the department are not sufficient or suitable. Have known this before, and informed the proper authorities of the fact. Did not think it possible to splice the ladders in time to be of service. No one ever offered his services to splice the ladders. The statements in the papers were entirely false with reference to this matter, and therefore the language attributed to me I never used, and I am not accustomed to use language of that kind. I thought the alarm was in perfect order. I do not know who struck Box No. 72. I have been told by engineers who have examined them that the tell-tale of each of the four boxes discloses the fact that the boxes had been struck. In all the engine-houses they got the first count, seventy-two. If Mr. McCreery struck the alarm at twelve or fourteen minutes before seven it did not sound, or I think I should have heard it. Mr. McCreery might have struck box No. 74 while the other box was working, and hearing the little gong in No. 74 striking seventy-two, thought it was his alarm sounding. I believe I went up the towers as far as the fourth story.

Alfred Bassett, stone-cutter, testified: I was at home when the alarm struck. My house is at No. 97 Pleasant street. I went to the fire as soon as I heard the first alarm; I counted box 72; went immediately to the fire. When I got there, saw them jumping from the sixth story windows of the south end of the mill. It took me five minutes from the time I heard the alarm till I reached the fire. I was connected with the Fire Department for seventeen years, but am not a member now. I offered to assist to splice ladders; offered to do this to several members of the hook and ladder company; one was the assistant officer of the Reindeer, I think, to whom I made an offer. They said they were then waiting for orders; it was at the time they were jumping out of the windows. In reply to a question he replied: "There was sufficient time for a trial to save their lives." He then continued: I suppose the truck was supplied with facilities for splicing ladders. It should have been, and was when I was connected with it. I would have taken three ladders to splice together, and by that means they would have been strong enough. That would have given him a ladder seventy-five feet in length. I helped to carry away three bodies while they were waiting for orders, and when this was done no orders had been received; at least nothing had been done making any change with the ladders; have been a member of the Fire Department, off and on, for seventeen years.

George Taylor, master mechanic Granite Mill. I was there Saturday morning. Ordered the engines put on pumps, and I put on hose. We got hose coupled on and water was coming through before we got it on the engine-house from the roof of the picker-house, which is level with the fourth story, where the fire originated. We played until the fire was extinguished. There are hydrants on each floor of the tower, and four of smaller dimensions in the room; if there was no water in the tanks, the hose distributed about the rooms would be without water, but if the mill was running, water would be driven through the hose direct; there is water enough in these tanks to supply one pipe four hours; the tanks cannot be otherwise than full; if we shut them off, the pipes would be burst in the morning. If the tanks were empty in the morning, and the engine had been running but fifteen minutes, the tanks by that time would not have been filled up. The pump has an eight-inch stroke, and eight-inch diameter. I am sure the hose was attached on Saturday morning in the fourth story. It was my business to look after these matters. Am positive that the tanks contained considerable water Saturday morning. I have charge of the hydrants throughout the mill; there is a possibility of a sediment coming down and lodging in the nozzle of the pipe, but a knock on the pipe would shake it out; have not known those nozzles to get filled up in this way, but the nozzles at the sink, which are a trifle smaller, get filled up. It is the duty of each overseer, in case he needs buckets, to apply to the Superintendent, or to me. The small tanks and the hose in the mule alleys were introduced as a substitute and an improvement on the bucket arrangement. Mr. McCreery and Mr. Shove, the Treasurer, are both very strict with me with regard to the fire apparatus, constantly questioning me with reference to them. On this account my attention has been more than usually vigilant.

Several other witnesses were examined, but nothing new was elicited, except from Alderman Lascomb, who has charge of the fire alarm. He says that four different boxes were pulled on Saturday morning, by which they struck together, confusing the alarms. The non-interfering boxes are in use, but there is a small chance—one out of five hundred—of their missing the alarm. The fire alarm was all in good working order on Saturday morning, as far as he knew. Any trouble in the gongs of engine-houses not striking right, &c., was always reported to him. Has no recollection of any report being made on Friday night. Inspects the boxes frequently, and no one could have known box No. 74 was out of order unless he listened at the box at 5 o'clock on Friday night (at which hour every night the alarm is sounded once) and did not hear it strike. Before this witness concluded the inquest was adjourned to 2:15 P. M. on the 25th inst.

LOUISIANA.

M'ENERY AND PENN EXPLAIN THE SURRENDER.

Proclamation to the People of Louisiana.—You are already aware of the events which transpired in the City of New-Orleans on Monday and Tuesday last, which resulted in the complete overthrow of the usurping Government. By the prompt and spontaneous action of the people in the several parishes this odious usurpation has been destroyed effectually, so that, to-day, no vestige of its power remains; and the Government chosen and elected by you was in full operation throughout the State, and in the exercise of all the powers and functions belonging to it as a Government, *de jure* and *de facto*.

We congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on this great result. The people of Louisiana present a spectacle grandly sublime, of which they and their children after them may well be proud. On Monday, no longer able to bear the outrages and oppressions of the Kellogg usurpation, they flew to arms, and prepared to assert their rights. The army of the usurper, his trained bands of Metropolitans, attacked them with artillery and infantry, and after a conflict short and decisive, the people were victorious. The Metropolitan army was completely routed and dispersed, and on Tuesday the State-house, arsenals, and all the public buildings and property were abandoned, and were taken into possession by the rightful Government of the State. From that day to this perfect peace, order, and quiet prevailed in the City of New Orleans, and no crime has been committed, no violence, no injury has been done to person or property, and joy and confidence filled all hearts.

On Tuesday the proclamation of the President was issued, and on Wednesday telegrams were received, clearly indicating the determination of the Administration to put down this Government with the strong hand. On Wednesday evening Gen. W. H. Emory, commanding the Department of the Gulf, arrived in New-Orleans, and communicated to us his peremptory orders to compel immediate compliance with the proclamation of the President of 15th September.

In a conference to which he invited us, and in which we were assisted by several gentlemen who were also invited to participate at the general rooms last night, he informed us that he was not permitted to recognize our Government in any way, and that immediate submission, and a surrender of the property of the State to the United States, would be the only means of avoiding the employment of the military and naval forces of the United States to compel obedience. At our earnest solicitation we obtained a delay until 1 o'clock to-day, which was at our request, this morning, extended to 3, to confer with leading citizens. After full conference, finding that further delay would not be granted, and that war with the United States would be the inevitable result of refusal on our part, we were compelled to accede to the terms proposed, and we have abandoned the State property which was in our possession to the United States alone.

We need not remind you, fellow-citizens, that at every state of your protracted conflict with this usurpation, we have constantly asserted, and maintained our assertion, that we have never intended to come in conflict with the authority or the forces of the United States; and when that has been the alternative, we have not hesitated to yield, ready obedience to that authority.

Simultaneously with this will be published the protest which we made to Gen. Emory against this action of the Federal Government which displaces your rightful Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and which places the State in the possession and under the control of the military forces of the United States.

Thus, fellow-citizens, has the State of Louisiana been finally striken down by the hand of power, and we are no longer citizens of a State, but are inhabitants merely of what was once a free State, the peer of any other in the American galaxy. It is no disgrace to submit to power which we have not the capacity or the right to resist. It is painful to be compelled to give up our most cherished rights; but we do so with the full determination to regain them, and to have them restored by the hand by which we have been deprived of them.

It only remains for us to urge upon you to summon to your aid all your courage and fortitude, your virtue and forbearance, to enable you to submit with becoming dignity to this great calamity, which no act of ours or yours could have averted. Continue to be as you have been, law-abiding and faithful to your duty and obligations to the Government of the United States. You have just gained a great victory over your enemy, arrayed in arms against you. Make one more sublime effort, and gain a grand victory—a victory over your passions and inclinations. Yield faithful, ready obedience to all legally constituted authority, and be assured that the story of your wrongs, your long forbearance, your heroic virtues, displayed as well in your hour of triumph as in your misfortunes, will command and receive the sympathy and respect of the civilized world.

JOHN McENERY, Governor.
D. B. PENN, Lieutenant Governor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1874.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Yesterday at Bridgeport, Conn., the Baltimores (professionals) defeated the T. B. F. U. S. (amateurs) by a score of 10 to 8.

The weave-rooms on the Petterell, and all the rooms on the Laconia corporations, now cease work at 4 P. M. The lowness of the Saco River is the alleged reason.

At Philadelphia yesterday the Philadelphia and Athletics Clubs played their eighth championship game. The game was won by the Athletics—3 to 2.

Robert Pierce, who murdered his wife with an ax at his home in the town of Vienna, Oneida County, N. Y., on the 11th of April, 1873, is reported to have been captured at Chicago.

Preliminary arrangements are being made at St. Louis for a professional base-ball club to enter the field next season under the name of the St. Louis Base-ball Club.

Hon. D. A. Smalley, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Vermont, is still suffering from a recent paralytic attack, and it is not probable that he will again be able to perform his judicial duties.

In the mysterious murder of Miss Eunice Howell, near Washingtonville, N. Y., on Friday last, the Coroner's Jury have rendered a verdict of "death from wounds inflicted by some person or persons unknown to the jury." There seems to be no clue whatever to the murderers.

NORTH-WESTERN TRAINS AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 23.—The Chicago and North-western Railroad ran a passenger train into this city this morning for the first time. As soon as the Union Pacific Road can accommodate them, it is stated all other Eastern roads will run their trains direct to Omaha. Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, and others arrived here from the East to-day, and go West to-morrow.

THREE MEN SUFFOCATED IN A CISTERN

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 23.—To-day Alderman Deergan, Thomas Donovan, and Mr. Smith, a plasterer, were suffocated by foul air in an old cistern near Ryan's Mill. They entered the cistern to make an examination in regard to repairs. Smith entered first, when Ryan, not hearing from him in due season, entered. Not hearing from either, Donovan entered to ascertain the cause. A negro present gave the alarm, but all three were dead before they could be removed from the cistern.

SCOTLAND'S PROGRESS.

THE REPORT OF THE CENSUS COMMISSIONERS.

The report issued on the last Census taken in Scotland is an interesting and instructive document. The population of Scotland in 1861 was 3,066,633, and by the census of 1871 it is 3,360,018. The population of Edinburgh and its suburbs was in 1707—(temp. Queen Anne and six years after the legislative union with England)—25,692; in 1755, 57,195; in 1801, 82,568; in 1811, 102,987; in 1821, 138,235; in 1831, 462,403; in 1851, 160,511; in 1861, 168,121; in 1871, 196,979. In 1861 the area of Scotland was ascertained with nearer approach to accuracy than before. According to the official return it contains about 30,000 square miles, of which about 155,000 acres are inland lakes of various sizes. A careful enumeration of the islands off the coast made at the same time showed that their number is 787, of which 186 were inhabited.

Scotland owes the introduction of coal to the monks of Newbattle, near Edinburgh, who discovered and worked mines of that material before the year 1214. Collieries soon spread, and at the accession of James I. several existed in the County of Edinburgh. The monks of Scotland appear to have been more addicted to active industries than their English brethren, and at a very early date they practiced the art of manufacturing sea salt. There were many royal grants of "salt pans" made to abbeys in the twelfth century, one being to the monks of Holyrood in 1128. The well-known town of Preston Pans derives its name from this circumstance, the monks of Newbattle, who held large domains in the district, having there established salt works, which are continued to this day. The monks seem, indeed, to have been centuries ahead of those around them. While in Midlothian, the most civilized part of the country, wheeled conveyances were not in use for farming purposes until the reign of George I., it is an ascertained fact that five centuries and a half before they were used for such purpose by the monks, and almost the only roads in early times were those connecting religious houses.

Up to the time of William III., farming was at an extraordinary low ebb, and manuring almost unknown. At length a Sir James Macgill conceived the idea of keeping ten horses for "carrying muck" for the "gooding" of the land from Edinburgh to his country estate. Then Sir John Dalrymple introduced turnips, and he was among the first who sowed clover and rye grass, and about the year 1723 a "Society of Improvers" was formed, which exerted itself to instruct and improve the people. It was not until 1744 that potatoes were raised, although in the *Scot's Gardener*, published in 1683, directions are given for planting them, and at first scarcely any one would eat them. The agricultural implements were of the rudest kind, and until the middle of the last century, when the Duke of Buccleuch and "Jupiter" Carlyle, the well-known parson of Inveresk, exerted themselves to introduce a lighter plow; they plowed with four horses, or with a number of oxen. Probably no country in Europe could show a greater increase in wealth during the present century. A hundred years ago there was wonderfully little money across the Tweed, and a Scotch laird was something very different, in point of wealth and style of living, to an English squire. But times are changed, and money and luxury abound in the land of cakes nowadays. Most strikingly is the charge exemplified in the North. In 1820 an immense and most necessary exodus took place of those who had gone up under the clan system of the Highlands, and were distinguished by a military spirit and contempt for labor. "The half of our country, in point of extent with Fletcher of Sattona, is possessed by a people who are all gentlemen only because they will not work, and who, in everything else, are more contemptible than the vilest staver, except that they always carry arms, because, for the most part, they live on robbery." This class has now for twenty-five years entirely ceased to exist.

In a report dated 6th March, 1828, Mr. Mitchell, writing from the Office of Highland Roads and Bridges, at Inverness, refers to the increased value of land around that town consequent on the improvements:

"The lands of Merkinch," he writes, "situated between the town and the canal, rented twenty-five years ago from £70 to £80, while the rental for the last year amounted to £600. In 1790 Redwith was sold for £25,000, and in 1824 resold for £135,000. When David Macdonnell, of Glengarry, died, in 1788, his income was £800; the same lands now yield from £6,000 to £7,000 a year. The estates of Chisholm have risen from £700 a year in 1785 to upward of £5,000 a year now."

The rapid rise of Glasgow dates from the legislative union. Its citizens were deeply disgusted at this political event, which really was the making of them, inasmuch as Scotland was thus admitted to the English colonial trade and presently began a brisk commerce with this country in linen and woolen goods. Still the habits of Baillie Nicol Jarvie, a leading townsman, are indicative of the quiet little place which Glasgow was in his day, and it is a significant fact in proof thereof that not until 1752 was the first carriage started in the town. In 1755 Glasgow's population was only 23,546, it is now over 400,000. Before the beginning of this century one vast source of Glasgow's wealth, the iron works, was but very little developed. At that time there lived at Monkland, near Glasgow, a small farmer named Baird, whose sons were destined to become, by their energy in turning to account the ore beneath their feet, among the richest subjects of the realm, and to give an extraordinary stimulus to that ship-building trade on the Clyde which has now become the most notable industry of Glasgow.

It is to be observed that while the report on the census points out that the commercial class has, during the last ten years, increased by 31,773—its total number being 114,694—the agricultural class shows a marked decline in numbers. This is probably attributable to the rage for moor shooting which has grown up during the last quarter of a century, and the high price of meat. It is far more profitable now to let lands for shootings than to get for it such a rent as used to be paid by the class who went down in a census under the head of agriculturists. Again, in many districts nothing pays like cattle-raising. In *Vanity Fair* Miss O'Dowd alludes to her native land as the place "where all your good mate comes from." In these days the Londoner draws his supplies quite as liberally from Caledonia as from Hibernia. Indeed, some of the greatest butchers get their meat exclusively from the former source. A natural result has been that tillage, except in certain favored spots, has been largely abandoned for grazing; and this has tended, as in Ireland, to throw many hands out of employ, who have consequently sought a home in other lands. From these causes it no doubt is that the agricultural class has fallen from 372,247 in 1861 to 270,008 in 1871. Scotland is, in fact, becoming a commercial, mining, and manufacturing, rather than an agricultural, country. The growth of Glasgow points to this.

THE BROWN-MORRIS BOAT-RACE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 23.—The final arrangements for the boat-race between Brown and Morris, on the 25th inst., have been completed. The stakes have been deposited, and Dr. Thos. Walker has been chosen referee. The race is to come off at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 25th. Special railway trains will be run that day, and the telegraph company is fitting up a temporary station near the course. Both men are practicing daily and a close contest is expected.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S OPENING.

A RICH ASSORTMENT OF CHINA, GLASS, AND PARIAN WARES—SOMETHING NEW IN BRONZES—NOVELTIES IN TOILET SETS, PORCELAIN, &C.

The "opening" of R. H. Macy & Co., whose extensive establishment is situated at the corner of Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street, is took place yesterday. Their display of goods is always particularly interesting, but on this occasion, one department has been so extended that its hitherto abundant attractions were greatly enhanced. This is the department devoted to china ware. It has been increased to about three times its original size, and is subdivided into four branches, which include respectively china, majolica, glass, and Parian wares. Before however, inspecting, these beautiful articles of taste and luxury, the visitor would do well to go through the departments devoted to, other wares. By putting himself or herself in communication with Miss Bowyer, the General Superintendent, all the courtesies and polite attentions of the establishment will render a complete inspection of the stock a matter of little difficulty. In the several portions of the building will be found every article which either luxury or necessity could suggest. There are, outside the china, glass-ware, &c., fifteen well-arranged and amply-stocked departments, which are of course properly subdivided. On the main floor, level with the street, is contained everything which might come within the description of dry goods. This portion of the building is tastefully frescoed, and is notably well-arranged in all its details. Here will be found everything commonly sold in dry goods stores, besides many wares of a more special character. The handsome bronzes which were exhibited yesterday formed a marked feature in the opening. They are of great beauty of design, and the design is satisfactorily supplemented by ability of execution. Some of these bronzes are exquisitely delicate in detail, while not a few are quite novel patterns. There are two companion figures which will doubtless strike the most casual visitor. They are intended to represent "The Sower" and "The Reaper," the one in the act of scattering the seed on the earth, and the other standing erect and sharpening his scythe. Books of great variety, and covering a very wide field of literature, perfumes and innumerable distilled essences, articles of *bijouterie*, with a score of etceteras, will be found in this department. On the floor above is displayed everything in the nature of house-furnishing goods. A cottage or a palace might be furnished out of this extensive mart. But, as has been stated, the principal attraction of the opening was the department devoted to china, glass-ware, and the like. You reach this department by descending a broad walnut staircase from the main building, and entering it, you find the most extensive stock of the kind which the City can boast. The new room which has been added to this department is about three times as large as that in which the business was formerly carried on, while both are well lighted, excellently finished, and, above all, abundantly stocked. When going through this portion of Macy & Co.'s extensive establishment, it would be advisable for the visitor to seek the good offices of Mr. Nathan Strauss, who has special charge of this department, and who will readily facilitate an inspection of the beautiful wares which it contains. Mr. Strauss has just returned from Europe with extensive purchases, having traveled through France, Germany, Austria, and Italy in quest of the finest specimens. The department, as stated, is subdivided into four branches, in which china, majolica, glass, and Parian wares are exhibited. The china ware is arranged in cases at the sides of the room, and is also displayed to good advantage on centre-tables running lengthwise. Among the most beautiful sets exhibited is a delicate pink, containing 300 pieces valued at $999. There is another very beautiful blue set, while there are several very handsome sets in Japanese ware, some again of neat French gray, and others exquisitely painted with clusters of fruit and bordered with different colors. Toilet sets are here in new and beautiful shades, and in great variety of design, and porcelain of wonderful beauty is also exhibited. The extent and variety of the exhibition are at once apparent, as it ranges from the most delicate Sevres to the homely but more useful pipkin. The majolica ware is unusually extensive, consisting of many designs in beautiful coloring. Particularly noticeable in this branch of the department are some very handsome cheese dishes and vases for conservatories. The glass-ware is also of great variety, both in respect to design and coloring. Epergnes for fruit and flowers, finger-bowls in various hues, and shallower than those manufactured here, are abundantly exhibited. Among the Venetian ware there is one particularly attractive article. It consists of a long, slender pitcher, with a dark snake-handle twining round it, the pitcher being connected with the base by a transparent dolphin, perfectly carved. It is of blended rainbow hues in a combination said to be inimitable in this country. It is alleged, at all events, that several houses have unsuccessfully tried to reproduce this glass. Here again is a filmy, transparent, sapphire-tinted glass, hemispherical in form, and joined to its delicate base by a dark, glittering, coiled serpent. Another beautiful piece is a small clock, supported by a female figure, perfectly molded, which when held to the light seems to catch the most delicate shades of the topaz, ruby, emerald, and sapphire. The Parian ware is also very beautiful, there being especially some large busts which commanded wide attention yesterday. It is interesting to know that these busts may be made from photographs, and are frequently executed to order abroad. These are some of the attractions which Macy & Co. exhibited at their Fall opening. It remains only to add that they do not favor a prohibitive tariff, but aim rather at popular prices.

A PAIR OF SCOUNDRELS.

THE FIFTY-NINTH STREET POLICE OUTRAGE—JUDGE SMITH PLACES THE OFFICERS UNDER ARREST.

The case of Alexander McKnight and Bernard Woods, the two men who were so brutally beaten and then arrested by Officers Michael and George Malone, brothers, on the night of the 3d inst., was yesterday called for examination at the Yorkville Police Court. The particulars of the assault were fully published in THE TIMES of the day following. At the station-house Woods was charged with highway robbery, and McKnight, who is a cripple, with resisting the officers. When arraigned the following day at the court named, the complaint of highway robbery was not mentioned, both men being held in $500 bail to answer for the alleged assault on the officers. The testimony elicited yesterday showed that the policemen were off duty, and had been spending the evening at the Caledonian picnic. On their return, and while both were under the influence of liquor, they met Woods at Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, where George Malone, without provocation or warning, began a most brutal assault upon him. Woods fled to a neighboring liquor store, pursued by the infuriated officer. He was dragged out, and again struck on the head a number of times with the butt of a revolver. Upon McKnight's protesting against the officer's conduct, he was similarly assaulted by Michael Malone, the other guardian of the public peace.

The charge of assault against Woods and McKnight was not sustained; but, without announcing his decision, Justice Smith notified the brothers (Malone) that they would consider themselves under arrest, and forthwith began the examination into the cross complaints of felonious assault against the two officers. The hour growing late the case was postponed until the 3d prox.

The Malones are large, powerful men, while Woods and McKnight are below the medium stature. The last named lost the use of an arm by a bullet-wound during the war of the rebellion.

THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

In 1869 the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court of this district, by which it sought to quiet its title to the road. The object of the bill was also to obtain an injunction to restrain Aaron S. Bright and other holders of the third mortgage bonds of the company from taking any proceedings to prosecute their alleged rights under the bonds. A cross bill was filed by Mr. Bright, claiming a valid lien under the third mortgage, and praying that the actual owners of the road be ordered to account for its receipts and profits. Mr. Bright also made an offer to purchase all the first and second mortgage bonds, and thus redeem the whole road, and concluded his petition by asking that the company be restrained from issuing $35,000,000 of new mortgage bonds. Yesterday application was made before Judge Woodruff, in the United States Circuit Court, for the company to show cause why the injunction asked for by Mr. Bright should not be granted. Judge Woodruff said that, inasmuch as he was the holder of preferred stock in the company, he would have to decline to interfere. The matter was then taken before Judge Benedict, in the Eastern District.

THE GRAND JURY REFUSE TO INDICT THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES.

As surmised in THE TIMES yesterday, the Grand Jury have refused to take any steps against the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. No other action was expected from the course pursued by the Grand Jury during the past week. They visited the island a few days ago, and, it is said, partook of hospitality from Messrs. Stern and Laimbeer. This proceeding was commented on very freely about town, and gave rise to the report that the jury were being manipulated. Commissioners Laimbeer and Stern were before them yesterday, and after hearing the accused the Grand Inquest resolved that there was no ground for a presentation. This practically ends the question, as the Board of Aldermen are powerless to do anything.

THE CASE OF COL. WOOD.

CONCLUSION OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE EX-CHIEF OF THE SECRET SERVICE—HE IS DISCHARGED BY COMMISSIONER OSBORN.

The examination of Col. Wm. P. Wood, in connection with the matter of the altered United States registered bond, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn. Assistant United States District Attorney Smith was the first witness called by the prosecution. He testified to a conversation had with Col. Wood on the 21st inst. in regard to a letter written by the latter to United States District Attorney Bliss, inclosing a copy of the *Sun* of that date. In that conversation Col. Wood admitted to the witness that he had written the letter, and had also added that the statement contained in the publication referred to was correct in all its details, and was made by himself. The published statement and the letter were then admitted by the Commissioner as evidence. In this statement Col. Wood acknowledged that he gave the bond in question to Mr. Naltner, and at the same time knew that the name of the payee had been erased from it; furthermore, that the bond was one of two (one for $1,000 and one for $10,000) which were a part of the proceeds of a robbery that occurred in Philadelphia in 1868 or 1869. Wood also stated that he had acquired the bonds by purchase, intending to use them for detective purposes. Mr. Abner Newcomb, Chief Officer of the United States Secret Service Bureau since January, 1874, was then sworn. Assistant United States District Attorney Post said that he desired to prove by this witness that, on one occasion, while acting as an officer of the Secret Service, under Col. Wood, he had bought, by Col. Wood's order, two United States registered bonds, one for $1,000, and one for $10,000, both made out in the name of a woman, and that the securities were not the proceeds of a robbery in Philadelphia, having been bought before the year 1868. As the witness did not remember the name of the payee, and could not identify the bond given by Wood to Naltner as one of the two purchased for detective purposes, his testimony was not admitted. Mr. Post then submitted the case. Mr. Courtney, the counsel for the prisoner, asked for the discharge of his client, and declined to make any argument. Mr. Post then asked that the prisoner be committed, on the ground that by his own admissions he had been shown to have deceived Mr. Naltner by repeatedly assuring him that the bond was genuine. He said it was not necessary to show affirmatively that Wood had deceived Naltner, because it had been proved that the former had given the bond to the latter as a good bond, intending to have him take it as such, although all the while knowing it to be altered. This raised the presumption in law that Wood had intended to deceive. Commissioner Osborn then said that the point to be decided was whether the bond had been given to Naltner by Wood with corrupt intention to deceive or defraud any one. Such, in his opinion, had not been shown to be the case. Therefore, taking into consideration the facts presented to overcome the presumptions of the law, chief of which was the well-known reputation for integrity and honesty enjoyed for so many years by Col. Wood, and which had never been attacked, Commissioner Osborn said he must come to the conclusion that no proof of ill intent had been shown, and that he must consequently discharge Col. Wood. It has been intimated that the matter will not be permitted to drop here, but will be brought before the United States Grand Jury at their next meeting.

A DEAF MUTE'S TRIAL.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM STATE PRISON—QUESTIONABLE ACTION OF A POLICE JUSTICE.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Thomas Farrell, a deaf mute, was placed on trial, charged with highway robbery. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant, Michael O'Reilly, No. 305 East Eleventh street, that on the morning of the 16th of August last, while walking home in a state of semi-intoxication, he was attacked by Farrell, who struck him on the head and snatched a gold watch from his pocket. O'Reilly grappled with Farrell, who managed to release himself twice, but was finally held by the former until the arrival of Officer Kiernan. In the struggle, O'Reilly said, he received two stabs in the face, and called on a man named Michael Ryan, who, with some others, was standing by, for assistance. Ryan came toward O'Reilly, but, instead of rendering any assistance, placed his knee on the prostrate man's breast, and robbed him of his watch chain. The officer, hearing the cry of help, came to the assistance of O'Reilly, and found him struggling with Farrell, whom he arrested. Meantime the other man had escaped. Ryan was subsequently arrested, and on complaint of O'Reilly, who charged him with the larceny of the watch, was committed, together with Farrell, at Essex Market Police Court. Ryan, however, was subsequently discharged by Justice Kasmire, his release, as alleged, having been effected by Patrick J. Ryan, Deputy Clerk of the Fourth District Civil Court, and an uncle of the accused, while Farrell was incarcerated in the Tombs. In answer to the questions of Mr. Wm. F. Kintzing, counsel for the prisoner, O'Reilly admitted that Ryan's uncle had spoken to him about the charge against his nephew. A rather curious coincidence in connection with the affair is that on the day Ryan was discharged, the missing watch was restored to the complainant. Judge Sutherland, in alluding to the extraordinary action of Justice Kasmire in discharging a prisoner after he had been fully committed, said the police justice had no such power, and expressed a desire to be made acquainted with the reasons which could justify such a proceeding. Assistant District Attorney Nolan informed the court that he would fully investigate the matter. The prisoner, through Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, who interpreted his statement, said that he had been drinking on the night in question, and was attacked by O'Reilly, from whom he was struggling to release himself when arrested by the officer. He denied that he committed the robbery or was in any way connected with Ryan or the other men. The jury, without leaving their seats, acquitted the prisoner, who had evidently been victimized in order that Ryan might escape.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

A PEACEMAKER FATALLY WOUNDS ONE OF THE PARTIES TO A DRUNKEN BRAWL.

At an early hour yesterday morning a shooting affray occurred in front of the liquor-store kept by Patrick Dempsey, on the corner of Eleventh avenue and Forty-eighth street, which will probably terminate in the death of one of the persons engaged. The particulars of the affair, as related by those present, are as follows: About 2 A. M., John McDonald, a contractor, residing at No. 550 West Forty-ninth street, in company with a friend named Francis Wheaton, and an acquaintance named Owen Brady, entered Dempsey's store and drank together a number of times. They left at the same time by the side door, and on the sidewalk met John Dunley, a butcher of No. 776 Eleventh avenue, and another man, whose name is at present unknown. Between Dunley and Wheaton an old feud had existed, and Dunley assaulted Wheaton as soon as he recognized him. McDonald separated the two, and was threatened therefor by Dunley. McDonald then drew a revolver and said he would shoot whoever interfered. After some further talk a reconciliation was effected, and Dunley proffered his hand to McDonald. The latter extended his left, which was grasped by Dunley, who then seized the revolver in McDonald's right hand. A struggle for the possession of the weapon then ensued, during which it was discharged and fell to the ground. Dunley, who was hit, picked up the pistol, and McDonald took refuge behind a wagon. The witnesses of the affray wrested the revolver from Dunley's grasp, and Officer Barnes, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who heard the shot fired, hastened to the spot and arrested McDonald. The wounded man was taken to the Reception Hospital in Ninety-ninth street. The ball, it was found, had penetrated his right lung, inflicting a probably fatal wound. His right thumb was slightly lacerated also. McDonald was arraigned before Justice Sherwood at the Yorkville Police Court and committed to await the result of Dunley's injuries. All the parties to the affray were more or less under the influence of liquor.

NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR.

The New-Jersey State Fair at Waverley closed last night. The attendance was satisfactorily large, but fell short of the numbers upon the ground on Tuesday. In the morning tests were made of the machines on exhibition. In the afternoon Hon. Amos Clark, Jr., President of the Society, awarded the premiums, amounting to $12,000, concluding the proceedings with a short address. As on the previous days, there were several trots over the course. The success of the exhibition as a whole was much impaired by the rain of last week.

POLICE TRIALS.

Commissioner Voorhees, Presided at the Police trials yesterday, and heard evidence in some fifty complaints. The majority of the complaints were for infractions of the rules and regulations, and were disposed of by the imposition of fines varying from one to five days' pay. Patrolman William A. Starr, of the Ninth Precinct, who was seen coming out of the liquor store under Jefferson Market Police Court by Capt. Washburne, on the 3d inst., and on being reprimanded handed in his resignation and shield, but was subsequently arrested for assaulting Patrolman Rawley, of the Ninth Precinct, while that officer was arresting a disorderly character, was arraigned on a charge of [illegible]. The case was referred to the board. Patrolman Patrick Lynch, of the Second Precinct, was charged with having been found lying on the sidewalk in Eighth avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, on the morning of the 2d inst., so grossly intoxicated that two policemen of the Twenty-second Precinct were compelled to convey him to the station-house in a cart. Lynch did not deny the accusation, but said in his defense that he was suffering from illness and took a large dose of brandy. Patrolman Matthew Gurnan, of the Second Precinct, was fined five days' pay for drinking a glass of liquor while on post, and Patrolman Augustus W. Warner, of the Sixth Precinct, was fined three days' pay for entering a liquor store in Baxter street.

THE FULTON STREET PRAYER-MEETING.

CELEBRATION OF THE SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY AT THE NORTH DUTCH CHURCH YESTERDAY—INTERESTING EXERCISES.

Very interesting exercises were held yesterday in the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets. The occasion was the seventeenth anniversary of the Fulton street daily prayer-meeting. On the 23d of September, 1857, at 12 o'clock mid-day, the first Fulton street prayer-meeting was inaugurated. It was then designed to turn men's thoughts away from the perplexities engendered in that year of financial storms and troubles which involved so many business firms in sudden ruin. The beneficial effects of the one hour of religious exercise, from 12 to 1 o'clock, upon the business community was soon apparent. It seemed to produce a calm and inspire a hope in the excited and despairing minds of men. It became a daily success at the time, and has ever since, during the past seventeen years, been held in grateful memory by the original participators. It has been said that the history of the results produced in 1857 caused a distinguished divine of Brooklyn to remark in the midst of the excitement and despair brought about by the financial crisis of last year, that, "if Old Hundred could be rolled through Wall street it would put an end to further failures."

Yesterday, being anniversary day, as mentioned, the church was crowded in all its available spaces at the appointed hour of 12 M. by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, including business men, merchants, bankers, and representatives of all classes in society. Upon the pulpit were arranged in the most tasteful manner flowering plants and vines, smilax being prominent, which hung trailing over the front of the desk. Upon the communion table, within the chancel, were placed beautiful bouquets of rare conservatory flowers. These were the gifts of the families and friends of the mission aries of the Church. Rev. Dr. McVickar, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, acted as conductor of the exercises, and gave out the hymn,

> Jesus, this mid-day hour of prayer
> We consecrate to Thee;
> Forgetful of each earthly care,
> We would Thy glory see.

This was sung by the congregation standing, with organ accompaniment. Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, of the Dutch Reformed Church, then led in prayer, invoking the Divine blessing upon the proceedings about to be entered upon, and beseeching appropriate rewards. Previous to his invocation Dr. Vermilyea briefly alluded to the history of the past seventeen years, saying that he missed many familiar faces formerly constant in their attendance upon the work of the prayer-meeting. He doubted not, however, they were in Heaven, looking down upon them today with benignant faces. He besought that their example might stimulate the hearts and minds of those assembled here to go forward in the good work.

The sixty-sixth Psalm was read by Dr. McVickar, who afterward delivered a brief but eloquent address, saying that it was his privilege and duty to give the first word of congratulation upon the attainment of the seventeenth anniversary of their institution. In the midst of the storm of skepticism surrounding it, together with the temptations of greed and avarice presented by commerce, the Church and prayer-meeting had stood unshaken. It had extended its benefits to poor and rich alike—to the poor woman sitting beneath its shadow and the millionaire in the anxiety of business; cares the very fence surrounding its walls appeared to him a quiet blessing. God grant that it might long continue. And he believed that it would; for if the great City itself were lost ten times more than it was, ten good men could be found to save it. Let us keep on, said the speaker, and God will break the strong hearts of those who doubt its efficacy.

Short addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Bottome, of the Methodist Church; Rev. Dr. Ludlow, of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church; Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. Parker, and Rev. Dr. Kennard. Several hymns were sung and prayers offered during the exercises, the meeting closing with the singing of the Doxology by the congregation. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, and the meeting dispersed.

THE "STATE OF INDIANA."

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE STATE LINE'S FLEET—DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW VESSEL.

Tuesday evening the management of the State Line of Steam-ships gave a complimentary dinner on board the new steam-ship "State of Indiana," to about fifty gentlemen connected with the shipping interests of this City and New-Orleans. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered by Mr. Austin Baldwin, Capt. J. W. Sadler, the commander of the "State of Indiana," Mr. Wilson, and others. The Indiana was launched about a month ago from the yards of the Messrs. Wingate & Whitewick, on the Clyde, and is a fine specimen of naval architecture. Her dimensions are: Length, 330 feet; beam, 36 feet; depth, 28½ feet, and tonnage, 2,528 gross register. Her engines are of the compound surface-condensing make, of 400 indicated horse power, or about 2,000 effective horse power. The ship has accommodation for eighty first-class, thirty second-class, and 500 steerage passengers, in addition to a large capacity for freight. The main saloon is 34 by 32 feet, and is tastefully decorated with polished hard woods, in the form of inlaid panels relieved by gilt capitals. There are two large mirrors at each end, and abundant light and ventilation is admitted through a large well in the centre. Adjoining the saloon is the chief steward's pantry, which is fitted up in the most approved style, and connected with the galley overhead by an elevator. Communication between the various cabins and staterooms is effected by means of electric bells. The ladies' cabin opens off the main saloon, and is very handsome, the walls being of white and gilt, and the cushions of blue velvet. In addition to the attractions enumerated there is an elegant little boudoir on the main deck. It is circular in form, lighted with large plate-glass windows, and hung with hangings of blue silk. The gentlemen's smoking-room, is a commodious apartment. The forecastle is semicircular in form, and communicates with the lower decks and quarters of the crew by means of ten doors. Great attention has been paid to the life-preserving apparatus, so that in case of accident the life-boats can be made available at once. These last are fitted up with patent lowering apparatus. The Captain's and officers' quarters are situated amidships, and just above them are the bridge, chart-room, and telegraph communication with the wheel-house and engine-room. Aft of the chart-room are the galley and butcher shop. In addition to the main engine, donkey engine, and steam winches, there is also an independent steam engine for steering, hoisting ashes, and working anchors, thus reducing the manual labor required. The State of Indiana is the fourth ship built for the State Line by the Messrs. Wingate.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

To-day the annual Fall regatta and clam-bake of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will take place. The prizes to be sailed for are a champion penant for each class—one for schooners, two for sloops, and one for open boats—subject to challenge within thirty days, in accordance with a resolution of the club, passed 26th ult. All yachts will rendezvous at the foot of Court street, by 9 o'clock sharp; the start to be a flying one from the stake-boats anchored in line with the Long Dock. The race will be sailed on time allowance, and the signals will be one gun to prepare and second gun to start. The course to be sailed is from the stake-boats, as above, to and around the South-west Spit buoy, (No. 8½,) keeping it on the port hand; thence to and around buoy No. 5, on Sandy Hook, keeping it on the port hand; thence to stake-boat in Gravesend Bay, keeping it on port hand in passing. No balloon jibs or balloon topsails will be allowed, and all yachts to be sailed by their ordinary crews and guests. No restriction as to crews of open boats. It is requested by the Regatta Committee, which comprises Messrs. M. T. Davidson, H. Baragwanath, and John A. Braman, that all yachts not participating in the race will anchor to the northward of the home stake-boat, which is off the grounds of Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther, Bath, Long Island, whose residence will be opened for the reception of the lady friends of the members engaged on the yachts. There will, no doubt, be represented in the several classes a large fleet of yachts, among them being the Clio, Meta, Gypsy, Comet, Idler, Dudley, Flying Cloud, Sadie, Emma T., Genia, Kaiser, Kate, Schemer, Qui Vive, Recreation, Undine, White Wing, Linda, Lizzie L., and Selene. With fine weather and a good breeze, there will be a merry race to-morrow and plenty of work for all hands. Upon the return of the racing yachts the clam-bake will be in readiness. The judges of the race will be Messrs. John M. Sawyer, T. A. Myers, and Samuel Hall.

A FRAUDULENT NEWSPAPER AGENT.

Daniel McGuire, a news-dealer, was placed on trial before Judge Sutherland, in General Sessions yesterday, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses. It appeared from the evidence that on the 4th of June the prisoner called on James Buchanan, of No. 708 Ninth avenue, and having represented himself as an authorized agent for the sale of *Thompson's Bank Note and Commercial Reporter* received $9 50 for a year's subscription to that publication. Mr. Buchanan never received the paper for which he had subscribed, and some time afterward the prisoner again called on him and solicited a subscription. McGuire was immediately identified by Mr. Buchanan, who discovered that the former had no authority to collect subscriptions for the *Bank Note Reporter*, and had the swindler arrested. Assistant District Attorney Nolan, in addressing the jury, called attention to the frequent recurrence of the offense with which the prisoner was charged, and the annoyance occasioned to business men by the operations of such fraudulent agents. The jury found the prisoner guilty and he was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

NEW BY-LAWS ADOPTED—THE DUTY OF MEMBERS WHEN UNABLE TO MEET THEIR CONTRACTS.

A meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange took place yesterday for the purpose of voting on the proposed amendments to the by-laws, which had been previously approved by the Board of Managers. The ballots resulted in the adoption of the amendments by large majorities. The changes made by the amendments are: First, that the polls at the annual election shall, in the future, be open from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.; second, that the fund created by the assessment of $200, levied upon and paid by members of the Exchange prior to July, 1872, together with all initiation fees of new members which have been, or may hereafter be received, together with all interest thereon, is to be known as the "Surplus Fund," and no appropriations shall be made therefrom to an amount greater than $5,000 in any one year, except by a majority vote of the members voting.

The following additional by-laws, relative to settlements by and with members who fail to meet their contracts, were also adopted:

SECTION 36. It shall be the duty of any member failing to meet his contracts with or to any other member of this Exchange to immediately notify the President in writing of such failure, and the President shall thereupon cause the following notice to be posted on the official bulletin;

NOTICE.—Members of this Exchange are hereby notified of the inability of ——— ——— to meet his [or their] mercantile obligations. All contracts with him [or them] must therefore be closed, as provided in section 38 of the by-laws.

SEC. 37. In case any member so failing shall not notify the President, as thus provided, it shall be the duty of the Complaint Committee, upon satisfactory proof of such failure being made to them, to notify the President in writing, and the President shall thereupon immediately call a meeting of the Board of Managers, who shall proceed to investigate the case in the same manner as provided in cases of complaints in section 32 of these by-laws. In case of satisfactory proof of failure, the President shall be instructed by the Board of Managers to post the same notice as provided in section 36; and such member may be suspended or expelled at this or any subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present.

SEC. 38. All outstanding contracts between members so failing and other members of the Exchange, in cases where official notice of failure has been given, may be closed by settlement at the market price of any of the five business days next succeeding the day of such official notice of failure, upon at least one business day's notice in writing to said member so failing. In case no such notice is given to said member so failing, the settlement shall be made at the market price of the fifth business day succeeding the day of official notice of failure; provided, however, that no contract shall thereby be extended beyond its maturity. Disputes as to the market price of any of said days shall be finally determined by arbitration.

THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

LIST OF ENTRIES FOR THE FALL GAMES AT MOTT HAVEN.

The Fall games of the New-York Athletic Club will take place Saturday afternoon at the outdoor grounds of the club, One Hundred and Forty-ninth street and Mott avenue, Mott Haven. The programme comprises running-races of 100 yards, one-fourth of a mile, one-half of a mile, and one mile; a walking match of three miles, a running high jump, and putting the shot. The following are the entries:

One Hundred Yards Run.—George N. Parker, Olympic Base-ball Club; C. H. Hayman, F. J. Mora, New-York; C. Meller, F. Steinbeck, New-York Turn Verein; C. W. Henderson, Brooklyn; C. H. Harris, New-Jersey Athletic Association; A. W. Sullivan, N. B. Curtiss, Chicago; J. D. Armstrong, Montreal; A. M. Rennie, New-York Caledonian Club; Waldo Sprague, W. S. Stowe, N. E. Buermmyer, M. E. Burris, New-York Athletic Club.

Four Hundred and Forty Yards Run.—George N. Parker, Olympic Base-ball Club, C. H. Hayman, New-York; J. C. Austin, Montreal; A. W. Sullivan, W. B. Curtiss, Chicago; A. J. Cameron, New-Jersey Athletic Association; J. D. Armstrong, Montreal; R. A. Pennell, H. L. Stowe, M. E. Burris, New-York Athletic Club.

Half-mile Run.—J. B. Sheeper, Bennett Greig, W. M. Lendrum, New-York; S. Pickford, Fort Green Pedestrian Club; W. E. Allen, Montreal Pedestrian Club; C. D. Jones, Seawanhaka Boat Club; C. W. Henderson, Brooklyn; John Gath, Young Men's Christian Association; F. J. Hynes, G. J. Brown, New-York Athletic Club.

One Mile Run.—J. B. Sheeper, Bennett Greig, W. M. Sendrum, New-York; S. Pickford, Fort Green Pedestrian Club; W. S. Allen, Montreal Pedestrian Club; John Gath, Young Men's Christian Association; F. J. Hynes, G. J. Brown, New-York Athletic Club.

Three Mile Walk.—A. J. Graham, H. G. Keeler, W. M. Sendrum, J. Lynch, C. J. Killeen, A. D. Butler, New-York; S. M. Clarke, J. E. Eustis, Atalanta Boat Club; John Darey, Montreal Pedestrian Club; William H. Waldron, William P. Halstead, Fort Green Pedestrian Club; H. Wallurry, Excelsior Athletic Club; Thomas W. White, New-Jersey Athletic Club; J. H. C. Watts, London, England; W. J. Brown, Brooklyn; A. D. Wheelock, Washington Heights; D. M. Stern, E. J. Hudson, W. N. Stafford, New-York Athletic Club; William McEwan, New-York Caledonian Club.

Running High Jump.—C. Meller, F. Steinbeck, New-York Turn Verein; J. C. Austin, Montreal; S. Polnamus, Inwood; A. M. Rennie, New-York Caledonian Club; E. Foote, Jr., E. B. Clark, New-York Athletic Club.

Putting the Shot.—C. H. Hayman, New-York; John Anderson, Newark; C. Meller, F. Steinbeck, New-York Turn Verein; M. E. Burnton, Wood's Gymnasium; W. B. Curtis, Chicago; J. McMillen, New-York Caledonian Club; N. E. Buermmyer, New-York Athletic Club.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONGRESS.

The committee intrusted with the arrangements for the Protestant Episcopal Church Congress have returned the following reply to Mr. Peter Cooper's generous offer of the great hall of the Cooper Union for the sessions of the Congress:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1874.

To Peter Cooper, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the Committee of Arrangements of the Church Congress to acknowledge the receipt of your letter placing at its disposal the large hall of the Cooper Union, and to return the warmest thanks of the committee and of each of its members to one whose liberality has so far exceeded all ordinary bounds. The welcome is extended in terms which awaken the response of every manly and Christian heart.

The committee deeply appreciates the great kindness and munificence which prompted the offer of the hall for this use—a kindness and a munificence uncommon in the world, but fully in accord with the past history of him, whose years and treasure have been profusely given to further the best interests of mankind.

In view, however, of unexpected difficulties, attending the proposed Congress, the committee deems it fitting to hold its first and experimental meeting in a more modest way and lesser room than were it to take place in the favorite and spacious hall which you generously offer. With reluctance and regret the committee is therefore compelled to turn aside for the season from the hospitable walls of the Cooper Union.

Availing myself of this opportunity to renew the assurance of my high personal regard, I have the honor of subscribing myself, in behalf of the committee,

Your obedient servant, T. M. PETERS.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

The United States Circuit Court was opened yesterday, by Judge Woodruff, for the purpose of receiving the lists of persons recommended as Supervisors of Election. Mr. John I. Davenport, Chief Supervisor of the district, handed in two printed lists of the names of the persons recommended by the Republican and Democratic Parties, each list bearing the indorsement of the Chairman of the State Central and County Committees, respectively. The objections urged to the appointment of the persons named were comparatively few, there being only 150 altogether against the 1,100 set down in the lists, and these, with but two or three exceptions, were based entirely upon the clerical unfitness of the candidates. The counsel for the Democratic Party, Col. Fellows, said that the objections on the score of clerical incapacity would be conceded, and that a supplementary list would be furnished during the course of the day. Judge Woodruff directed Mr. Davenport to furnish his objections as to character, and to adopt such measures as would allow all to examine the lists and file their objections, if so disposed. The court was then adjourned until next Tuesday morning, when the lists will be examined and the appointments made.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following prizes, presented by Mr. J. H. Steward, optician, London, England, have been added to the programme for the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association:

First—To the marksman making the highest aggregate score in competitions 9, 6, and 5, or 9, 6, and 4, a Steward's new camp binocular field-glass, as used officially at Wimbledon; value, $45.

Second—To the marksman making the highest aggregate score in competitions 3, 10, and 13, a Lord Bury telescope; value, $40.

Third—To the marksman making the highest score in the third stage of competition 13, a Steward's improved watch aneroid barometer, for measuring mountain heights and foretelling weather, with the addition of compass and thermometer; value, $50.

A third prize is added in competition 7, as follows: To the third highest score an officer's dress sword, to be selected by the winner, presented by Horstmann Bros. & Allien; value, $40.

A POSSIBLE ABDUCTION CASE.

Peter Bradshaw, of No. 351 Third avenue, was in Hoboken yesterday looking for four children named Nealis, of ages ranging from two to eight years. He stated that they had been sent on from Scranton, Penn., in charge of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad conductor. He had neglected to meet the train on its arrival in Hoboken. Upon reaching Hoboken he had found no trace of the children nor had they arrived at his house. Mr. Bradshaw was very apprehensive as to the safety of the little ones.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

REGATTA OF THE GRAMERCY BOAT CLUB—FOUR WELL-CONTESTED RACES—NAMES OF THE WINNERS.

A very large and select party of ladies and gentlemen assembled on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon to witness the fifth annual regatta of the Gramercy Boat Club—the pioneer club of the "new settlement." The weather was all that could be desired, and the water as smooth as the most inexperienced shell-rower could desire. Much enthusiasm prevailed, the several races being all well contested.

The first on the programme was a single shell race, distance three miles straightaway, for the championship of the club and the silver belt held by George Pierce, the winner of last year. There were ten entries, of which eight started, as follows: R. E. Wiesner, E. J. Atkinson, F. Winnie, C. F. Naething, E. B. Welch, H. R. Mills, George H. Pierce, and David Roach. At the word given by Mr. Peverelly a start was made, Roach coming to the front in fine style, closely followed by Mills. Winnie withdrew a quarter of a mile from the start, and Atkinson also hauled off soon after. Roach continued to lead and finally won the belt in 20 minutes and 30 seconds. Mills and Naething made a gallant fight for the second place, and left Wiesner far astern, the rest dropping out one by one. Naething finally succeeded in securing the second position in 20 minutes and 49 seconds, Mills coming in third in 20 minutes and 56 seconds.

The next race was the Junior Sculler's Race, one mile straightaway, the starters being E. J. Atkinson, R. J. Seeberg, J. C. Pentz, E. B. Welch, F. Winnie, H. Mills, and R. W. Zoller. Mills got away with a lead, but was soon overhauled by Winnie, Welch, and Atkinson. At the half-mile Atkinson passed to the front, and, after a spirited contest with Winnie, was declared the winner by half a length, in 6:10. Winnie's time was 6:12½. Welch came in third, Zoller fourth, and Seeberg last.

The four-oared shell race, distance two miles, was the next event, three crews drawing in line, as follows:

No. 1. Charles Earwicker, bow; M. L. Sutton, W. H. Smith, R. E. Wiesner, stroke.

No. 2. H. Mills, bow; C. H. Wilcox, George H. Pierce, H. R. Mills, stroke.

No. 3. David Roach, bow; George Krapp, F. Winnie, C. F. Naething, stroke.

The Mills crew led for the first quarter of a mile, where they veered a little from their course and collided with the Wiesner crew. Naething's crew then took the lead, and before the two other boats could be separated got such a start that despite some desperate spurts on the part of the two other crews they scored a decisive victory in 12:34½. The two other boats, after being disentangled, rowed to the end nearly abreast of each other. In the last eighth of a mile the Mills boat shook clear of her antagonist and took the second place in 12:47, the Wiesner crew following in 12:51.

As the sun was now setting the double-scull race was omitted, the eight-oared barge race concluding the day's sport.

The crews for this last contest were as follows:

Barge Atalanta.—David Roach, bow; George Krapp, A. Spitz a, M. L. Sutton, R. W. Zoller, W. H. Smith, R. E. Wiesner, Charles Earwicker, stroke; F. Winnie, coxswain.

Barge Nautilus.—H. F. Kennedy, D. Pentz, Frank Hopper, J. Baird, H. Mills, C. H. Wilcox, H. Brown, H. R. Mills, stroke; C. Hudson, coxswain.

From the start the boats never showed clear water between them, keeping abreast nearly the entire mile. Unfortunately, the two barges came in contact as they crossed the score, and Commodore Benj. F. Brady, who officiated as referee, being unable to decide between them, ordered the race to be rowed over on another day.

HONORS TO THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

A large number of applications were made yesterday to members of the Joint Municipal Committee for tickets for the excursion round the island in honor of the Lord Mayor of Dublin and his friends. As the number had been limited to 250, nearly all the applicants have been unsuccessful. Every Alderman and Assistant Alderman has received two tickets, which were eagerly coveted by their friends. Invitations were extended to Gov. Dix, to all the heads of the departments, to the Judges, and also to the following: Robert Bonner, John Kelly, Myer Stern, Senator O'Brien, W. E. Robinson, Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. Father Farrell, Very Rev. Father Quinn, Hugh Gardner, Ex-Sheriff Brennan, Gen. Sigel, Gen. Schwarzwaelder, Major Sauer, Col. Joel W. Mason, Ex-Mayor Hall, Senator James Hayes, and others. The steamer Wyoming will leave the pier at the foot of Thirty-fourth street at 10 o'clock this morning with the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the other invited guests, and the Common Council on board. The following is a copy of the letter sent by Mayor Havemeyer to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, tendering him a public reception:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1874.

To Right Hon. Maurice Brooks, M. P., Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin:

MY DEAR SIR: By request of the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York appointed to welcome your Honor and accompanying friends, and to extend them the freedom and hospitalities of the City, I am honored in being made the medium of communicating to you the desire of the committee that yourself and Alderman Joseph J. Manning, who represent the corporate authorities of the City of Dublin would give our citizens generally an opportunity to pay their respects to you personally, and to inform you that Friday, the 25th inst., at the Governor's room in the City Hall, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., have been selected as the time and place for this public demonstration. If this arrangement meets your approval, be pleased to signify your acceptance of this invitation, or if the time designated interferes with a previous engagement be kind enough to express your preference for any other that may be more convenient to you for this ceremony. Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

This invitation was accepted by the Lord Mayor of Dublin. Alderman McCafferty has been appointed to conduct him and his friends to the steamer this morning. A communication has been sent to the Commissioners of Charities notifying them of the intended visit of the distinguished guests to the public institutions. The Commissioners, on the receipt of the message, ordered their Secretary, Mr. Phillips, to notify all the Wardens to be in readiness to receive the visiting party.

A NOVEL SWIMMING ENTERTAINMENT.

A novel swimming entertainment will take place to-day at the foot of Sixty-sixth street, East River. Mr. J. B. Johnson, the winner of the international match at Long Branch, and who is to be the chief attraction on this occasion, has been in training during the past two days. Yesterday he performed some astonishing feats in the way of diving and remaining under water during long intervals, defying other first-class swimmers to find him meanwhile. When not thus engaged, he increased the astonishment of the spectators present by darting with remarkable velocity through strong currents.

A GREEK SAILOR STABBED.

Andrew George, a Greek sailor, living at No. 89 Cherry street, was found at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in Roosevelt street, near South, suffering from a dangerous stab wound in the abdomen. He was taken to the Oak Street Police Station, and, on being questioned, refused to give Capt. Ulman any information in relation to the manner in which he had received the wound. Subsequently he was sent to the Park Hospital for treatment.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.

Isaac Marshall attempted to snatch a watch from the pocket of Mr. Wm. E. Schneider, of No. 16 Clinton street, while in the Bowery Tuesday night. He was arrested, and at Essex Market Police Court yesterday Justice Otterbourg held him in $1,500 bail for trial.

NEW CHARGES AGAINST JOHN KELLY.

Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury had an interview with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday. It is said that his visit related to some additional charges which the Mayor intends to prefer against John Kelly. It is said that the document will be ready on Saturday next.

THE CASE OF DUNCAN C. TEMPLETON.

Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, has granted a writ of error in the case of Duncan C. Templeton, who was some time since convicted of a felonious assault upon his wife.

ANOTHER DISHONEST SERVANT.

Adelaide Lamb, a domestic, employed by Mrs. Augusta Carpenter, of No. 57 Broome street, was arraigned before Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing nearly $100 worth of clothing from Mrs. Carpenter. She pleaded guilty, and handed over the pawn tickets for most of the missing articles.

Justice Murray held her in $500 bail for trial.

A PETTY FORGER.

John Heade was held in $500 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with forging an order for fifty-five cents on E. H. Trump, of 596 Sixth avenue, purporting to be signed by Rathmiller & Co., of Chambers street. Heade has been operating in this petty manner with success on many parties.

DECISIONS IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court, gave the following decisions yesterday. In the case of Theodore Clough against the Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company, in which the plaintiff sought to restrain the alleged infringement of a patent for burning air gas, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendants moved for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. The motion was denied by Judge Shipman, the objection not being sustained by an examination into the facts of the case.

In the matter of Theodore E. Allen and others against John F. Bailey, in which action was brought to recover $4,284 for the alleged illegal seizure and sale of property for the payment of United States internal revenue taxes, on tobacco manufactured in 1867, judgment was given for the plaintiffs in the full amount.

TROTTING.

THE FALL MEETING AT PROSPECT PARK—THE SECOND DAY—ARTHUR AND THOMAS L. YOUNG THE WINNERS.

The second day of the Fall meeting of the Prospect Park Fair-ground Association was well patronized. The track, having recently been plowed up for the running meeting, was not fast, but notwithstanding this drawback good time was made. There were two races on the card, and both of them were stubbornly contested, proving disastrous to the favorites. The first event was a purse of $600 for horses that had never beaten 2:38, for which there were seventeen entries, and ten of them appeared when summoned. These were W. S. Brooks' s. m. Lizzie Adams, W. E. Weeks' b. m. Belle Cleaveland, A. Patterson's b. g. William Walsh, A. C. Whitson's b. m. Pauline, A. A. Einstein's blk. s. American Boy, D. Dunley's gr. g. Thomas Jefferson, Jr., W. S. Thom's br. g. Phil O'Neil, H. Casey's rn. m. Rosa Sonberg, A. Goldsmith's b. m. Lottie, D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur. The betting before the race was as follows:

Rosa Sonberg	$49	$55	$40
Lizzie Adams	45	50	40
Field	65	85	80
Total	$159	$190	$160

The first heat was won by Belle Cleveland, and the two succeeding heats by Rosa Sonberg, when Arthur took a hand in and upset the calculations of the knowing ones by capturing the three succeeding heats and the race, after a close contest.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, SECOND DAY, Wednesday, Sept. 23.—Purse $600, for horses that have never beaten 2:38; mile heats; three in five in harness; $350 to first horse, $150 to second, and $100 to third.

D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur	3	6	2	1	1	1
Henry Casey's rn. m. Rosa Sonberg	2	1	1	2	2	4
W. E. Weeks' b. m. Belle Cleaveland	1	8	3	6	7	3
W. S. Thoms' br. g. Phil. O'Neil	5	3	8	3	4	2
A. Patterson's b. g. William Walsh	6	2	5	7	3	5
W. S. Brooks' s. m. Lizzie Adams	7	5	6	*0	5	6
A. Goldsmith's b. m. Lottie	4	4	4	*0	6 dr.	
A. C. Whitson's b. m. Pauline	8	7	7	8	8 dr.	
A. A. Einstein's blk. s. American Boy	9	9	9 dr.			
D. Dunley's gr. g. Thomas Jefferson Jr.	dis.					

*Dead heat between Lizzie Adams and Lottie for fourth place.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37½	1:16	2:35
Second heat	40½	1:19½	2:41¼
Third heat	38½	1:15½	2:35½
Fourth heat	38	1:15	2:32¾
Fifth heat	38	1:15	2:34
Sixth heat	38¾	1:15¼	2:36

SECOND RACE.

The second and great event of the day was the purse of $1,000 for the 2:24 horses, and of the seven entries the following six appeared: James Dougrey's br. g. Joker, G. N. Ferguson's b. m. Lady Banker, W. L. Simmons' b. g. Kansas Chief, T. O'Connor's b. g. George, J. L. Doty's ch. g. Thomas L. Young, and W. E. Weeks' b. g. Frank Wood. The extensive reputation made by Kansas Chief throughout the Summer campaign made him a great favorite, but his backers were speedily brought to grief, as the horse was not himself, and Thomas L. Young, an outsider, carried off the honors after a fine struggle. The pools, previous to the race, were as follows:

Kansas Chief	$135	$180	$400
Field	55	80	185

In the first heat Young went off with the lead, but George soon passed him, and was first to the three-quarter pole, where Kansas Chief collared him. Joker followed up close, and took the second position on the homestretch, Kansas Chief beating him home by half a length in 2:29. Shortly after the start for the second heat Young took the lead, and was never headed, winning easily by four lengths in 2:25½. Kansas Chief was still the favorite over the field at $100 to $40, but the result of the third heat satisfied his backers that he could not win, as Young won the heat easily in 2:25¾. In the fourth heat Kansas Chief made a game struggle, but Young took the lead from the word "go," and the favorite could not get closer to Young than being at the latter's sulky wheel. This concluded the race, and the knowing ones left the course heavy losers. Throughout the contest much enthusiasm was manifested.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse, $1,000; for horses that had never beaten 2:24; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $550 to first, $300 to second, and $150 to third horse.

J. L. Doty's ch. g. Thomas L. Young	4	1	1	1
W. L. Simmons' b. g. Kansas Chief	1	2	3	2
James Dougrey's br. g. Joker	2	3	5	4
G. N. Ferguson's b. m. Lady Banker	6	5	2	3
T. O'Connor's b. g. George	3	4	4	6
W. E. Weeks' b. g. Frank Wood	5	6	6	5
W. H. Harrison's s. m. Susie	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38¼	1:15¼	2:29
Second heat	38	1:14	2:25½
Third heat	37	1:12½	2:25¾
Fourth heat	37	1:12¼	2:26

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The programme for to-day embraces a double team race with four pairs entered, and the 2:37 class, in which there are Annie Collins, Mystic, Kittie D, Frank Ferguson, Comee, Tanner Boy, and Vanity Fair.

BASE-BALL.

A very fine game of base-ball was played on Tuesday between the Produce Exchange and Equitable Insurance Clubs, which resulted in a victory for the former, as the following score shows:

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.	R.	P.O.	1B.	A.	EQUITABLE.	R.	P.O.	1B.	A.
Dalton, c. f.	2	0	3	1	Carpenter, 3d b.	1	0	1	1
Arnold, 2d b.	2	3	4	2	Starkweather, s. s.	1	1	3	3
Benner, p.	2	2	2	2	Maine, r. f.	1	0	3	0
Bennet, r. f.	1	0	1	2	Richardson, l. f.	0	2	0	0
Chandler, c.	0	7	0	3	Videll, 1st b.	1	5	1	1
Perrin, 3d b.	2	1	2	1	Wealch, c.	1	12	1	3
R[illegible]er, s. s.	2	1	3	2	Ackerman, 2d b.	1	2	1	2
Ryerson, l. f.	2	0	2	0	Clary, c. f.	0	0	1	0
Harvey, 1st b.	1	11	1	0	Rule, p.	0	2	1	5
Total	15	24	18	13	Total	6	24	12	15

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Produce Exchange	1	0	3	2	1	7	1	0	—15
Equitable	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	— 6

Umpire—Mr. Ducharme, Staten Island Club.
Scorer—F. M. Bennett.

On the Union Grounds to-day the Hartfords and Atlantics will play their sixth championship game.

THE AUSTRIAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

After being absent over two years, and given up for lost by their friends, the Austrian North Polar Expedition have suddenly become the subject of rejoicing in Vienna, where news has arrived of their safety, and of the success of their enterprise. The *Neue Freie Presse* of the 5th publishes the following statement:

These brave men have literally fulfilled their undertaking. On the 13th of June, 1872, they left for Tromsöe, in order to receive intelligence from those engaged in the whale fishery as to the condition of the ice in the Polar Sea, and thence to proceed to Nova Zembla. They promised their friends that they would come back in the Autumn of 1874, and no doubt within a few days we shall be able, spite of the croakers who have been persistently giving them up for dead, to greet them within our walls, and give them a hearty welcome. Two of the telegrams received bear yesterday's date, from Vardöe, 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. Vardöe is an island at the north-east extremity of Norway, from which Hamburg may be reached in fourteen days, and hence we may fairly hope that in sixteen days more they will arrive at home. The telegram of Lieut. Weyprecht to the department of the War Ministry reads as follows:

"Arrived August, 1872. Frozen fourteen months in the pack-ice; north-east longitude 75°; then driven to the north-west. 1873: Extensive territory discovered. October, hemmed in there. Passed the Winter 79° 51' north, 59° east. Land certain beyond 82°; possibly as far as 83°. Principal extension north and west. In May, our ship, having become untenable, was forsaken. After ninety-six days' traveling in sledge boats reached the Russian schooner Glenseland, at Nova Zembla. Krisch, suffering from long disease, dead; the rest in good health. Crew behaved admirably."

The telegram received by Count Wilczek, simply doted August, place of origin not named, reads as follows:

"Frozen up in the ice; driven about in pack ice for fourteen months. During five Summer months laboring to free the ship. In vain. Ship, by pressure of ice, lifted seven feet. August, 1873: Extensive lands discovered in 80° North, hemmed in and Wintered 79° 51' North, 59° East. Traveled over the land. No end seen either north or west. May 20: Forsook ship in four sledge boats. After ninety-six days' weary sledge journey, arrived in Clear Bay, Nova Zembla, and found a Russian schooner. Krisch died of lung disease, the rest are healthy. The amount of observation-material is very considerable. Ask permission of his Majesty that the lands discovered may be called 'Francis-Joseph's Land.'"

A second telegram to the Count, after stating that the explorers had sighted as far north as 83°, reads:

"Extent very great, at least 15°; excepting southward, no bounds visible, even from the tops of the hills. Very little animal or plant life, even in the south. Glaciers, immense dolomite formations, hills 5,000 feet high, but little drift-wood. Maximum cold, 37° Reaumur."

The expedition included Navigating Lieut. Weyprecht, First Lieut. Payer, Master Brosch, Flag Lieut. Orel, Dr. Kepes, thirteen sailors, and two Tyrolese mountaineers. The explorers had a large number of dogs with them to meet the necessity of sledge driving.

With regard to the earlier stages of the expedition, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says: "On the 14th of July, 1872, a quarter of an hour after midnight, the Tegetthoff left Tromsöe, under steam; in two days passed the North Cape, and, after a continual struggle with masses of floating ice, arrived on the 3d of August off the coast of Nova Zembla. There the expedition on the 12th of August was reached by the yacht Isbjörn which had been driven thus far to discover a convenient position [illegible] Arctic Sea to serve as a convenient coal and food depot, to which Weyprecht and Payer might resort, if necessary. On board the Isbjörn were Count Wilczek, Baron Von Sterneck, Dr. Höfer, and others. By the efforts of the two crews, a good depot of coal and food was stored on the Barren Island, twenty-six miles from Cape Nassau. Till the 21st the two vessels remained together. On that day a low barometer and a strong wind favored the signal for parting, and after a hearty good-by they separated. The Tegetthoff steamed northward to find a Winter harbor on the east coast of Nova Zembla, and the Isbjörn sailed homeward. Shortly afterward a snow-storm broke over them, and the Tegetthoff was lost to sight. That was the last news of the Tegetthoff until the telegrams just received."

ANDREW JOHNSON.

HIS VIEWS OF RECONSTRUCTION—THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

In the course of his address before the Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, at Gallatin, Tenn., on Friday last, Ex-President Johnson said:

The charge of tardiness has been made against me by some of the people of my State, and they say I have not been as just as I might have been in the restoration of the State—I do not say reconstruction, as I believe there was no such thing as reconstruction in the South; it was only restoration. I think I have not been tardy nor unjust. On the 14th day of March, 1865, Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, and on the 15th I was inaugurated President. Congress met in December. In the meantime the rebellion had collapsed, but there were eleven States to be restored to their former rights in the Union. I was alarmed at the idea of allowing our vast army to remain in the South, and I disbanded it in June—as soon as it was possible to do so—and the next thing was the providing of a military Government in each State, so that conventions might be called and State officers properly elected by the people. Congress met on the first Monday in December, but the work of reorganizing and restoring had been done before this by the Executive; but Congress drew back and said, "This man Johnson is a Southern man, and he wants to do too much for the South," and they refused to admit Senators who had been elected by the people of the Southern States. I planted myself firmly on the Constitution. The first thing they did was to pass the Freedman's Bureau bill. The first Civil Rights bill, containing all the objectionable features of the one now pending, passed March 22, 1866. Both those bills I vetoed. Then Congress organized five military districts in the South, and this bill I also vetoed. They passed their bills and I vetoed them, for I resolved I would exercise every vestige of power I possessed in support of that instrument which had been handed down to me by my fathers, and which I intended to hand down, inviolate, to my children. I will say right here that had I been disposed to pass these bills, I might have been clothed with power that would have been imperial, and possessed means that would have been enormous. In consequence of my determination to stand by this people in their rights under the Constitution, the impeachment business began. They said I had exercised the pardoning power too freely, and, by the way, it is altogether likely that those who accuse me of tardiness do so with my pardon in their pockets, and when I was impeached by Congress, with a "Pontius Pilate" at their head, the people whom I had helped were powerless to help me. Thank God, gentlemen, that while I was engaged in this, my pathway has been one of peace—that the highway which I have traveled in public life has not been one paved with human skulls, or the bridges over which I have passed been causewayed or floored with the mutilated limbs and bodies of dead men. There are no Golgothas on one hand, or potters-field on the other. The cries and sufferings of orphaned children and widowed mothers salute not my ears with reproach. The blood of husbands and sons is not upon my skirts. I am not responsible for the strife and angry passions that brought civil war upon the nation, with all its disasters and blighting consequences. It was not me that set man upon man, and caused him to lift his hand against the throat of his brother, drenching the land with fraternal blood, which, like the sacrificial blood of Abel, cries from the tongueless caverns for peace and reconciliation. Let the yawning chasm of blood be closed, leaving no scar or sign of its former existence. Peace—peace is the natural element of my nature, but I have power to resist when I know that I am in the right, and I feel I have as much courage in the line of duty as any man requires. When the rebellion went down, I did all in my power to restore my countrymen to their former rights, and to preserve their property from confiscation. Sometimes I have thought that this quality we call gratitude has become almost extinct. I have read, somewhere, that "gratitude is not for favors past, but a lively sense of things to come."

MILITARY BALLOONING.

The London *Daily Standard* of Sept. 11 has the following: "An attempt was made yesterday at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to test the merits of M. Menier's method of inflating captive balloons with hot air, which method he proposes to adopt for signaling and other purposes during time of war. M. Menier has submitted his invention to the balloon committee at the War Office for their investigation, together with drawings detailing all the apparatus employed for carrying out his plans. It was intended to make a preliminary trial of the balloon on Saturday last, but an unfortunate accident which happened to the carriage employed to convey the machinery from Epping Forest prevented its arrival at the Royal Arsenal in time. It eventually came on Monday. Yesterday morning a telegram was received by the inspector of works, Col. Scratchley, R. E., who represents the committee, from M. Menier, proposing an immediate trial, and a strong party of the Army Service Corps were detailed by Capt. Sanders, their commanding officer at Woolwich, to assist Mr. Simmons, the aeronaut, in preparing the balloon for an ascent. A light gyn was hastily constructed, with four slender guy ropes and a long ladder, to the summit of which a snatch block was attached, and through this a rope was rove for drawing up the different parts of the apparatus and getting them into position; all these parts were telescopic, and capable of close packing. The balloon itself, which has been already mentioned in our columns, is of gigantic size. It is 235 feet in circumference—that is to say, nearly eighty feet in diameter—and is constructed, of the thinnest French cambric, with a double woof, not oiled or prepared in any way, but air-proof from the closeness of its texture. The car is of wire-work, with a large wooden hoop at the bottom, and is fixed upon three lightly-constructed carriage wheels by means of a bent iron axletree beneath, and a simple front carriage upon the side from which it is drawn along when folded up and packed for transit. At the top of the car is a tin diaphragm to close the 'neck' of the balloon, with a large aperture in the centre, within which the heating apparatus is erected; this, as it is rather heavy, being supported by two slight girders of angle iron running across from rim to rim of the car. The heating apparatus is nothing more than a huge paraffine lamp, about twenty-five feet high in the chimney, which is of thin sheet copper instead of glass. The furnace, which is suspended within a tin cylinder affixed beneath the aperture of the diaphragm before mentioned, and immediately, of course, below the chimney, consists of a hollow annular burner, some two feet in diameter, of copper, having a circular wick inserted in its base all around, both within and without. The top of the burner, which is rounded, has a number of little holes pierced through its substance into the hollow space within. A ring of metal about four inches high is placed upon the summit of the burner. This is to divide and direct the flame. The lower portion of the burner being filled with petroleum oil, and the wicks lighted, a quantity of inflammable gas is generated inside, which passes out at the top, and burns with intense heat and a loud roaring noise. There is, of course, no danger of the flame passing into the interior of the burner through the small perforations. The common experiment of passing a stream of gas through gauze-wire and lighting it upon the other side will occur to every one. It is well known that if you press down the gauze upon the flame, none will penetrate. The 'Davy' safety lamp for miners is another instance of this. The burner in Menier's balloon is kept constantly supplied with fresh oil by pipes from two cisterns which are suspended in the rim of the car. Fresh oil is pumped into these cisterns as they are exhausted from a series of oil cans carried in the car by means of two small force pumps. The lower part of the chimney is globular, and a straight stem ascends from this to the summit, which has a large head of open wire-work fixed upon it. Crowning this is a pad or mat of asbestos, to prevent the heat from running upward and burning the roof of the balloon. The copper chimney must of course radiate heat very freely when the fire is lighted. Mr. Simmons, the aeronaut, stated that only ten minutes or a quarter of an hour would be required for inflating the balloon. Shortly after 2 o'clock a large concourse of visitors assembled to witness the ascent of the balloon, which was to be moored to a tree in the arsenal by a wire rope. A number of the principal officers from Woolwich garrison and the heads of departments in the Royal Arsenal were present. They were received by M. Menier, who produced the working drawings of the balloon and its heating apparatus, courteously explaining all the arrangements for manipulating them in the fullest manner. But as gust after gust of wind blew across the marshes, where the ascent was to take place, it became evident that a favorable result could hardly be expected from experimenting with such a monstrous air-ship when the wind was blowing some forty miles an hour. Consequently, after waiting until 4 o'clock in anticipation of a lull, which never took place, M. Menier took his leave with Mr. Simmons, expressing his determination of renewing the experiments and completing them at the earliest favorable opportunity. The balloon would doubtless have ascended without accident yesterday, but it was considered desirable not to risk its safety unnecessarily, and that it would be better to wait for a still day. It is not contemplated to employ these balloons as [illegible] agents, the means for inflating them being of course dependent upon the amount of fuel carried, which could not be very extensive. It is intended rather that they should be used for reconnoitering purposes with an army upon the line of march during the day, or for signaling at night between friendly [illegible]. They have, however, been sent up without any restraining rope, and a large party ascended in one from Cremorne Gardens some years ago. But the heating medium employed upon that occasion was burning straw, which was fed into the heater by a large hole in the side of the chimney. Some of the scientific men present yesterday seemed greatly impressed with the feasibility of the design of M. Menier's hot-air balloon. It should be remarked that all the inflammable gas generated in the balloon is consumed in the flame, and that nothing [illegible] up into the chimney."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THE CLERICAL PRESS AND MARSHAL SERRANO.

M. VEUILLOT'S VAGARIES—A PROPOSED DUEL—THE SWINDLING BOURBON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 11, 1874.

No one in America, I dare say, would think of defending the scurrilous and ribald attack made upon Marshal Serrano by M. Louis Veuillot, but at the same time a majority of our people would believe that it were better to take no notice of the article which that militant editor recently published in the *Univers*. This is just one of those special cases where we can safely apply Mr. Justice Dogberry's theory, that "if a man has not the fear of God before his eyes, it were better to let him alone." But an official decree suspended the *Univers* for fifteen days, this being the parallel to the punishment it received for publishing a pastoral letter from a Bishop insulting to the sovereign of Germany. It was at first rumored that the Spanish Ambassador had demanded this act of authority under penalty of demanding his passports, but that is controverted by the fact that he has never yet officially presented his redentials. By making this statement the *Presse* lost its title to a semi-official position, which has thus far been accorded to it by common consent. It has maintained its alleged or presumed character by dressing up its information in the style of the ministerial *communiques*. But at a reception on Tuesday night, a lady very closely related to the Duchess Decazes, stated in my hearing, that the Spanish Ambassador had complained *unofficially* to M. Decazes of this article in the *Univers*, and the Duke had seized the opportunity for showing his friendly feelings to the Government of Madrid. Hence Gen. L'Admirault was instructed to exercise the powers conferred upon him as Governor of Paris by the laws of a state of siege. As he was off duty at the moment, the decree was signed by the commander of the military district—which, in the piping times of peace in which we live, gave a decided martial appearance to the measure.

AN INTENDED DUEL.

This sums up the official story tolerably well. But there was an unofficial sequel to it. On Wednesday, after waiting until his step could have no effect upon the administrative measure already taken, the Comte Paradès de las Navas, son of Gen. Zabala, sent two of his friends to M. Veuillot. It appears that the article which let loose the thunders of the Government upon the head of the editor of the *Univers* gave M. De Paradès a very lively emotion. With unlimited zeal, he espoused the cause of Marshal Serrano, and sent M. Harel, Captain of Artillery in the Spanish Army, and Señor Angel De Miranda to bear a challenge to the editor. It was the latter gentleman who challenged Rochefort for one of his articles, and who wounded the editor of the *Lanterne* at their meeting. M. Veuillot was in his office when these gentlemen called, and, bidding them be seated, awaited an explanation of this unexpected visit.

"Sir," began M. Angel De Miranda, "we have come to you to fulfill a painful mission. The Comte De Paradès, considering the article you published the other day as injurious to the Spanish Army, of which the Duc De La Torre is the chief, and to Spain, over the Government of which he presides, has charged us to demand an explanation of you."

"But I do not know M. De Paradès," said M. Veuillot.

"M. De Paradès," continued De Miranda, "belongs to one of the oldest families of Spain, and when, like yourself, a man belongs to the party which lays so great stress upon birth and *gentilhommerie*, he can only feel it an honor to have him for an adversary."

"Perhaps! But M. De Paradès has no authority to constitute himself the champion of M. Serrano. Has not the President of the Spanish Republic an Ambassador here?"

"The Spanish Ambassador can have no relations except with the French Government. As for the particular griefs of M. De Paradès, you will allow us to give expression to them."

"By no means," interrupted M. Veuillot, sharply. "I wrote a political article against a public man, and I have no account to render to you, any more than to M. Serrano himself should he take a fancy to ask it."

The seconds of M. De Paradès tried to expostulate, but M. Veuillot signified that the interview was at an end. As they persisted he turned his back upon them, opened a door, and called in two employes. They told the two gentlemen to quit the room at once, or the Police would be sent for, and meanwhile they would see what they could do toward hastening the departure. All this time the seconds had been protesting, but M. Veuillot paid no attention to them. They then turned to the door, calmed their indignation, and said that as they had no desire to make a scandal they were ready to quit the camp. On the threshold they turned to attest that they had fulfilled their painful mission with dignity and honor. There is something ridiculous in the idea of M. Louis Veuillot fighting a duel, and still more in the idea that a man who writes upon Spanish affairs has to give an account to the first bravo who takes exception to his views. But M. Veuillot has had, in days gone by, the reputation of being a fighting editor. During the earlier days of his journalistic career he had a number of duels. From what I have heard of these encounters, I am inclined to think that M. Veuillot can safely rest upon the duelistic laurels of his youth. Fortunately that terribly crushing, overpowering, annihilating operation known as "posting," in which a man ransacks his dictionary for ribald epithets and assembles them in a confused mass of blackguardism, to launch at the head of a man who has his own reasons for not wishing to shoot at another man or to be shot at, is so mild a proceeding in France that the most sensitive of human beings can afford to disdain the menace of it. On the contrary, persons who cannot get themselves talked about in any other way are constantly boring their journalistic friends to publish the *procès verbal* of a duel which did not come off, thus "posting" themselves for the sake of a moment's notoriety.

THE SWINDLING BOURBON.

I have heard it said, since Mr. Charles Perkins, whilom United States Consul at Lisbon, married an "Infanta of Spain," that many ambitious young Americans were anxious to get abroad with the hope of picking up a Princess for a wife. The result of the Perkins experiment should make them reflect. Marrying a princess, without one has a very large annual income, safely secured, is about the most hazardous speculation that one could undertake. Unless she retains her position in society the main object of the marriage would not be attained; if she does it requires a great deal of money to keep up her necessary state. I do not know what fortune Perkins possessed when he became the husband of Marie Isabella Francois Garowska De Bourbon, Infanta of Spain, and niece of Queen Isabella, but we do know that the happy couple were soliciting aid from their noble relatives a very short time after the marriage. A certain amount of help was accorded. When the Queen fled from Spain the couple were left in a most precarious position, and after many unfruitful efforts to get along comfortably, they borrowed money enough to come on to Paris. They arrived as poor as hundreds of young Americans who come here every year to suffer, to beg, to swindle, or to die. They applied to Isabella, who declined to be too liberal with her money. Her husband's family, with the exception of Don Carlos, who is a beggar himself, declined to have anything to do with the Perkins family. Kind-hearted Henri V. always anxious for the honor of his race, sent them all that he could possibly spare; but his offering was a bagatelle. They found relief in the mistress of a boarding-house, No. 4 Rue de Balzac, who fed and lodged them for nearly three years, and gave Perkins 1,600 francs in cash to go to Boston to get 50,000 francs from the successor of his father. He did not go, nor was there any evidence of his succession found among his papers, nor any letter from his family, but he kept the money. When his child was born the Ex-Queen came to the house to act as godmother, and this was good for another year's credit to Mr. and Mrs. Perkins. They were then at their wit's end. Perkins pretended to have a concession of a sub-marine cable from Spain to England, and upon this pretext he kept up Mme. Meilhan's hopes for some months, but these hopes were finally destroyed, as the hopes of the American heritage were by the great fire in Boston. When the parties owed her 39,500 francs, Mme. Meilhan could go on no longer. She was utterly crushed, and had exhausted her own credit. She made an appeal to Queen Isabella, and learned that there was no hope in that quarter, for Perkins had been stupid enough to try to raise a loan for Don Carlos. He thus lost the sympathy of the ex-royal family. Mme. Meilhan was forced into bankruptcy. She had gone on for a year, hoping against hope, because she thought that if she stopped she would not get what was due her; and when she became bankrupt and could do no more, Mrs. Perkins seems to have treated her with *sans façon*, which gave great offense. She then brought an action for *escroquerie*.

From this point the thing is continued in the judgment of the tribunal. Mrs. Perkins was not present to hear the reading of a document in which she was rather roughly handled. I give a few passages from the judgment:

"*Attendu*, that it results from the evidence that the Perkinses came to settle in Paris in October, 1871, and fixed themselves in the lodging house of Mme. Meilhan, Rue Balzac, 4; that they were there lodged and fed and provided for up to June 28, 1874; that after having paid a few very small sums at the commencement they are to-day debtors to the extent of 37,500 francs; that to procure this credit Perkins pleaded his quality of husband to the daughter of an Infanta of Spain, niece of the Queen Isabella II.; that he added that his wife would be provided for by the Queen, &c., &c., (a summary of the acts charged is here given;) that in this way Perkins employed fraudulent manœuvres to gain his ends, and to make people believe in chimerical resources: and whereas, beyond the recent facts charged by the plaintiff, Perkins is represented as an adventurer in search of problematical industrial adventures, and seeking in every way to supply his want of resources; that he is found associating himself with such persons as De Linières and D'Alcantara, against whom a judgment of *non-lieu* has been rendered; that the immorality of these diverse conceptions is sufficiently shown by a letter which D'Alcantara addressed to Perkins from Rome, in which he says: 'Let us first try to be *canailles*, we will then become honest when we cannot do otherwise.' * * * The tribunal condemns Perkins to a year's imprisonment and to a fine of 100 francs.

As for 'la Dame Perkins,' if it is manifest that she had a certain share in the actions of her husband, she appears to have acted solely under the empire of moral and legal constraint exercised by him; and that she might have acted in good faith, notably in the matter of the dotation by the Queen of Spain, and in the affair of the American heritage; that, in fact, the Dame Meilhan accuses her of fraudulent intent in altering the sense of letters translated from the Spanish; but that, without suspecting the sincerity of Mme. Meilhan's declarations, the tribunal must not lose sight of the fact that she has not brought forward judicial proof of her allegations in this respect; that it is established, on the other hand, that the Dame Perkins has addressed a series of letters to divers Prefects and Mayors, signed Marie-Isabelle De Bourbon, in a manner to create a confusion between herself and the Ex-Queen of Spain, to such a point that the Prefect of Isère was deceived; that in these letters the Dame Perkins presented her husband and D'Alcantara as friends in whom she was interested; that this constitutes a manœuvre, but one which the court has not to decide upon, for the reason that these letters pertain to a project of tramways a question not comprised in the charges before the court; for these motives acquit the Dame Perkins."

Thus Perkins was condemned to a year's imprisonment, and to the restitution of the money—that is, his property, if he has any, or when he has any, will be seized by process of law—and his wife was acquitted. But this did not suit Mme. Meilhan. She thinks Perkins a good-natured, shiftless sort of a fellow, dreadfully subdued by a long course of petticoat tyranny; and it was the princess she wished to punish. It passes her comprehension that a Bourbon should not pay her just debts; she has had to deal with such men as Perkins before. And what has she gained by this condemnation, since there is not a bit of property to be seized? Her chances of payment would have been greater if Perkins had been left at liberty and his wife shut up, for if menaced with punishment she might get money from her friends who would pay anything to keep her out of prison. This is the erroneous reasoning of Mme. Meilhan, and hence she acceded to her lawyers' advice to appeal against the judgment. But the upper court will confirm the present judgment, probably, for if there is a loophole for escape no French court would now condemn to prison a veritable member of the Bourbon family.

A DEATH SENTENCE.

Moreau, the herborist of St. Denis, who poisoned two wives, one after the other, with sulphate of copper was condemned to death yesterday. The evidence was presumptive, yet unusually strong. The doctors were willing to swear positively that death had resulted from poisoning, and Moreau confessed that he alone gave food and drink to his wives during their sickness.

BRAZILIAN FANATICS.

According to the latest accounts from Brazil, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Sept. 6, an insurrection exists in Rio Grande do Sul, owing to the fanaticism of a sect which has sprung up among the German colonists of St. Leopoldo. The leader of this sect is a German named Maurer, who professes to be a prophet, a profession which, like many others, is fast becoming overstocked. Maurer's wife, Jacoba, who deserves no small credit for discovering a useful employment for women, is supposed by his votaries to be a new savior of the world, and his uncle, contented with an humbler position, proclaims himself to be Apostle Judas, and is looked upon by the sect as a first-class martyr, having, by his own account, sacrificed himself to bring about the Bible prophecies relating to the death of Christ. The turbulence of the sect some time ago caused much disturbance in the colony, and the Police found it necessary to arrest Maurer, his wife, and the Apostle Judas. Maurer, on being released, took himself off to the gold washings, which he found so profitable an occupation that he kept 150 men at work for himself. Lately, however, he returned to the colony, and his advent was not peace, for on the night of the 25th of June the forebodings of the colonists when they saw him return were fully realized, the house of a seceder from the sect being attacked and burned, the wife and children of the seceder shot—the man, fortunately for himself, being absent and thus escaping death. When the Police arrived they found Maurer and his followers, some 300 strong, intrenched in a midforest settlement, to which the only approach was by narrow roads, and although a force of regulars was brought up to aid, the soldiery were repulse with a loss of five killed and thirty-five wounded. At last dates troops and national guards were being collected, and Maurer and his sect were undergoing the process of bombardment by cannon. Thirteen more families of seceders and "lukewarm sectarians" had, it is stated, been massacred by these fanatics, and although no special mention is made of the part poor old Uncle Judas is playing in these late proceedings, there can be little doubt he is not behindhand in keeping up the honor of the family.

ACCIDENT TO A HUDSON RIVER BOAT.

GARRISON'S, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The steam-boat Thomas Cornell, of the New-York and Rondout Line, broke her pitman-rod at 10:30 o'clock last night. At daybreak she was lying off Milton with a steaming as soon she got another down. Her passengers were still on board, but probably reached Rondout without.

ITALY.

PROMISED REVELATIONS CONCERNING THE JESUITS.

PADRE THEINER'S DISCOVERIES—FORTHCOMING EXPOSES—FATHER HYACINTHE'S POLICY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874.

The publication of some of the letters of the Padre Theiner, addressed to correspondents in Germany, has caused a certain sensation in the Vatican, and made an impression upon the public generally. Father Theiner died a few weeks back, at the age of about seventy. I think you will not find his name in the *Dictionnaire des Contemporains*, but he was one of the most learned among those eminent in theological and archæological lore and ecclesiastical history which Germany in our time has given to the Church. For many years he kept the keys and had free access to the secret archives of the Vatican. In his explorations in that dark and mysterious mine, he found proofs enough of the unscrupulous cunning and knavery of the Jesuits as actors in the great struggle of hundreds of years for dogmatic or ecclesiastical supremacy. His opposition to the Jesuits, as the worst enemies of the Catholic Church, and of Christianity, was confirmed by the new knowledge constantly added by his researches into their secret history. He collected a vast mass of facts, to be given to the world in a memoir as soon as a favorable opportunity should offer. The Jesuits did not hesitate long, after they discovered the purpose of the Padre Theiner, to use their power in the Vatican to drive him from his place as Keeper of the Secret Archives, and cut him off from all opportunities of further research. But the industrious student had made himself the possessor of copies of many important documents, and as these are safe in Germany, it will not be long before they are given to the public through the press. We shall be likely to receive also from the same source information concerning the secret conduct of the recent Vatican Council—the intrigues, the browbeating, and the agitation of passions, which made up the sessions of six months of an assembly which has already been fruitful to the Church of so many fatal issues. All was taken note of from day to day by Padre Theiner, and if the history is published, it will be a record more remarkable than that of Frà Paolo Sarpi of the Council of Trent, the reading of which is prohibited by the Church. Padre Theiner, speaking in one of his letters of the influence of the Jesuits in the Council, says: "The Jesuits do not shrink from the use of any violence, or means of vindication. But the day of judgment will come also for them. * * * The suppression of the concordat in Austria will open a new road. Your university (Munich) has given a most comforting sign of life. Are you to remain isolated? We are living in serious times. This great and most extraordinary war will break the yoke of the Latin race. And will it not also put an end to the Jesuital despotism of Spain; freeing the Pope from that vampire, for the health both of Church and people; reconciling the Pope to remain in his true place, at the head of the Episcopacy and of Christendom?" * * All the leading journals make the expressions of Padre Theiner's letters the text for repeated articles. The *Libertà* says:

"Who knows how many eminent Prelates and common clergy there may be at this hour who would be willing to subscribe to what is said in these letters of the Padre Theiner? How many there are who know as well as he does what immense damage the Jesuits have caused, and continue to be the agents of, to the Church and the cause of religion. To suffocate thought, silence the conscience, and make of the clergy, high and low, their blind and servile instruments has been the single aim of the Jesuits in these last years. The breath of life pressed out of the Episcopacy, and every Bishop made a sort of convict-keeper, persecuting without mercy all those giving the least sign of not agreeing with them, and exalting and rewarding those bending their necks with docility, the Jesuits have seen the moment arrive when they have believed that their monstrous edifice was brought almost to completion. And it was precisely when, with a moral violence of which history scarcely presents an equal example, they succeeded in obtaining the publication of the decree of the infallibility of the Pope, which in their own interpretation means the infallibility of the Jesuits themselves."

The *Popolo Romano*, the organ of the municipality of Rome, says:

"After the sanction of the dogma of Papal Infallibility, the Episcopate, as an essential organ of the Church, ceased to exist. The Vatican has reduced the Bishops to the condition of pro-consuls. The Pope commands and the Bishops are held to obedience, without regard or fear for themselves or those of the community of the faithful whose consciences are committed to their care. The German Bishops whom Bismarck is forced to imprison, and the French that MacMahon is obliged to listen to and be silent, are all passive instruments of the Vatican, where the maxim, purely Jesuitical, now prevails, of never yielding either to reason or necessity."

As I have already said, this new cause of disturbance has raised a buzz among the bees, or rather hornets, of the Pontifical hive. The confusion increases, and the Pontiff can now only wound and defend himself with the sting of sharp words, or put out the light of hope and spiritual life with the extinguisher of excommunication.

The resignation by the Père Hyacinthe of his charge at Geneva, and the reasons assigned for it in the published letter, have given opportunity for an examination of the position of the reforming Catholics, and the prospect they have in bringing about practical results. A newspaper of considerable influence, the *Diritto*, says—and it is the tone of articles upon similar subjects of nearly all the leading political journals:

"After the appearance of the syllabus, it has become vain to believe or hope that the Catholic Church will accept the principle of reform. The Church not only does not follow the progress of humanity, but it has always put itself in conflict with it, and, as a necessity of its existence, it must be opposed to progress in the future. No reform is possible to it, because it is not lawful to leave its metaphysical speculations and come down upon the common earth, or abandon the discussion of Byzantine questions to occupy itself with the present condition of society. This Church of Rome denies the authority of human reason, and what reform can be expected in an institution which rests upon a principle contrary to nature? Besides this, Catholicism in our day is reduced to such a condition as to possess no longer that which really constitutes a church. It is no longer a religion struggling for the triumph of a faith, but a political party determined, at whatever cost, to reconquer its lost position. The cross, no longer the symbol of redemption, has become the badge and emblem of reaction. The religious indifference which prevails among the nations of Southern Europe is wholly due to Catholicism, which has degraded the intellect and the soul, destroyed the idea of the supernatural, and made itself the instrument of political and religious despotism. To reform an institution, it is necessary to correct and improve some or all of its parts. After such correction and improvement the parts may preserve much of their special character, but how can Catholicism be reformed and not destroyed, since neither in its principles nor morality is it according to the Gospel."

It is in such a way that the political journal endeavors to show that the Père Hyacinthe will accomplish little in trying to get the church, to which he still claims to belong, to accept the reforms which he and his friends propose. He must return to the mother which he has spurned, make confession, pay the penalties, or go courageously forward and accept all the consequences of his defiance. I give the situation from that journal—and it is only one among many that might be made—to show with what unceremonious boldness such questions are discussed in the oldest of Catholic countries, by those brought up under its most intimate influences.

The recognition of the Government of Spain by the leading European Powers, continues to be the subject of discussion in the journals. There is as much criticism of the tardiness of this act of justice, as praise of the step taken on the ground of policy. Some of the newspapers commend the habit of the United States, recognizing promptly any and all changes in European and other Governments as soon as proof is given that sufficient authority is exercised to preserve order and make the position respected by the subject population. But there is not much hope that such frank conduct will for a long time yet be imitated by the states of Europe in their conduct toward each other. Intrigue and suspicious hesitation are the characteristics of these jealous and ambitious neighbors, each determined to lose no supposed advantage, and to profit as much as possible by every chance opportunity. Thus, at least, Protestant and Liberal governments see with satisfaction, the removal from the catalogue of probabilities of the restoration in Spain of a régime of reaction and of absolute rule, with the added calamity of an imitation or repetitition of the experiment in France. If Spain can be saved and put on the road which Italy is traveling, with the hope of the fellowship of France when she escapes from her actual political anarchy, a better prospect will open for the future of the Latin race.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

A FOUR YEARS' CONTRACT AWARDED TO THE PLIMPTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY—CARRIERS' PAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Post Office contract for stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers for four years from the first of next October has been awarded to the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn.; W. R. Ladd, of Holyoke, Mass., the lowest bidders, and Messrs. Gill & Hayes, of Springfield, Mass., the next lowest bidders, having respectively withdrawn their proposals. The Morgan Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass., presented an unsigned bid, which was not considered by the Postmaster General. If their bid had been signed the contract would probably have been assigned to them as the third lowest bidders.

The Postmaster General has issued a general order as follows: First—That the present division of free delivery offices into two classes on the basis of population—viz., the first class embracing those in cities having at least 100,000 population, and the second class embracing those in cities having a less population—shall be retained. Second—That the carriers at offices of the first class shall be appointed, at not to exceed $700 a year, on the recommendation of the local Postmaster, and their pay increased $100 at the expiration of each year's service on the like recommendation of the Postmaster certifying to their faithfulness and efficiency during the preceding year, till they reach $900 a year, at which point the advance of this class shall cease. Third—That the carriers at offices of the second class be appointed at not to exceed $600 a year, and their pay increased $100 at the expiration of each year's service, till reaching $800, when such advance shall cease. Fourth—That the pay of the $600, $700, and $800 carriers who have been in the service one year shall be increased $100 each from Oct. 1, 1874, excepting those carriers of the second-class offices who have reached the maximum, $800. It is proper to state for the information of postmasters and letter-carriers that the appropriation asked for, namely, $2,000,000, was cut down $100,000, and hence the department is unable to increase the pay of carriers from July 1, 1874, in accordance with previous usage.

RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY ELECTION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the McKean and Buffalo Coal Company, held at the Lift House to-day, the following persons were elected Directors of the McKean and Buffalo Railroad Company—capital stock, $400,000: Byron D. Hamlin, Smithport, Penn., President; John F. McPherson, Warren, Penn.; Delano R. Hamlin, Smithport, Penn.; John W. Gale, North-east, Penn.; George J. Magee, Watkins, N. Y.; J. C. Smith and William H. Glenny, of Buffalo, N. Y., Directors. For the Buffalo Coal Company, capital stock, $1,000,000, the following directors were elected: George J. Magee, John Long, and Daniel Beach, of Watkins, N. Y.; D. C. Howell, of Bath, N. Y.; J. C. Smith, W. H. Glenny, G. R. Wilson, F. H. Root, B. C. Rumsey, of Buffalo, N. Y.; James McFarland, of Tonawanda, N. Y.; Byron D. Hamilton, of Smithport, Penn., and A. Pardee, of Hazleton, N. Y.

COTTON MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—The representatives of the manufacturing corporations having their head-quarters in Boston held a meeting to-day, and voted that the production of the cotton mills of New-England should be reduced at least one-third, until the proper relation between the cost of production and the market value of goods shall be re-established, and the true relation between supply and demand adjusted. A committee was appointed to recommend the mode in which this result may be reached, the committee to report at a future meeting.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

The following is the call for the Southern Republican Convention in Chattanooga:

A call for a convention of the Republicans of the reconstructed States, for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of affairs in the reconstructed States, and to issue an address to the people of the nation, containing a true statement of the same.

Republicans of these States are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 13, 1874.

Each of said States may send as many delegates as shall be deemed advisable, and such delegation will be entitled to the number of votes to which their States respectively are entitled in the Electoral College.

All Republicans, whether of these or other States, who still earnestly seek to maintain the principles on which the Union was defended, and to inaugurate which in the South, reconstruction was begun, and who feel an interest in the preservation of law, order, and the rights of citizenship, are invited to attend this consultation. All should come possessed of the facts as to the true condition in their respective localities, so that an authoritative statement may be made to the country. The Republicans of the South, equally with the good citizens of other localities, demand peace and security that prosperity may follow. Why these are not enjoyed by them should be made manifest by this convention. The best men and minds of each State should be summoned to this council. If there are those anywhere who doubt as to the purposes or capacity of Southern Republicans, or who believe the oppressions under which they are laboring have been magnified, let them come and see and hear for themselves.

Charles Hayes, Member of Congress, Fourth District of Alabama; James T. Rapier, Member of Congress, Second District of Alabama; C. C. Sheals, Member of Congress at large, Alabama; George E. Spencer, United States Senator, Alabama; Boules Baker, Texas; A. Warren, Chairman of Republican State Committee, Mississippi; O. G. Scofield, Chairman of Republican State Committee, West Virginia; Powell Clayton, United States Senator, Arkansas; N. S. Moore, Kentucky; G. W. Gist, Kentucky; H. F. Farrow, Chairman of Republican State Committee, Georgia; S. W. Dorsey, United States Senator, Arkansas; W. H. H. Stowell, Member of Congress, Fourth District of Virginia; J. J. Martin, Alabama; Samuel F. Maddox, State Senator, Virginia; S. B. Packard, Chairman of Republican State Committee, Louisiana; J. R. West, United States Senator, Louisiana.

WOMEN'S STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The following is the call for a State Temperance Convention, issued in Syracuse:

SYRACUSE, Sept. 19, 1874.

The Syracuse Women's Temperance Union respectively invite the working temperance women throughout the State to meet in convention in this city, on the 14th day of October, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the First Methodist Church, for the purpose of organizing a State Temperance League, and to appoint delegates to the National Convention, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, November next. It is hoped that every town and city in the State will be represented. All newspapers are requested to give the above an insertion, and a local notice calling attention to the same; and all ministers are desired to read it from their desks. Delegates are requested to notify the Secretary of their intention to be present by the 10th of October, and places of entertainment will be provided. The Committee of Reception will be in waiting at the rooms of the Y. M. C. C., No. 16 South Salina street, on Tuesday evening, and at the church on Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Allen Butler, Mrs. T. S. Truair, Mrs. J. Reynard, Mrs. K. R. Haynes, Mrs. Samuel Tubbs (Secretary,) Central Committee.

NEBRASKA.

MILITARY LIFE ON THE FRONTIER.

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF INDIAN WARFARE—A GREAT GAME REGION—AN INDIAN RAID ON BRADY STATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT MCPHERSON, Neb., Sunday, Sept. 13, 1874.

Having heard that some operations against the Indians were being organized here, I visited the place a few days ago, only to learn that nothing unusual was occurring. Scouting parties are sent out at intervals to reconnoitre the northern country, for fear that any marauding bands of Sioux might be raiding upon it. These reconnoissances are made at intervals from all the posts, both Summer and Winter, in order to provide against any surprise. As there were no operations against the Indians, I devoted myself to studying the routine of military life on the frontier, the character of Indian warfare, and the class of persons deemed best in that series of grand skirmishing. To Eastern readers few places are more romantic than a military post on the frontier, for in their imaginations it is the scene of great deeds, of stoical fortitude, and undaunted courage—a spot in which great caution, unceasing vigilance, and prompt action must be constantly exercised to guard against the attacks of the dusky warriors of the plains and mountains. The arid novelists who write for the sensational papers, find it a convenient locality in which to found a tale, of which love, vengeance, surprises, and improbable and impossible actions are the basis. Different from these conceptions and descriptions it is however, and, perhaps, in no portion of the country do our soldiers lead such a quiet and tedious life as at one of these posts, except on such occasions as they may be called upon to pursue a marauding band of savages. The fort is generally nothing but a barracks, with a parade ground in front, where military exercises are held in Summer. No fortifications are thrown up, and in many cases not even a fence surrounds the buildings. The usual daily routine at a cavalry post is the cleaning and feeding of horses. After the revollie, then breakfast and guard mounting, after which comes drill on foot or horseback for a couple of hours. Dinner over, there may be another drill for a couple of hours: then the stable call in the evening again, and after that comes supper, the roll-call, and the tatoo at 9 o'clock, when all lights must be extinguished.

This routine, day after day, becomes monotonous after a while, so that a scout is often a matter of necessity to allay the restlessness of the men. Very few of the men object to the recreation of a brush with the dusky horse-thieves, provided they are not in overpowering numbers. When these scouts are made in the Winter, however, they are anything but pleasant, as the men have to sleep on the ground in the open air, and, perhaps, without fire, as wood is exceedingly scarce on the plains. This is the hardest duty the soldiers have to perform, so that their life, as a whole, is perhaps as quiet as that of any class of persons in the country. When the savages are on the war-path, however, their mode of life changes completely, and becomes one of the most stirring activity. They must be in the saddle at all hours of the day and night, and as the best portion of their work is done under cover of darkness, when they can steal upon the foe unawares, it is evident that they must undergo severe hardship. When a war-party of Indians is discovered encamped the troops surround it during the night, and at early dawn, ere the savages have aroused from their slumber, they pour in volley after volley with their repeating rifles until the tepees are fairly riddled with the leaden missiles. The Indians, on such occasions, know not what do, so they hasten in every direction to escape their impending fate, but as all means of escape are generally closed, the greater portion pay for their treachery with death or captivity. The squaws and children are never fired upon if they attempt to escape, but no bucks, as they are called, are ever permitted to pass outside the circle if bullets will stop them. After a raid of this sort, if successful, the troops return to their quarters until they are again called into the field by some new deeds of arson and murder.

In pitched battles with the Indians, the troopers always fight on foot, if possible, and deployed as skirmishers; but they do not seek cover, like their foes. Hence, when small in numbers, they are often defeated, notwithstanding their discipline and superiority in arms. When forced backward, they generally retreat on the line they advanced—a peculiarity of all white men—and the Indians, being aware of this characteristic, generally station strong parties in their rear, so that they receive two fires. This fact of retreating in a body, and deploying in the face of a foe who is often concealed, are the main causes for the defeat of our troops, occasionally, and it is for these very reasons that Indians do not fear soldiers as much as they do the volunteers. These facts I glean from my cocrone at this post, so, thinking them novel and interesting, present them for the information of such as are interested in the warfare now occurring in several portions of the West. The best Indian fighters on the frontiers are not the soldiers, but the most plebeian and unromantic of all civilized creatures, the ex-drivers, farmers, and hunters. These men know that it is death, and a horrid one, if they surrender when attacked, hence they seek shelter and fight until their ammunition is exhausted or the foe is repulsed. They are, generally, cool, brave men and splendid shots, so that they make every bullet count. hey think nothing of their work when done, and you scarcely ever hear them recount their mighty deeds; nor do they ever appear in sensational journals as the slayers of millions of foes and the terror of the combined Indian tribes. They are as unromantic in their every-day life as the cotton-spinners, so that these men of brawn and muscle and courage are the very reverse of the Tartuffes who tread the mimic stage in tinsel and buckskin as representatives of the daring pioneers of the border. I am led to these remarks by noting the contrast between them and the men now in the East who parade themselves on theatrical boards as Western heroes and the slayers of myriads of savages. The latter are no more representatives of the brave and unpretending men of the frontier than are the buskined, mouthing kings of the stage representatives of the true monarchs they attempt to portray. Since one or two parties dwelling in this vicinity were raised into notoriety by some sensation-monger, who lauded them into the position of a Hercules, Daniel Boone, Admirable Crichton, and Bayard combined. I have encountered some idiotic fellows who dress constantly in buck-skin and wear the hair long, and display a glittering knife and revolver at their sides. They generally manage to frequent all trains moving west, to pass themselves off on the unsophisticated, romance-loving ladies from the East as great hunters and Indian slayers, and call themselves also Government scouts. They are of course the centre of attraction among the fair sex, who are said to admire bravery; but among those who know their weakness they are the centre of contempt, and a target for the vilest epithets that they can use to express cowardice and idiocy. If Eastern people meet these they should treat them with the contempt they deserve, as all they desire is cheap notoriety.

At this fort, as well as at all others in the West, a scout is employed to conduct troops over such country as they may not be acquainted with. It is popularly supposed that scouts are selected for their courage, but that is also a fallacy, for I know some of them who would rival Jack Gilpin's ride if they suddenly encountered a red warrior. Their knowledge of the country is their first requisite, and if they are brave besides, why it is so much an advantage to the Government. These men are often acquainted with all the Indian wiles and stratagems, and well versed in woodcraft and "tracking," and in such cases they are almost invaluable on a hostile expedition. They are the pets of the garrison, for they not only receive the best of quarters, but they are also furnished with the best horses in the battalion when the troops take the field. I have heard here tales of their life on the plains which were full of dramatic power, and, though literally true, the equal of the wildest romance that ever was penned. They proved, indeed, that truth in this land of uniqueness and wonders is stranger than fiction, and that a true type of the frontiersman is an embodiment of the highest order of courage. The knights of old sought death or glory amid the braying of trumpets, the clashing of arms, and under the eyes of beauty, but never did they accomplish greater deeds than did many an unknown and unhonored American in these Western wilds. The former had only to display brute courage, but the latter had to face hunger, cold, and thirst, to traverse unknown and desolate regions, and, finally, to either circumvent or defeat the numerous foes which, like shadows, ever hover on their track. Were deeds of frequent occurrence in this country accomplished in any other, their authors would receive the approbation their daring deserved, but here it is the Tartuffes who are recognised, owing to their impudence.

One great advantage that the soldiers and the men of the West enjoy over those of the East is the unbounded extent of the hunting at their command. Here, in Western Nebraska, one can saddle his steed in the morning and by evening return with a liberal supply of buffalo, elk, deer, or antelope meat, and in the proper season he can take his dog and gun and bring home a bag of prairie chickens or quail in a couple of hours, provided he is an ordinary shot. Your London correspondent, in his letter of Aug. 28, refers to the absence of grouse in Scotland, and the wearied tramping of hunters after birds that do not exist. What would he think of a country where a man kills his forty and fifty brace a day without even wetting his feet, and not walking as much in ten hours as a Scottish fowler would in one? I was out shooting in this vicinity a few days ago, and I rode in a pony phaeton all over the prairies, so that I followed my startled coveys without incurring any fatigue. The ladies of Nebraska generally drive the carriage while their lords slay the birds, and, when a flock is killed off, move to another spot. In this way both men and dogs are saved much needless tramping, and the ladies can enjoy the delicious drive over the prairies and be participators in the excitement of the hunt. This, to me, seems the acme of fowling, and one to whose elegance and comfort our British cousins must always remain strangers in their own land.

Another species of hunting, now much in vogue here, is antelope coursing, with dogs, an amusement highly exciting, and infinitely superior to the hare coursing of the British Isles. To hunt antelope one must use a cross between a greyhound and some kindred species, in order to secure both speed and combativeness. The pure greyhound will not seize an antelope, though it may pursue it, so this defect has to be overcome by securing a "dropper." The best dog for this purpose is a cross between a blood-hound and the preceding, or else a stag-hound. The latter blood gives both bottom and perseverance, and is therefore the most desirable. To see three or four tall, long-limbed, broad-headed dogs after an antelope is most exciting, and one is not displeased if the antlered creature sometimes escapes the dripping fangs that pursue it. This species of sport has several merits, in the fact that if you are mounted on a good horse you can join in the chase, else sit quietly in the saddle and see the run from beginning to end, as the rolling plains enable you to see the quarry until it is lost in the distance or captured. I had two days of this amusement, and consider it in every way superior to fox hunting or hare coursing. The elk is also hunted here on horseback, and most delicious sport it is, for the moment one sees the branching, towering antlers in front, he can no more restrain his enthusiasm than he could make water flow up a hill. This is even superior to buffalo hunting, in some respects, as you can enjoy the musical chorus of a pack of hounds, as well as the bounding sensation of a good run, and, finally, the death of your magnificent quarry by your own hand. When I recall the extent of these free and boundless plains, their many species of game, their luxuriant vegetation, and deep, rich soil, I do not wonder that the inhabitants boast so much of their State, and fondly assume that it is superior to any other portion of the world. The Earl of Dunraven, who has hunted all over this country, is credited with the remark: "That the people of the West ought to be the happiest in the world, as Nature had given them all the mind could ask for;" and in this he was correct, for no other region on earth will compare with it in fertility and abundance of game. If one would enjoy a free, bold life for a season, I know of no better place to recommend than the prairies of Nebraska.

Since writing the above, news has been received here that a party of Sioux have made a raid on Brady Station, a few miles east of this place, on the line of the railroad, and captured several valuable horses. They appeared last night at Hendry's hay camp, five miles west of us, cut out the horses from a number of wagons under which the drivers were sleeping, and, in the attempt to save their stock, five of the latter were killed. A party of citizens, who were out gathering plums, were also driven in. Capt. Russell, with a small detachment of cavalry, is now in pursuit of the rascals, and will probably capture the stolen property. The absence of the usual garrison in Wyoming is probably the cause for the daring displayed by the savages. They are undoubtedly Dakota Sioux, as the Wyoming tribes are now seeking the mountains to evade the pursuit of the large force of cavalry in that region.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

IN QUEST OF AN UMBRELLA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My umbrella and I have parted company, and I mourn its loss more than I can well explain in words; for it was no common umbrella, whose value was to be reckoned in mere filthy lucre, but it was a friend of many years' standing—a venerable traveling companion, which had made with me the tour of Europe, and which had served me instead of an Alpine stock as I crossed the highest passes in the Alps; nay, which I had even raised over my head as I was lifted in triumph on the shoulders of my stout guide, Pierre Devousset, standing upon the majestic dome of Mont Blanc on the 14th day of September, 1872. For though it was a foolish whim, perhaps, nevertheless I insisted on taking my

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SPHINX—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CONNIE SOOGAN—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and others.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Fisher, Mr. James, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DEARER THAN LIFE—Principal character by Mr. Toole.

PARK THEATRE.—GILDED AGE—Mr. Raymond and others. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Gaudon, M. Duplan.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Violette Picaut and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

BOWERY THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET—SKETCHES IN INDIA.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

A NEW STORY.

On Sunday, the 4th October, we shall publish a new story, written expressly for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *by* THOMAS HARDY, *author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far From the Madding Crowd," &c. The story, which will be complete in one number, is entitled "Destiny and a Blue Cloak."*

We lay before our readers this morning a complete verbatim report of the proceedings of the Republican State Convention. The importance of the occasion, and our desire to give our readers the fullest and most accurate information concerning it, have induced us to set aside the very fair reports of the Associated Press, and to rely on our own stenographers. We need not call attention to the proceedings of the convention. They will be carefully watched by the members of the great party in whose name the convention was held. The meeting was entirely harmonious, and no Committee on Credentials was required, not a single seat being contested. This simple fact of itself speaks volumes for the condition of the party which our opponents are fond of describing as about to fall to pieces. Another illustration of the excellent feeling which prevailed is to be found in the renomination of Lieut. Gov. ROBINSON by his only prominent rival, Gen. BATCHELLER—an act which was not less gracefully done than it was fairly and honorably conceived. Gen. BATCHELLER'S course not only secured the unanimous nomination of Gen. ROBINSON, but led to the renaming of the entire ticket—a very wise policy, and one which the people will unquestionably appreciate.

Ex-Gov. MORGAN presided over the convention, and, on taking the chair, made a very sensible and pointed speech. We are glad to see that he brought to the attention of the convention the constitutional amendments, which are to be voted on this Fall. It was characteristic of his very practical mind that he should press these measures, which are themselves of the most practical nature, on his fellow delegates. The Democracy, as Mr. MORGAN pointed out, have left the amendments severely alone; it remains the duty of the Republican Party to take care of them. Gov. MORGAN, also, as was to have been expected, made an explicit statement of his conviction that the Republican Party should assume the task of returning to specie payments. In this, he but represents the best sentiment of the best portion of the community. The party was already pledged to this policy; and the platform of yesterday only renews that pledge; but every indication will be given in that direction should be given. New-York is right on the issue; but her influence ought to be brought to bear in every possible form. Mr. MORGAN'S remarks touching the sinking funds, and their shameless treatment by the Democrats, were to the point. We may add that this subject was very clearly treated by Mr. POMEROY, the Chairman *pro tem.* of the convention.

Among the incidents of the convention was a speech by Senator CONKLING, which was received with great enthusiasm. In part, it was a reply to the charge of Mr. DORSHEIMER, at Syracuse, that the "mission of the Republican Party is ended." Mr. CONKLING'S artillery is altogether too heavy for the young Buffalo adventurer on whom he trained it. He also took up the principal questions of importance now pending, and showed what the country had to expect from Republican supremacy, and what it had to fear from the supremacy of the Democrats. He called attention to the invariable certainty with which any appearance of a Democratic reaction in the North is followed by violence at the South. He portrayed the enormous Southern claims that were constantly being pressed on Congress, many of which, establishing precedents that would drain the Treasury, got through Congress, but were met by the veto of the President, who could "neither be coaxed nor trapped," and he prophesied among the things which would follow Democratic accession to power, the assumption by the Federal Government of the debts of the Southern States, and the refunding of the cotton tax levied at the beginning of the war. He analyzed the record of the various positions taken by the Democrats with reference to finance, summing them up, so far as relates to any expression in the national conventions, in the word "repudiation"—a view entirely supported by the conventions, of the party in several important Western States. Mr. CONKLING also described, with effect, the chief features of the struggle during the last session over the question of finance, and the manner in which the "rugged veto" of the President had established the country upon a right course.

In the platform adopted our citizens have a specimen of terseness, completeness, and candor which they can compare at their leisure with the disjointed and pretentious specimen of "superb English" put forth by the Democrats at Syracuse. We think it is not too much to say that no sensible and fair-minded man of either party can seriously object to any material portion of the Republican resolutions. Even the indorsement of Gen. GRANT'S Administration is so moderate in tone, and so plainly based on notorious facts that our opponents themselves can hardly dispute it. The policy of the party with reference to the South is distinctly affirmed, and it is marked by unquestionable good sense and justice. The allusion to the recent disturbances in New-Orleans embodies exactly the sentiment of the vast majority of the people, and, we venture to say, of the soberer portion of the white people of the South as well. The position of the party on the question of the repudiation of the bonds is a reaffirmation of the verdict of the nation rendered six years ago. The declaration against inflation and in favor of an "early return to specie payments" cannot be misunderstood. It has the special merit of including a specific indorsement of the President's veto of the Currency bill, one of the soundest acts of this or any other Administration. The resolution on the subject of taxation is a plain statement of the demands of public opinion. And, to conclude, the indorsement of Gov. DIX'S Administration is not only clear and forcible, but it is absolutely truthful. Indeed, it falls short of the truth, for the Republicans have established, not fifteen millions, but seventeen millions, in the sinking funds. The platform is such a one as might have been expected from a party that is confident of victory because it deserves it.

American investors, or intending investors, will take special interest in Mr. BERNARD CRACROFT'S admirable *Weekly List* for Sept. 5, the last number which has reached us. It contains, besides the usual ample information concerning all classes of securities upon the London market, a series of ingenious tables and charts relating to the Erie Railway. One of the latter shows the range in price of Erie $100 shares for the last eleven years; another the range for each month of the year 1874, up to the beginning of September; another the growth of the ordinary stock and funded debt since 1863; a fourth the annual growth or decrease in the expenses and net receipts; and a fifth the annual growth or decrease in the gross receipts and percentage of working expenses, while a table presents the annual accounts for each year, analyzed, all—charts and tables—covering a period of from ten to eleven years. A more comprehensive and perspicuous presentation of the salient points in the history and condition of this great company could hardly be imagined. Mr. CRACROFT gives notice that this system will be applied to other securities in rotation. It involves necessarily an enormous amount of labor, and its value is correspondingly great. We must repeat what we have before said, that Mr. CRACROFT'S reputation for painstaking accuracy is unimpeachable. We should be glad to know that his *List* had a large circulation in America. Its terms are £2 per annum by book post, or one shilling each copy, and his address is No. 5 Austin Friars, London.

From our special correspondents in New-Orleans, who have kept the public very fully informed during the recent troubles in that city, we receive this morning some important dispatches, to which we can, at this late hour, only call attention. They do not by any means present the same view of the situation as that given by accounts received in Washington.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

According to the Democratic papers, there was to have been a scene of wild disorder and tumult yesterday at Utica. Everybody was dissatisfied with the Republican Party; the "office-holders" (specially detested by the office-seekers) were anxious to defeat Gen. DIX; and the "third-term" question was to give rise to so violent a tempest of conflicting opinions that in all probability the convention would break up in disorder. Such was the attractive programme foreshadowed by the Democrats; but somehow or other things do not seem to have turned out in the way they expected. Seldom or never has a great party been represented by men of higher character and position in the community. There was so much unanimity among the delegates that the Democratic correspondents could find nothing else to complain of than that the convention was "dull." The officers of the convention were all excellent men, from the Chairman downward. Ex-Senator MORGAN was received with a warmth which indicates that his political career is by no means ended in the State, and we, in common with all who remember and appreciate his past services, sincerely hope to see him before very long occupying another sphere of public usefulness. Senator CONKLING made a vigorous and effective speech, a *verbatim* report of which we present to-day from our own stenographers. The renomination of Gen. DIX by acclamation was actually moved by an "office-holder," and belonging to the "Custom-house Ring," too—horrible fact! The sinner is Gen. SHARPE, Surveyor of the Port—a gallant soldier during the war, a faithful and ardent friend of the Republican Party, and a citizen whose character stands as high as that of any man who ever lived in the State. But then he is an office-holder, and to be that is an unpardonable crime in the eyes of a large number of persons who eagerly desire to get hold of his office for themselves. To hear some people talk nowadays, one would suppose that the greatest offense a man can commit against the laws is to hold an office under the Federal Government.

The renomination of Gen. DIX for Governor was so clearly settled beforehand by the current of public opinion, that the announcement of the event itself will be received as a matter of course. There never was any opposition to Gen. DIX on the part of that dreadful "Custom-house," all the stories to the contrary having been the invention of the wretched beings who manufacture politics for the newspapers by the yard, without the slightest reference to fact or truth. Gen. DIX has undoubtedly made one of the best Governors the State has ever had, and his firmness in vetoing unjust bills, and in seeing that the laws are properly carried out, have gained for him many more friends than he had even in 1872. He has not set the murderers loose on the community by an unwise exercise of what is called "executive clemency," and this fact has not been without its effect. There has been no robbery of the public money going on under his eye. The Democrats, in their efforts to attack him, have been compelled to fall back on a tissue of absurdities respecting his supposed connection with "Credit Mobilier," but these slanders had the bottom thoroughly knocked out of them, and no one need now pay the slightest attention to the subject. We should recommend our friends to let the Democrats go on hammering away at this old iron as much as they have a mind to—it will hurt no one but themselves. Then as to the Lieutenant Governor, Gen. ROBINSON has been renominated with Gen. DIX—in fact, the whole ticket is left unchanged, because everybody saw how difficult it would be to change it for the better. Let well alone is a very good motto. The platform is a very sound and sensible one, and will well bear careful consideration and discussion another day. At present we can do no more than commend it to the notice of our readers. It is not cut up into little disjointed fragments, like Alfred Jingle's speeches and the Democratic platform: but no one will think the worse of it because it explains its own aim and meaning.

Here, then, our readers have before them the Republican ticket and platform for the present year in New-York State, and we make no rash prediction when we say that it will prove to be the *winning* ticket. Mr. TILDEN is a very respectable man, but who would dream of electing him Governor in preference to Gen. DIX? The Democratic Party itself is all at sixes and sevens—it has no pluck, no energy, no leaders, and no principles. What is perhaps worse than all, nobody has any confidence in it. It makes no way in the State, and even Mr. TILDEN cannot give it a push up the hill. In fact, the quarrels which Mr. TILDEN'S nomination produced are pretty certain to result in a more complete defeat of the party than it encountered at the last election of Governor. Nevertheless, while these facts are too obvious to be denied, it is important that the Republicans everywhere should work with the same resolution and daily perseverance which have led them to victory so many times before. Brag is a good dog, but Holdfast is a better. While making a careful note of the enemy's weak points, let us take care that none are found on our own side. We have to carry the Assembly, to secure the Constitutional Amendments, and to re-elect Gen. DIX and the rest of the ticket. That is the work before us, and we shall do it.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

However much division there may be on party questions and candidates in the coming election in this State, there ought to be a nearly unanimous vote in favor of the several amendments to our State Constitution which are to be submitted to the people at that time. As we have already said, they were prepared by a commission selected by Gov. HOFFMAN in 1872, and composed of an equal number of trusted and able gentlemen from each political party. They were adopted by the unanimous vote of the commission, and after being thoroughly discussed by the Legislatures of 1873 and 1874, and amended in certain particulars, they were ratified by large majorities in those bodies. They are now submitted to the people, not as partisan propositions but as much-needed amendments to our organic law.

Usually it is difficult to excite general popular interest in abstract questions; and the present danger, we fear, lies more in indifference and want of information, than in any active opposition to the changes proposed. Twice within a few years have earnest efforts in behalf of reform in this direction been defeated by the apathy of the people; and it is, therefore, all the more important that this third attempt should be crowned with success. The earnest workers who have so successfully brought these amendments to the present stage, in the face of opposition, powerful, though hidden, from corrupt lobbyists and tricksters, may well feel discouraged, if now, when so efficient means of reform are placed within easy reach, the weapons are carelessly thrown aside by an indifferent people.

Fortunately worthy of satisfaction as those amendments which guard against bribery and corruption, and prohibit special legislation. Against the former all the "skilled talent" in the State may confidently be expected to labor unceasingly, though in secret, from now until the election, and it behooves honest men, without regard to party divisions, to unite to thwart their schemes. By the provisions of the amendment any man is disqualified from voting if he has received or paid a bribe, and from holding any office of trust or emolument if he has given or offered a bribe. It is, moreover, provided that every official, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall make oath or affirmation that he has not offended in this respect. The penalties for perjury now provided by law would, of course, be incurred in cases of false swearing under this provision of the Constitution, and it would seem that an efficient means has thus been devised to meet the serious difficulties which notoriously have surrounded the previous attempts to prevent bribery at elections.

Not less important than this, as we have said, are the proposed restrictions upon special and local legislation. These amendments are very broad in their scope, and, if ratified by the people, will do much, on the one hand, to remove temptations to corruption in the Legislature, and on the other, will relieve that body from a vast amount of petty legislation now annually inflicted upon it. All these local affairs, it is provided, shall be attended to by the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State. These having intimate knowledge of the needs of their several sections, can act understandingly. Thus a double saving will be made, and the wants of the people at the same time be much better attended to.

Moreover, the Legislature, thus relieved of a vast amount of unnecessary labor, will be enabled to act more cautiously upon the important subjects which legitimately come within its province. That there is great need of improvement in this respect has been recently most clearly shown in an admirable paper upon these amendments, prepared at the request of the Law Committee of the Council of Political Reform, by Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE. He says, with much truth, that one great source of evil and danger in our present routine of legislation is haste. He shows that from 1,100 to 1,200 bills go through the whole routine, so far as that can be accomplished, in each House every session. Now, a session of the prescribed one hundred days consists of but about 250 hours of actual work in the House, and if only one thousand bills were to pass through the regular course, they would require more than twice the time of the whole session. The result is that two of the three "readings" of a bill are often done away with, and various other expedients are resorted to to gain time, leaving the door wide open for the introduction of improper matter, and rendering the chances for detection exceedingly small until it is too late to find a remedy.

Of less general interest, perhaps, but still of vast importance are the amendments relating to the management of the canals of the State. They are two in number. One, while forbidding that extra compensation shall be made to any contractor, provides that if, from any unforeseen cause, the terms of a contract shall prove to be unjust and oppressive, the Canal Board may cancel it upon the application of the contractor. The contractor surely could not complain under these circumstances, and past experiences have proved, at great cost to the people, that such safeguard is needed by the State. The other amendment permits the sale of the lateral or branch canals.

There are various other changes proposed, which deserve attention and general indorsement. One is the provision that the Governor may veto a portion of the items in appropriation bills, and approve the remainder, thus cutting off one common method of wrongful spending of the public money at the close of a session. Additional safeguards are thrown around the depositors in the savings banks; the misuse of the sinking funds is more effectually guarded against; public aid to railroads, &c., is forbidden; and extra compensation to public officials is prohibited; the term of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor is extended to three years, and their salaries are increased; the vote of two-thirds of the members of the Legislature is required to pass a bill over a veto, instead of two-thirds of those present, as now; and the time in which the Governor shall act on bills is limited to thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature.

The Council of Political Reform is already engaged in a commendable effort to have full information concerning these several amendments communicated to the people throughout the State. It is to be hoped that a sufficient popular interest will be created to secure a hearty indorsement and ratification of them at the polls.

A MUCH-NEEDED REFORM.

The New-York Board of Health have determined to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in their own peculiar way. They have issued a decree that from the 4th of July, 1876, the slaughtering business on the Island of Manhattan shall be removed from the several places where it is now pursued, and that it shall be concentrated on some convenient spot, where it will be unlikely to have any injurious effects upon the health of the public. For such a resolution the board merit the best approbation of the people, but in order that it may be to the fullest possible extent advantageous, it is necessary to remember the state of things which has rendered it necessary. The principal localities where slaughtering is now carried on are between Forty-third and Forty-seventh streets on the East River, between Fortieth and Forty-seventh streets on the North River, and at Harsimus Cove, New-Jersey. The buildings at the last-named place are recent substitutes for the old yards at Communipaw, and a very great improvement upon them. As structures of very recent date, it might be supposed that they are as perfect as the best experience could make them. But this is far from being the case. They are neither fire-proof nor grease-proof. The ventilation is bad; and when the buildings were first put up, the arrangements for lighting were so imperfect that the roof had to be cut in many places to remedy the defect. That the yards are not popular is also proved by the fact that large numbers of animals which arrive there are sent on to New-York to be slaughtered. Of five thousand, for example, that came in a day or two ago, we notice that four thousand were sent away alive.

But the faults in the yards at Harsimus Cove are seen in a still worse form in those of New-York. The whole system is imperfect and bad. Slaughtering is carried on in a loose, hap-hazard kind of way in every detail, without any reference to the public health, or to the propriety of sending meat into the market in the best condition. The buildings are largely constructed of timber. They are low, ill-ventilated, and insufficiently drained. They abut directly on the public streets, and not only present a repulsive sight to all persons who have to frequent the neighborhood, but they exercise a demoralizing influence upon the residents, and especially upon children in the vicinity.

This is quite sufficient to show that the Board of Health have not interfered without ample cause. Persons immediately interested in the slaughtering business profess to be very much concerned at the decree that has gone forth. But it certainly cannot ruin them, and we do not think it will inconvenience them. There is ample time between this and the Centennial to mature such plans as shall give us a system of abattoirs worthy of the City. But it will not do to waste it. We are not aware that the Board of Health have suggested any site for the new yards. One, however, has been mentioned to us, which is worthy of consideration. It is on the banks of the Harlem River, between the Swivel Bridge and the Croton Aqueduct. This, at any rate, would secure transit by rail and river, both for the animals and for the dressed meats. It would also admit of the concentration of the several industries which are attendant upon the slaughtering business, and of their complete isolation. For this, at least a hundred acres would be requisite. But there is another consideration which indicates the necessity for much larger space. We showed a few weeks ago the injury accruing to the public health from the custom of slaughtering animals when in a febrile and excited condition, after having endured long journeys by rail without food, water, or rest. The cities on the Atlantic seaboard are all very largely supplied with meat brought down under these conditions. Our remarks, therefore, upon this point have a very extended application. There is no doubt that the public health in all those cities must be largely affected by this cause. But the only remedy is to have sufficiently open spaces around or in close vicinity to the abattoirs, where the health of the animals can be restored by rest and a sufficient supply of proper nourishment for some days before they are slaughtered.

Thus, with ample space—with buildings so constructed as to be fire-proof, water-proof, and grease-proof, as well as well lighted and ventilated—the meat supplied to our markets would be of far higher quality than it is, and the whole business of slaughtering could be carried on without being in the slightest degree a public nuisance. But, in order to attain the best results, another provision is necessary. At this moment New-York City receives a considerable portion of her supply of dressed meats from Jersey City. In the Winter months it comes to us from Michigan, Texas, and other places. The meat arriving in this way from distant points, as well as that prepared within the City limits, should be subjected to inspection by duly-appointed health officers before being offered for sale. As a sanitary precaution, this is most desirable; but when the plans of the Board of Health are fully carried out, it will also be necessary in order to protect the slaughterers and butchers in this City from irresponsible competitors.

FIRE-ESCAPES.

Enough has been brought out in the Fall River inquest as to the burning of the Granite Mill to furnish some valuable suggestions concerning the efficacy of fire-escapes. By this term is usually meant the means provided for escape from a building other than that of the ordinary stairways or elevators. On the Granite Mill there were four of these escapes; they were iron ladders fixed outside of the walls of the building, with a platform or landing at each story. The mill was 328 feet long, 70 feet wide, and had six floors. There were about 333 persons employed in the mill, of whom 87 were on the fifth and sixth floors, and 36 on the fourth floor, where the fire originated. There was an elevator running from the basement to the sixth story; and in a stone tower in the middle and outside of the building, was a wooden stairway reaching all of the floors, and affording the usual means of egress. There was also on the upper floor, where the most lives were lost, an abundance of rope and great masses of cotton warp, which, if properly utilized, would have sufficed to furnish means of escape to every person by the windows. By the roof there was also a means of escape, a rope leading to the ground therefrom. We do not learn that more than one person escaped by that way.

Here, then, was a six-story, granite-walled building, with wooden floors and one wooden stairway in a stone tower, and an elevator worked by steam machinery. The fire caught on the fourth floor from friction in certain driving machinery. The wooden floor was oily, and the flames spread rapidly to the inflammable materials near at hand. The alarm was given, and the hose attached to a water-pipe in the tower stairs was turned on; no water ran, and there were no other adequate means for extinguishing the flames. Ten pails of water were put on the fire, but these were not enough, and the fire, spreading to the stairway, soon cut off that way of escape. The alarm spread, and the Superintendent of the mill stopped the engines in the basement, thereby throwing the elevator out of use, and suspending that means of escape. Nevertheless, the Superintendent, Mr. J. H. MCCREERY, who appears to have had his wits about him, went up to the topmost story of the building, gave directions about escape, and went down again after he had stopped the machinery. But when the flames had reached the stairs in the tower, which was speedily, the exit for the fourth, fifth, and sixth floors, on which usually worked about 125 persons, was effectually cut off. The people then had no means of escape, except by the windows where the iron ladders were fixed, and from which ropes or warp might have been suspended. These do not seem to have been sufficient for the emergency. More than sixty persons perished in the flames, or were killed by jumping from the windows of the burning building.

At first sight, one would say that all possible means of escape had been provided. Probably this was what the owners of the Granite Mill thought about it. But the inquest shows that the fire-ladders on the walls were scarcely used at all; that the elevator was soon stopped with the machinery, and that the destruction of the only stairway was the cause of a panic that drove the poor creatures out at the windows or back into the flames. As we have once before had occasion to say, the distressing lesson of this calamity is that no dependence can be placed upon so-called fire-escapes which consist of iron ladders fixed on the outer walls. If people had their senses about them when a fire breaks out, and other means of egress are cut off, they could calmly and safely descend by the fire-escapes. They do not have their senses about them; they will not, or cannot, use these ladders, and they perish in the flames or precipitate themselves headlong from the windows. This was the fact at a disastrous fire in Centre street, in this City, not long since, when several persons were burned to death, though an iron ladder reaching nearly to the ground was within easy reach.

This element of danger, then, may as well be taken into account by mill-owners and builders. It is all very well to say that the means of escape were ample had there been no panic. There *was* a panic, and, therefore, the means *were not* ample. A panic is precisely the thing that must be provided for. One stairway inclosed in a tower was not enough for the three hundred operatives of the Granite Mill. Sad experience has shown that the other and extraneous provisions for egress are next to useless. In the best mills, we are told, three stairways are built for each, and fire-escapes are fixed at each seventy-five feet of wall. Men may use these latter—women and children scarcely ever escape by them. We must wait until the conclusion of the inquest fixes the responsibility for inadequate means for extinguishing the fire in the Granite Mill. Of the deficiency of the provisions for escape, there is no longer any question.

INCOMPETENT DOCTORS.

An American doctor, being impressed with the conviction that no city in the United States offered sufficient scope for the full exercise of his abilities, moved a year or two ago to London. After a due investigation he seems to have come to the conclusion that the British Metropolis was large enough for his ambition; or perhaps he thought that he might go further and fare worse. Be that as it may, he rented a house in a fashionable neighborhood, announced himself as M. D., and patiently awaited the result. For a long time the prospect was very dismal. His neighbors remained in provokingly good health. Nobody wanted his services, and nobody seemed even to know that there was so much genius lying idle in the place. It was not till he had well nigh determined to return to his native soil, where, at least, he had acquaintances, that a faint light began to dawn upon the future. And now the change grew rapid. Patients followed in increasing ratio. Fees became numerous and book debts quite consoling. Our doctor felt indeed that he had entered upon the road to both fame and fortune, and he blessed the day when he first resolved to cross the Atlantic.

But, alas! his congratulations were not to run an even course. A sad reverse was at hand. Whether the blow came quite unexpectedly does not appear, but it came; and that too in the odious form of a summons to appear before the magistrate at a neighboring Police Court, to answer a charge of practicing as a physician without being legally qualified. He obtained the assistance of a lawyer, and two weeks ago obeyed the summons; but the only evidence he could furnish in the way of defense was a diploma conferring upon him the title of Doctor of Medicine, and issued by a college in Pennsylvania. This was no defense at all, for the English law requires that all persons practicing medicine or surgery shall be first registered by the Medical Council of the Kingdom, and this the doctor in question had failed to get done. But what made the matter worse was that the diploma he held could not be recognized by the council, and consequently his registration as a qualified practitioner became impossible until he had acquired some other and better qualification.

It was a sharp lesson, but a useful one, and it might with much advantage be offered as often as occasion requires in New-York. In England, registration is a guarantee of professional qualification. A person who holds the diplomas, let us say, of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Apothecaries Company, which till lately were the two essential degrees in surgery and medicine, may practice even though he be not registered. But he cannot hold an official appointment, nor give evidence in a coroner's or other court, nor can he recover his fees in a court of law. Registration thus practically becomes compulsory. But, on the other hand, no person can be registered unless he produces diplomas which are satisfactory to the Council, as evidence of his qualification. And in this way the public are amply protected against quacks and pretenders.

That the law which renders these precautions necessary is a sound one, we do not think can be open to any doubt. If such a perfect system of registration were, under the law, adopted here, the public would certainly be the gainers. The profession, too, would profit. It would be cleared of the incompetent persons who disgrace it, and of the impostors who trade upon its titles. It would rise in the respect and confidence of the people. We venture to think, too, that the character of the mortality tables would soon be changed. It is quite unreasonable to suppose that a city like ours, maintaining as it does, a host of people dabbling in medicine and surgery who are utterly without any qualification or special education for the work, does not attain a higher rate of mortality than it would if all cases of sickness or accident were cared for by men of thorough professional competency. The standard of a physician's education cannot be raised too high; but, above all things, the profession should be guarded by the public authority, and its own afterward, be purged of worthless and incompetent practitioners.

BISMARCK AND DENMARK.

A shudder runs through the frame of any journalist at the very mention of Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein. Somehow or other, "the Schleswig-Holstein question" was more dreary, more entangled, and more in every way capable of producing the prostration of boredom, than any other political muddle yet known. A few weeks ago the fearful rumor was rife in Europe that "the Schleswig-Holstein question is to be revived," but it is some relief to find that if complications are threatened, they are at all events not of a kind that "no fellow can find out."

The policy in regard to Denmark attributed to Prince BISMARCK by the *New Free Press*, an important Viennese newspaper, and quoted in a cable telegram the other day, will, if persisted in, be likely to give rise to alarming antagonisms. The crown of Denmark, the most ancient monarchy in Europe, was originally elective, but from 1448 became practically hereditary in the family of the Counts of Oldenburg. The direct male line of that house terminated in 1863. The great Governments of Europe, having regard to the balance of power, had meanwhile signed a treaty, in 1852, by which the succession was secured to Prince CHRISTIAN, of Glucksberg, and his descendants, by his marriage with the niece of the late King. This succession was adopted by the Danish Diet, and the present King is the said Prince CHRISTIAN.

Those geographical and political reasons which caused a united Germany to be generally recognized as an object of natural and laudable ambition on the part of Prussia, do not exist in the case of Denmark, and most people will see in any scheme for her inclusion in the German Bund nothing more or less than an attempt to extend the dominion, more especially the naval dominion, of a power whose ambition threatens to become dangerously great.

There have long been those, both within and without Denmark, who have fully recognized the fact that her resources are so limited as to make it dangerous for her to stand alone, while at the same time, an invasion of her independence not being attended with such direct and obvious danger to any great power as an invasion of Belgium would be, she lacks the security afforded by the mere attempt at an attack upon her independence being at once construed into an attack on a great protector. Although in these days royal alliances are not usually regarded as of much political import, their influence in this respect is not by any means invariably *nil*, and it may be remembered that Lord GRANVILLE went so far as to directly attribute a political significance to the Russo-English alliance. It happens that the King of Denmark's two daughters are married to the eldest sons of the Sovereigns of great powers, who would certainly have something to say to the absorption of Denmark by Germany, and that it is no secret that in neither case is the husband of the ladies in question by any means devoted to German interests.

The eldest son of the present King of Denmark is married to the only child of the late King of Sweden. Had the Salic law not prevailed in Sweden, this marriage might have had the happy effect of uniting Scandinavia under one monarchy, of size and resources to take care of itself, with very little help; for the area of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway is just six times that of this State, and the united population of the three numbers considerably over eight millions. Perhaps the present situation may bring about some close defensive alliance on the part of these powers, whose community of interests and geographical position seem naturally to point to such a course. Prince BISMARCK is a very great man, who has as yet apparently made few mistakes, and it would be a pity for him to mar his unprecedentedly successful achievements by attempting something too much. NAPOLEON would not have died at St. Helena but for the fact that with all his genius he did not know how to say "enough."

OBITUARY.

ELIE DE BEAUMONT.

The death of this distinguished French geologist is announced in a telegraphic dispatch from Paris, to-day. Jean Baptiste Armand Louis Leon Elie de Beaumont was born in Canon, Department of Calvados, in the latter part of the year 1798. He received his education at the College of Henry Fourth, and was admitted to the School of Mines in 1819, after an examination which placed him first on the list of students admitted that year. His subsequent career as a scientific investigator fulfilled the promise of this brilliant initiation, and was rewarded with many distinctions, both from the schools and from the Government. In 1835 he succeeded M. Claude Lelièvre among the "immortals" of the Academy of Sciences, and was afterward made perpetual Secretary of that body as the successor of M. Francois Arago. He was made a Senator by Napoleon III., an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1856, and a grand officer in 1860. The most important of his scientific productions were the *Geographical Chart of France*, the fruit of several years' labor conjointly with MM. Brochant De Villiers and Dufrenoy, and his *Treatise upon Some of the Changes in the Surface of the Earth*. As a metallurgist his researches and observations contributed much to the development of the mining wealth of France.

CHARLES SWAIN.

The death of Mr. Charles Swain, the poet, is announced in a cable dispatch from London. He was born in Manchester, England, in 1803, inheriting a poetical temperament from his mother, a Parisian lady. His father died when Charles was six years of age, and the lad was educated under the care of Rev. W. Johns, of Manchester. He quit school in 1818 to enter the dye-works of his uncle, M. Tavaré, at that time established in Manchester, and joined the firm of Lockett & Co., engravers, of Manchester, of whom he afterward bought a branch share of their business, which he conducted until his death. He became known as a writer of poetry for the annuals and other periodicals, and contributed frequently to the *Literary Gazette*. His *Metrical Essays*, published in 1827, was followed by *The Mind, and Other Poems* in 1831; *Dryburgh Abbey* in 1832; a poem on the death of Sir Walter Scott; *Dramatic Chapters, Poems, and Songs* in 1847; *English Melodies, a Volume of Lyrics*, in 1849; *The Letters of Laura d'Auverne and Other Poems* in 1853, and *Art and Fashion*, a volume containing poetical sketches of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Haydon, Leonardo da Vinci, and other great painters, in 1863. Several of his songs have been set to music. In this country, as well as in England, numerous editions of his poems have been printed, and some of them have been translated into French and German.

SENATOR WINDOM AND THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The St. Paul *Press* says that Hon. William Windom has recently purchased thirty-three lots in Minneapolis, Minn., for $60,000, and explains the transaction thus: "The lots in question were transferred by Dorilus Morrison to Mr. Windom in exchange for the entire interest of the latter in the Northern Pacific Railroad. It was stated some time ago that Mr. Windom had resigned his position as a Director of the Northern Pacific, and that Mr. Morrison had succeeded him. In view of the fact that the company had made application to Congress for aid, Mr. Windom thought it incumbent on him to carefully observe his connection with the company, and

LOUISIANA.

APPREHENSIONS OF ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT PREPARING TO SEARCH FOR THE STATE ARMS RETAINED BY THE INSURGENTS.

We have received the following dispatch from one of our special correspondents in New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—The situation in New-Orleans has not as yet materially changed. The streets are unnaturally quiet, and no disturbances have taken place during the morning. Gov. Kellogg was at the State-house, and held long consultation with Generals Emory and Pennypacker. It is understood that the conference was held regarding the best means of defending the city in case of another uprising of the White League. Officers were dispatched to different points, and required to report in relation to their strength and capability of resisting an assault. Upon this it is inferred that further disturbances are anticipated. It is safe to state, however that no riot of a serious nature will occur as long as the State Government pursues its present policy of inaction. There are strong indications, however, that such will not be the case. It can be stated on good authority that Kellogg has decided to have the city searched for the State arms captured during the recent émeute. It will be remembered that several hundred stand of arms were secured at that time by the leaguers. Since quiet has been restored they have been directed to return the arms taken, but, as claimed by the Administration, they have either declined to do so, or have returned old worn-out muskets instead of the new breech-loading rifles captured. The White Leaguers, on the other hand, state that the arms in their possession belong to them as individuals, and that they were never owned by the State. Without, at this time, entering into an extended discussion of the merits of the case, it may be stated as beyond a doubt, that should the Kellogg Police attempt to enter the houses of citizens to search for arms, another fight will be the result.

A further source of trouble will be the prosecution of the leaders of the recent riots. It is generally understood to-night, that indictments will be found against some score of persons, and the subject is now very freely canvassed. The old citizens and business men everywhere declare that if legal proceedings are instituted against Penn, Ogden, and others, they will not be able to restrain the young men of their party from again attacking the State-house. At the White League meetings to-night the matter was the chief topic of discussion, and in many instances it was resolved that a prosecution would not be submitted to. This may be simply the mad ravings of wild and thoughtless young men. Kellogg evidently thinks differently. This afternoon he sent a dispatch to Attorney General Williams, at Washington, in which he says that he believes the city to be in a very insecure condition. He continues, that rioting may be apprehended at any moment, and that the State will not remain at peace if the United States troops are withdrawn. This is also the opinion of everyone in the city. Col. E. J. Ellis, a prominent White League leader, assured your correspondent this evening that Kellogg's overthrow was only a question of time. He said so long as the United States troops remain here our young men may be kept quiet. They are loyal to the Federal Government, and do not wish to place themselves in opposition to its officers; but the moment the military is withdrawn, there will be a fight which will not end till Kellogg and his clique are killed or leave the State. Many other prominent Southerners express similar opinions, and it can be positively stated that nothing but the constant official protection of the United States army and navy can secure to Gov. Kellogg the position he now occupies.

An effort has been made during the day to open another conference between representatives of the contending parties, but United States Marshal Packard, strengthened by the approval of Assistant Secretary Cowen, who left for Washington to-day, declares that the Democrats shall only be allowed two out of five members of the Board of State Canvassers. The other three to be Republicans; and as this proposition will not be accepted, it is not probable that any understanding will be arrived at. It will be remembered that the Democrats demand that the board consist of two from their party and two from the Republicans, the fifth member to be a non-partisan.

While the city politicians are still contending some of the counties are adopting a course which may be productive of much good. At the Republican nominating convention of Terrebone County, held yesterday, the following commendable platform was adopted:

Resolved, by the convention, That we accept and ratify the compromise effected between the Republican and People's Party of the Parish of Terrebonne, upon the following basis: Each of the respective political parties shall be entitled to one member of the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That we do hereby pledge our hearty and undivided support to the compromise ticket which this convention nominates.

The action of the people of Terrebonne is very favorably commented upon by the *Picayune* and other Democratic journals.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES—THREE MORE WAR VESSELS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

We have received the following dispatch from the same correspondent:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—To-morrow the Committee of Seventy of the State of Louisiana, on behalf of the various other Democratic organizations of the city and State, will issue an address to the people of the United States. The document would fill several columns of THE TIMES, and recites at length the oft-told wrongs under which the white people of the State claim they have for years labored. Particular stress is laid on the corruption alleged to exist in the jurisdiction. It is claimed that the laws are administered in the interest of the dominant party, and that the Democrats have no opportunity of redress before the courts. Taking up the question of election, the registration laws of the State are denounced, and it is claimed that McEnery and Penn were legally elected to fill the positions of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The committee also protest against the action of the Government in sending troops into the State at this juncture, and declare that were it not for the presence of the soldiers Kellogg and his Government would not be able to exist a day. The address continues in this strain, and closes with a glowing appeal to the people of the country for sympathy and support. The document was prepared by Mr. R. H. Marr, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, and prominent in the White League.

In some circles it is thought that the address can be productive of no good. It is, at the best, simply a reiteration and condensation of several similar documents already published. It is a significant fact that Hon. D. B. Penn, who is undoubtedly the most popular man in the Democratic Party, knows nothing of the contents of the address, and did not take part in its preparation.

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this evening. The health officer was telegraphed to let them pass up to the city at once. A company of artillery is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

There is no later intelligence from the Bayou Sara District. Gov. Kellogg has sent word to the Mayor of the place that if troops are necessary they will be dispatched at once. He received a telegram from Clinton, seventy-five miles from here, in which troops are asked for by several citizens who fear a conflict between the whites and blacks during the night.

The White Leaguers have been drilling at their various lodge-rooms.

At a late hour Gov. Kellogg telegraphed to Washington that he had reason to know that the League movement was spreading into the adjoining States, and that the order was rapidly increasing in members.

THE CONFERENCE TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY.

The following dispatch is received from the general press agent at New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—The political conference will be reopened at noon to-morrow at the Custom-house.

The indications now are that the Republicans will concede points and allow the McEnery people equal representation on the returning boards.

GOV. KELLOGG'S STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION.

NEW-ORLEANS REPRESENTED TRANQUIL—ASSISTANT SECRETARY COWEN'S RECENT ACTION—THE LEADERS OF THE INSURRECTION TO BE INDICTED FOR TREASON.

We have received the following dispatch from our Washington correspondent:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Attorney General received a dispatch to-day from Gov. Kellogg which gives a rose-colored view of affairs in New-Orleans, quite at variance with accounts furnished by the press. The city he represents to be quiet and business resuming as fast as can be expected under the circumstances. From the tone of the Governor's dispatch no further trouble seemed to be anticipated. Assistant Secretary Cowen will return immediately from New-Orleans. The exact purpose of his visit there has not been disclosed, and the reports which make him responsible for the breaking up of the conference of the leaders of the factions are thought to be unfounded, as it is not believed that he would give advice calculated to cause such a result.

A. P. Field, Attorney General of Louisiana, is in Washington. He telegraphed to his assistant three days ago to prepare indictments against the leaders of the late insurrection. Not receiving a reply, he sent a test message, and discovered that his first message had not been received. New-Orleans would not just now be a safe domicile for Mr. Field, which is, no doubt, one of the reasons why he remains here. The proposition to prosecute the leaders of the insurrection for treason against the State is generally felt to be unwise in view of the new complications with which it will burden the situation.

KELLOGG OFFICIALS TAKING POSSESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—Gov. Kellogg telegraphs to Attorney General Williams as follows:

"Reports from the country show that in a number of cases where our parish officers had been ousted the old incumbents are going back peaceably. The country is quieter than expected, and in the city all is quiet so far. No reports received from Red River."

A FUSION OF PARTIES.

THE WHITE AND COLORED PEOPLE COMPROMISE ON A JOINT TICKET.

The General Press agent at New-Orleans sends the following:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—A compromise has been effected in Terre Bonne Parish between the white and colored people, and a joint parish ticket, with capital and labor equally represented, has been nominated. The Republican Parish Nominating Convention met on the 17th inst. and adopted the following resolution:

Be it resolved by this convention, That we accept and hereby ratify the compromise effected between the Republican and People's Parties of the Parish of Terre Bonne upon the following terms: Each of the respective political parties shall be entitled to one member of the House of Representatives; and that we do hereby pledge our party and undivided support to the compromise ticket which this convention nominates.

The ticket is as follows:

Representatives—Edward McCollum, white, planter, and W. H. Keys, colored.

Parish Judge—James L. Beldey, white, Republican.

Sheriff—Amos Simms, People's Party.

Coroner—James Madison, People's Party.

Police Jury—W. A. Shaffer, J. Robichaux, and C. Tennell, People's Party; and Jordan Stewart and L. Waterman, Republicans.

The Terre Bonne *Banner*, the official journal, says: "Good work has commenced in Terre Bonne. A compromise has been effected between the Republicans in favor of a good local government and the People's Party. The People's Party have put forward gentlemen who are acceptable to all, and the Republicans will do the same. W. H. Keys, representing this parish in the Legislature as a representative of the laboring man, and Edward McCollum, as the representative of that class that employs and pays the above, will, beyond doubt, tend to bring these seemingly conflicting interests together, and be beneficial to both."

The *Picayune*, commenting on the above, says: "The people of that parish have agreed upon what promises to be productive of the happiest results. Is it not probable that Terre Bonne has struck out the course which shall lead us out of the wilderness?"

IRON IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK.

PROPOSED SURVEY—LETTER FROM PROF. JAMES HALL, STATE GEOLOGIST.

From the Watertown Times, Sept. 22.

It is now proposed to have a thorough geological survey of Northern New-York in the iron interests, and a correspondence to that end has been going on for some time past between the State Geologist, Prof. James Hall, and those interested in iron in this county, resulting in the conclusion to present the matter to the Legislature the coming Winter. Among other good things which Prof. Hall has written here in regard to the matter, we quote the following from his letter received here yesterday:

"There is no doubt whatever as to the great benefit to be derived by the State generally, and especially by the citizens of your part of the country, from a careful and thorough geological survey of Northern New-York. The rapid increase of iron manufacturing in this country, and the increasing demand for iron ore caused by the exhausting of this mineral in some parts of the country, especially in Pennsylvania, (as well as by the increasing demand for manufactured iron,) make it a matter of great importance to develop new sources of ore and determine the extent of those mines now known and but partially worked. To do this in a thorough and systematic manner, it is absolutely necessary first to determine the extent and limit of the known iron ore-bearing formations. For example, the ores of your region are known to be confined within the limits of a geological formation, consisting of crystalline limestone, gneiss rock, serpentine, &c. The absolute direction and limits of the strata are not known, and at the present time the discovery of ore beds in Northern New-York is rather a matter of chance than systematic investigation. One of the first objects should be a careful survey to determine the limits of this iron-bearing formation, and lay down upon a good map this limitation, together with all the known ore beds. Upon such a basis as this new work could be laid out and investigations continued with a certainty of a rich reward to both owners of the property and the country generally. The State of Pennsylvania, whose manufacturing and mining interests have been built upon just this basis, have just ordered a new geological survey for the whole State, the object of which is to still further develop the iron and coal interests, and determine the limits and extent of their deposits."

INDIANA POLITICS.

EFFECT OF SENATOR MORTON'S RECENT SPEECH.

PROBABLE SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET—REVIEW OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Sept. 21, 1874.

The speech delivered by Senator Morton on Friday night last has worked a change in the aspect of affairs in this State, politically speaking. An opposition newspaper this morning says the Louisiana outbreak and Morton's forcible presentation of it have lost the Democracy fully five thousand votes. Certain it is that a decided alteration in tone is everywhere noticeable as a result of the events of the past week. Heretofore the best Republicans have been content to claim the State by but a very small majority, and always to concede that hard and unceasing work was necessary to secure even that result, while leading Democrats have not hesitated to boast of ten or fifteen thousand majority. Now, Republicans here cast doubt to the winds; they are confident of victory, though not abating effort; and Democrats shake their heads dubiously, and *sotto voce* condemn the Southern Hotspurs for kicking the fat into the fire just at this critical juncture. I cannot attempt to describe the character of Friday's meeting. So soon as the Penn revolt became known, people instinctively turned to Senator Morton as one peculiarly able, by virtue of his relations to the subject, to give an intelligent and valuable explanation of the causes and probabilities of that bloody insurrection. When it was published, at last, that he had consented to make a public speech, though in feeble health, the city was on the *qui vive*, and before the hour for the meeting thousands were turned away from the hall, unable to gain admittance. It was such a popular demonstration as can be compared only to some of those made during the early days of the war, when the pulses of the people beat high with a patriotism that speedily lifted Indiana to the fore in the galaxy of loyal States. It was the same man, too, to whom they were to listen, who in the days of the rebellion held the State in his iron grasp, and gave it a reputation and character second to no other commonwealth in the Union. When the Senator came into the hall, carried in a sedan chair, he was greeted with an ovation that seemed to electrify him, and throughout the strong, fervid speech that followed, storms of applause punctuated the salient points. The war fever was up; it was not a blind indignation against the people of the South at all, but a unanimous attestation on the part of the people of the capital of the State of Indiana that they would not quietly brook an insurrection and an overthrow of a State Government in the interests of a political party whose principal aim is to raise again the race distinctions that were leveled by the war. At the conclusion of the Senator's speech, which was delivered with a force and electrical power that I have not seen Mr. Morton exert for six years, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, "our coming man," made a ringing exhortation to the effect that every Christian patriot and father in the State should determine to vote the Republican ticket, and keep in power a Republican President and Congress, as the only safeguard, for years at least, to equal rights and civil liberty. Two hundred and forty-five thousand copies of this speech of Morton's, together with a collated history of White League outrages, have already been sent out into the State, and the "dressing up" of the ranks, the subsidence of mournings and discontent here and yon can already be felt at this political and commercial centre of the State. A leading politician said, in my hearing, as he listened to the Senator's speech, "Morton is carrying the State to-night." The better opinion here has constantly been that the Republican State ticket would have at least one or two thousand majority, and I shall be greatly surprised if the ides of October do not add to this figure enough to reveal the decisive influence of this second "key-note."

REVIEW OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

In view of the disturbed condition of Southern society, and the probability that, in some shape or other, Congress will have to lay its healing hand upon more than one afflicted State, it is of interest to know the complexion of our prospective delegation for the forty-fourth Congress. With the exception of an opposition candidate in the Twelfth District—Fort Wayne—all the nominations have been made, and with reasonable certitude the slate can be written out. The First District is composed of the Counties of Vanderburg, Perry, Gibson, Posey, Warrick, and Spencer. It lies in the extreme south-western corner of the State, and borders on the Ohio River, with the exception of Gibson. On the basis of the vote of 1872 the Republican majority is 717. Two years ago Mr. Wm. Heilman, a wealthy German ironmaster of Evansville, made the canvass against Mr. Niblack, Knox County then being in the First District—and came within five hundred votes of defeating him. This year Mr. Heilman is again the nominee in opposition to the Democratic candidate, Hon. Benoni S. Fuller, of Warrick County, and will be elected, the Democrats conceding the district. Mr. Fuller is not popular with his party. Vanderburg Democracy is especially dissatisfied with him, and the Evansville *Courier*, the leading Democratic newspaper in that section of the State, termed him "the Republican nominee of a Democratic Convention," the day after his nomination. Mr. Heilman cultivates his district. He does not make any speeches, but travels into every school district in a buggy, talks with the people, familiarizes himself with their ideas and necessities, and when he takes his seat in Congress will prove himself a valuable, practical, common-sense representative. He knows the value of money, having worked hard for the large fortune he now enjoys, and will not be found among the advocates of "stump-tail currency." The German population is large in Vanderburg and Gibson Counties, and Mr. Heilman would probably lose a large per cent. of their support if he was running as a distinctive Republican candidate on the State temperance platform. But this he will not do; he is a German, likes his glass of good beer, and is not overly troubled as to the sanctity of the Sabbath. With these liberal and accommodating ideas, the Germans will support him and render his election sure.

The Second District is a fine specimen of gerrymandering. It lies on top, so to speak, of the First, and touches Vigo on the western Wabash River boundary. Green, Sullivan, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Orange, Crawford, Du Bois, and Pike are its counties, all Democratic save Green, which, two years ago, gave a Republican majority of 22 votes. The Democratic majority is 4,155. The Congressman will be Hon. James D. Williams, of Knox County, and, therefore, the successor of Niblack. Mr. Williams is a man of seventy years of age, but hale and hearty, the fire of youth in his eye and his natural strength not abated. His candidacy is the product of the Grangers' movement, the farmers swooping down upon the nominating convention and carrying everything before them. Mr. Williams is a farmer, for many years was President of the State Board of Agriculture, has been a member of the General Assembly since a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and was voted for by the Democrats as their candidate for United States Senator against Morton in 1873. He is supposed to bear a strong personal resemblance to Mr. Lincoln, and is universally regarded as a man of forceful nature, rough on the exterior, but of good purposes and thorough integrity. When he unjoints himself in the National House of Representatives he will be apt to make a sensation. A Democrat like Sunset Cox would be thrown into spasms by caucus contact with such as Williams. The Third District, composed of the counties of Harrison, Floyd, Clark, Washington, Jackson, Brown, and Bartholomew, is the champion Democratic district of the State. There is not a Republican county embraced within its limits, and the Democratic majority is 4,427. Michael C. Kerr is the Democratic nominee, but his hard money views being distasteful to large numbers of Democrats, Geo. James A. Cravens, of Washington County, formerly member of Congress, has come out as an independent candidate, and will receive the support of the Republicans of the district. Two years ago Mr. Kerr was defeated for the nomination in the old Second District by Hon. Simeon H. Wolfe, present member, and that gentleman is now actively canvassing for Cravens, as are other of the prominent Democrats in the district. Notwithstanding the heavy majority Mr. Kerr's election is quite doubtful. Many confidently predict the success of Cravens, but I am of the opinion that Kerr will pull through. Gen. Cravens was agent of the State in 1856-7, resigning that position to D. C. Stover, the author of the celebrated Stover fraud, well remembered on Wall street, whereby something like $2,000,000 of fraudulent State bonds were negotiated.

The Fourth District comprises the Counties of Ohio, Switzerland, Jefferson, Jennings, Decatur, Rush, Scott, and Ripley. It has a Republican majority of 486. The candidate of the Republican Party is Hon. W. J. Robinson, of Decatur, an elderly gentleman, a farmer, and merchant of excellent character and success. He has long served in the State Senate, where he exhibited a natural capacity for the detail work of legislation, and a comprehensive sagacity that gave him large influence and a leading position. He is by no means a polished or learned man. He was the favorite candidate of the farmers, and there seems to be little doubt entertained of his election. His opponent is Hon. John D. New, of Jennings County, Circuit Judge, a gentleman of ability and cultivated tastes, but a thoroughpaced and very "vealy" Democrat. If Mr. New should be elected the brigade of useless talkers, the fire-flies of Congress, will receive an addition, and the working force suffer the loss of a practical, common-sense man.

In the Fifth Congressional District the pot boils very lively. The Legislature arranged this district for the express purpose of shelving William S. Holman, who is, without question, the most consummate demagogue the State can boast, not excepting Gov. Hendricks. Its counties are: Fayette, Union, Wayne, Randolph, Dearborn, and Franklin. The Republican majority is 1,454. Hon. J. M. Wilson now represents the district, and his unfortunate entanglement with "back pay" seriously interfered with Republican harmony. A respectable number of his constituents were anxious to return him to his seat; but the opposition was so decided that Mr. Wilson declined to allow his name to be used in connection with the nomination. Hon. B. F. Claypool, of Fayette County, secured the Republican nomination, and he and Mr. Holman are now actively at work in a joint canvass of the district. Before they commenced, Claypool was at a decided disadvantages. Holman has a reputation of invincibility, while Claypool was generally regarded as a cold-blooded, selfish man, totally without personal magnetism to unite his party or infuse into his canvass any warmth or spirit. But in the joint debate Claypool has proved himself certainly the equal of his only antagonist, and the prospects for a defeat of Oily Gannon are reasonably good at this date. The district may be placed in the doubtful list, with the speculations in favor of the Republican aspirant.

There is a triangular contest in the Sixth District, this being one of the three districts in which the Independent Party has attempted the task of inflating itself into proportions large enough to warrant its intermeddling with national affairs. The district comprises the Counties of Henry, Delaware, Grant, Johnson, Shelby, Hancock, and Madison, for the most part the counties which George W. Julian formerly represented in Congress. It is Republican by a majority of 1,369. The candidate of the majority party is Col. Milton S. Robinson, of Madison, a lawyer of note in North-eastern Indiana, a gallant army officer, and a well-trained legislator, by reason of several years' service in the State Senate. The Democrats affect to consider the district doubtful, because of the action of the farmers in placing a third candidate in the field, but I do not share in the doubt. The Democratic candidate is Hon. Edmund Johnson, of Henry, a man of no special ability, and in no sense stronger than his party. Rev. A. N. Pendleton, of Johnson, is the third candidate. He has the record of a consistent Democrat during all the years of the war, doing all in his power as a member of the Legislature to cripple the efforts of Gov. Morton, and aiding, by his votes and influence, in the work of carrying the State into the Confederate camp through the secret doors of the Order of the Sons of Liberty. He is a man of good ability, a forcible speaker, moral character unsuspected, and an elder in the Christian Church. But his strong Democracy will not call off many Republicans, while it may serve to draw considerably from the strength of the regular nominee. Besides, there is a settled feeling among the better class of the members of the Farmer's Party, that their work should be, and must be, confined to the slaughter of county rings, in which their efforts promise to be crowned with the highest success.

The Seventh District is the capital district, and embraces the Counties of Marion, Morgan, Hendricks, and Putnam. The Requblican majority is 2,019. Gen. Coburn is a candidate for re-election, having been four times renominated by acclamation. The district is pretty seriously demoralized, and while I think Mr. Coburn will be elected, it will be by a small majority. Take this county as an instance: Two years ago it gave a Republican majority of 1,117, but last Spring the city passed into the control of the Democracy, and they are using all the appliances known to modern politics to carry the county and the district for Franklin Landers, the opposition nominee. I think it very probable that Marion County will poll a Democratic majority, though some of the Republican county candidates will undoubtedly be elected. Landers is popular, a hard worker, understands the tricks of the trade, and has no conscientious scruples. He has the purse of a Fortunatus, and is pregnent with the idea that he is a profound financial philosopher. He is for more money, for obliterating the national banks, and making our currency rest upon and equal the volume of the national debt, if the people can use that amount in "transacting the volume of business." Resting with a sublime confidence in this belief, Mr. Landers is willing to spend any amount of Congress to realize his Congressional aspirations, and he is traversing the district from house to house, speaking from every barn-yard, and eloquently depicting the sufferings of the agricultural classes under a Republican currency and tariff from every picket fence in the four counties. The Democracy claim one thousand majority for him in this county, a claim that would land him in the House of Representatives if the people would honor it. Coburn will defeat him, but the race is too close to be really comfortable to either party.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF CHARLES SWAIN—NORTHAMPTON ELECTION.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Charles Swain, the poet, died to-day, aged seventy-one years.

Mr. Arnold has declined to run for Parliament in Northampton.

John Mitchell returns to New-York early in October.

SPAIN.

REPORTED CARLIST VICTORY OVER GEN. MORIONES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A Carlist dispatch from Tolosa reports that Brig. Gen. Perula has carried the village of Bicarun by storm, totally defeating ten battalions under Gen. Moriones, with heavy loss to the latter.

GERMANY.

A MEETING OF WOMEN CALLED BY THE EMPRESS.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The Empress Augusta has called a meeting of delegates from all the women's associations of Germany, to be held in this city in October. The Queens of Wurtemburg and Saxony, the Grand Duchess of Baden, and Princess Alice of Hesse, have promised to attend.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF A SAVANT.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Jean Baptiste Armand Louis Leon Elie de Beaumont, the eminent French geologist, is dead.

MISSOURI.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day and organized during the afternoon by electing Judge Isaac C. Parker, President. Considerable time was spent in disposing of double delegates from the Sixth and Eighth Wards of this City, occasioned by bolts in the primary meetings, but both sets of delegates were finally admitted, each delegate being given half a vote. A new State Central Committee was then elected, and the convention adjourned until evening.

On reassembling the following platform was adopted:

Resolved, We the Republicans of Missouri reiterate our abiding faith and confidence in the principles of the Republican Party as expressed in its national platform of 1872, and we further declare that these principles have received their best exposition in the great and cardinal measures of President Grant's Administration, which we heartily indorse.

Resolved, That we regard all political organizations founded upon race or nationality as repugnant to good government.

Resolved, That we denounce the recent attempt of the Democratic Legislature to change the investment of the State School Fund into a consolidated State bond, the interest of which would have been payable at the sole pleasure of the Legislature, as an attack upon our public school system, imperiling the advantages given to the children of the State by Republican legislation.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the long-continued misrule and incompetency of the administration of our opponents in this State, leading to insecurity of person and property, the prevention of immigration, the utter prostration of business, the most ruinous depreciation of all species of property have at last exhausted the patience of many good men among the opposition, and driven them to the renomination of a ticket pledged to reform in every department of the State Government, and inasmuch as we have in our own ranks none who seek for themselves the empty honors of office, outside of the opportunities it gives to advance the peace and prosperity of our people, and inasmuch as we feel willing to accept reform from any and all persons who can give it, therefore we deem it the part, no less of prudence than of patriotism, to adjourn this convention without nominating Republican candidates.

Resolved, That while we deem it proper, under existing circumstances, to refrain from distinctive party nominations for State officers, we are yet Republicans, and we earnestly commend to our friends in every part of the State to keep up their party allegiance and party organization, to cherish with devotion the patriotism of the past, and to neglect no opportunity for advancing here and elsewhere that subjection to good government, that love of law and order, which give freedom, security, and equality of rights to every citizen of the Republic.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The Republicans of the Fourth Senatorial District to-day nominated Horatio Gates in place of Christian Kneass, who declined the candidacy. A. K. McClure had been talked of as a candidate for this position, but he sent a letter to the convention stating that he could not be a candidate, as it was impossible for him to give the pledges required of all candidates by the rules of the Republican Party. It is probable he will be an independent candidate.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

A STAGE FULL OF PASSENGERS THROWN FROM A GRADE ON ELK MOUNTAIN.

From the Portland (Ohio) Bulletin, Sept. 12.

On Monday evening last one of the most frightful accidents that ever occurred in Benton County happened near Elk City under the following circumstances, as narrated by R. G. Head, one of the passengers: As the stage, containing Mrs. P. M. Abbey, R. G. Head, wife and three children, driven by Cyrus Powers, was passing a point known as the "Devil's Well," on the summit of Elk Mountain, owing to the narrowness of the grade, it careened and, before the team could be stopped, went down the almost vertical mountain side. The wagon struck completely bottom up, Mrs. Head, her three children, and the writer being inside. The cover was left lying just as it struck, but the hack and team pitched down the mountain about one hundred feet, finally lodging on some underbrush. Mrs. Abbey and the driver were on the "box," the former being thrown violently to the ground, but went no further. The driver became tangled with the team, and was carried down with it. Mrs. Head and her youngest child, "Frankie," were hurled down the mountain, tumbling over and over, as far as the hack went, where they were overtaken by the husband and father, who escaped uninjured, and immediately rushed to their assistance. The other two children were rescued by Mrs. Abbey, and prevented from going down the fearful chasm. The horses were extricated from the harness, when the hack, being forced from them, took a second start, and went another hundred feet into the abyss. Dark coming on, the party took up the mail and "fast freight" and walked to Elk City, leaving the horses on the side of the mountain, they not being able to make the ascent. Mrs. Abbey, Mrs. Head, and Mr. Powers were the only ones hurt, and their wounds amount nothing more serious than rather severe bruises. A party of men left Elk City on Tuesday morning to rescue the horses and baggage. The Corvallis *Gazette* says that in many places the wagon road is scarcely wide enough to allow the passage of a narrow truck wagon, and even at that the cuts, many of them, are so filled up on the land side that a vehicle is in danger of overturning all the time it is upon them. Before we are called upon to chronicle the death of one or more of our citizens, we hope the company will make their road conform to the requirements of the law.

FOUR CARS OF A FREIGHT TRAIN SMASHED.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—At about dark this evening as a local freight train on the Boston and Albany road, drawn by the locomotive Bison, was between Westborough and Southville, it had occasion to stop, and as the conductor neglected to send back a man to signal trains in the rear, another freight train, drawn by the locomotive Wellesby, came up and smashed four rear cars. The Wellesby was badly injured, but the engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping.

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVER NAVIGATION.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 23.—The Commissioners for the Improvement of Ohio River Navigation adjourned this afternoon to meet in Washington Oct. 16. A resolution was passed asking Congress to take decided action for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi so as to meet the wants of the agricultural and other industries of the country, and appointing a committee of two from the Commissioners from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to obtain from these States the passage of suitable laws ceding to the United States jurisdiction over such small tracts of lands as may be needed for the erection of locks, lock-keepers' dwellings, and abutments; also, condemning the construction of another bridge at Cincinnati, a short distance below the present bridge.

A. T. STEWART & CO.'S SECOND OPENING.

THE VAST SHOW ROOMS DENSELY CROWDED—MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

The appearance of A. T. Stewart's retail dry goods store during the past few days affords abundant proof that the Fall trade has now briskly opened in all its branches. The incessant downpour of rain the greater part of the week previous prevented people from venturing abroad in the City, and the stores and warehouses were in consequence very little frequented. With the return of fine weather, however, business has received a fresh impulse. Nowhere in the City was this improvement more noticeable than in the large influx of visitors to the spacious show rooms of A. T. Stewart & Co. From an early hour in the forenoon until late in the afternoon the sidewalks surrounding the vast warehouse were lined with carriages, while the interior of the building presented a scene of unusual activity. Thousands of customers thronged the brilliant show rooms, desirous to view the varied novelties on exhibition. Owing to the several branch houses of the firm established in Great Britain, France, and Germany, the retail stores of this firm are invariably stocked with the choicest novelties of the European markets on the opening of each successive season. Their buyers are always in the market to secure the newest designs in all the leading makes of goods, while in many instances the large capital of the firm enables them to buy up the entire stock of the manufacturers in special classes of goods, and thus places the house in a position to offer their customers special advantages. The various stocks exhibited this season surpass, if possible, in extent and variety those shown on any previous occasion, while the superior taste and judgment displayed in their selection are everywhere strikingly apparent. The counters are covered with costly fabrics, and the range of prices, shades, textures, and patterns is such as to suit the requirements of all classes.

The large consignments of silk goods lately received from the leading French manufacturers were opened on Monday, and so great has been the throng of purchasers that large numbers of customers were obliged to defer their business until they could transact it with more satisfaction. The stocks are heavy in all the leading styles, and will not be exhausted for some time. The opening display in the silk department this week surpasses anything previously exhibited in New-York, whether regarded in the matter of stock, variety of style, texture and pattern, or the range of prices at which they are offered.

In black, plain, and fancy silks, and poplins a splendid stock is shown at prices exceedingly low. Some lots of Lyons poplins, in cloth shades, are marked as low as seventy-five cents per yard. Black and white strived silks are shown in great variety, including the newest designs, at seventy-five and eighty-five cents per yard. There is a large demand for these goods, and they are considered the best value in the market. Next in grade comes a large assortment of colored fancy mille raye stripes, in dark Fall colors, at prices ranging from $1 per yard. These goods are offered at a great reduction. In fancy silks, chenes, jasper, and camayeux there is also a splendid assortment exhibited at prices fifty per cent. below their present value. These goods have attracted a large share of attention since the opening. In plain dress silks a superior class of goods are shown in all the richest shades and most approved makes at prices ranging from $1 35 to $3 50. This class of goods has been specially selected for the retail trade of the firm, and gives evidence of great care and superior taste in the selection. Among the principal shades which have attracted the well-merited attention of those who have already inspected them are the tints of bleu de roi, marine, gros de bleu, pecheur, dragon, bouteille, acier, fume, nigre, poire, brule, scabreuse, amethyste, nacaret, and various shades of Acajou brown. The latter is a rich mahogany color of peculiar brilliancy. Among other colors which were much admired were some shades in tourterille, ramier, puer, campanu, carmalite, sylene, vandanges, and indigo. All these goods are of a superior quality, and are largely in demand this season by the better class of customers. In light shades there is also a large and varied stock of silk goods displayed, among the favorite colors being some new makes in aquin, cascade, chair, pastel, lavender, and ombre tints.

In black silks the stock is unusually large, over twenty cases having been opened in the early part of the week. These goods are shown at prices ranging from $1 75 per yard up to the most expensive makes manufactured. Special attention has been given to this department this season, and it is safe to say that the stock now exhibited is one of the finest ever displayed on this continent. The various grades of goods on view are all fresh from the looms, and bear the brands of the best French manufacturers, while the range of prices at which they are quoted must secure a large and increasing demand during the Fall trade. Eight different grades of Ponson's "excelsior" qualities are offered, at a reduction of fifteen per cent. below the lowest rates yet quoted. Among the leading makes in these goods are gros grains, failles, drap de Milan, cashmere du Rhine, "gold O brand," and Bonnet's "cashmere cyclops," and several other qualities.

In the dress goods department, adjoining, the stock of goods exhibited is equally deserving of attention. All the leading makes are well represented, and seldom has there been seen a greater variety in new and exquisite patterns on view in these show-rooms. It is unnecessary to say that the stock is as large as on any previous opening, while in many respects it is superior to those exhibited for many years past. Especially is this the case in regard to the prices quoted, which are extremely moderate, considering the quality of the fabrics offered. Among the newest designs may be mentioned a heavy make of twenty-seven-inch tufted caucasse in all the leading shades, at prices ranging from $2 upward; also a variety of sable cloths, heavy make, yard and a half wide, from $2 25 per yard upward. Plaid camlots and camel's hair cloths in plaids are shown in great variety, and will be among the most fashionable fabrics this season. These goods are a yard and a half wide, and are quoted at prices ranging from $3 75 per yard. Another new make shown in three quarter widths is Libanus silk and wool plaid mixtures, which will be greatly in demand during the Fall trade. Among the other makes and patterns deserving special attention are some real camel's hair goods in all the varieties of shade, as well as a splendid assortment of chamille, matelesse, and several new grades in diagonal serges. These goods are very popular and are largely in demand this season.

The mourning department has also been stocked with a fair collection of all the best makes in serges, fancy camlots, and tufted fabrics, including tufted caucasse, drap d'ete cashmeres, thibet cloths, reps, and alpacas. The goods displayed in this department are all of the best quality, and the prices range from $2 per yard upward. In the other departments of the house the stock now exhibited is superior to anything offered in any previous season, and will amply repay a visit from intending purchasers.

SALE OF STATE TIMBER LANDS.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 23.—The sale of the State timber lands, as advertised, was completed to-day. The larger proportion was taken by Bangor purchasers. The sales aggregated something over $145,500, and ranged from 20½ cents to $1 75 per acre.

GEORGIA MILITARY.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Advertiser*, in a recent issue, says: "We learn that the officers of the several military companies throughout the State will shortly be requested to meet in convention at Atlanta during the next session of the Legislature. The object of the convention is for the purpose of urging the General Assembly to have a bill passed enforcing the Militia law of the State, and also with a view of placing the Volunteer Militia on a better footing. It is proposed, as the members of the different volunteer organizations throughout the State have incurred considerable expense in equipping themselves, to also ask that a Fatigue uniform be furnished the respective commands at the expense of the State, as in Virginia and elsewhere."

FIRE IN MERCER STREET.

The four-story double brick building, Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer street, adjoining the Fire Department Head-quarters, occupied by Sigler Brothers, looking-glass and picture-frame makers, and J. Sauter's French millinery box manufactory, caught fire at 1:45 o'clock this morning. Damage to stock and building, $10,000.

A Standard American Cologne.

BURNETT'S is unrivaled in richness and delicacy of perfume.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen POMEROY'S, price $4, at 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

A 16 Per Cent. Investment for $3,000 cash will be given on new house (modern) on fine avenue in Brooklyn. Title undisputed. All straight and clear. Apply at No. 27 Clinton place.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

For a Fashionable Hat of superior quality, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

There's a magic which is mighty
At the North and at the South;
'Tis a woman's sweetest magic,
'Tis the magic of the mouth.
Of pearl-white teeth and fragrant breath—and so what-e'er befall
Be sure you use your SOZODONT, and be magicians all.

Landborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

COFFIN—SHERWOOD.—On Wednesday, Sept. 2?, at the residence of the bride's parents, Ithaca, N. Y., by Rev. Theodore F. White, D. D., EDWARD H. COFFIN, of Brooklyn, to GERTRUDE S., daughter of S. P. and Jane E. Sherwood.

KIRKPATRICK—WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, 22d inst., at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, JAMES KIRKPATRICK, of Toronto, Canada, to ALICE G. WILLIAMS, of this City.

RUTHERTON—KELLY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1874, by Rev. Father Kearney, WILLIAM C. RUTHERTON to ELLEN F. KELLY, both of this City. No cards.

VOORHEES—TUTTLE.—In Boston, at the Church of the Messiah, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1874, by Rev. J. R. Peirce, SARAH M. TUTTLE, née BRUCE, of Boston, to PHILIP R. VOORHEES, of Washington, D. C. No cards.

DIED.

BLANCHET.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 22, FRANCIS BLANCHET, aged 62 years and 9 months.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 294 6th av., on Friday, 25th inst., at 9:30 A. M. His friends are respectfully invited.

DUNNING.—At Pueblo, Colorado, Sept. 18, 1874, after a long sickness, WILLIAM T. DUNNING, formerly of Orange County, N. Y., aged 49 years.

FLEMING.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 22, after a short illness, JOHN A. FLEMING, late of New-York.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church, State st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, the 24th inst.

HILL.—At Jersey City Heights, on Wednesday, Sept. 23, CHARLES JOHN HILL, in the 69th year of his age.
His friends, and the friends of his son, Mr. Barton Hill, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the late Mr. H. B. Matteson, Lexington avenue, Jersey City Heights, on Friday, Sept. 25th, at 2 P. M.

JOHNSON.—At Weehawken, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1874, MARY, wife of Aaron W. Johnson.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John E. McWhorter, No. 123 Hudson st., Hoboken, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LADD.—On Wednesday, Sept. 23, WILLIE NELSON, aged 2 months and 10 days, only son of Wm. J. and Eugenia M. Ladd.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents at West New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Thursday, Sept. 24, at 2:30 P. M. Boats leave foot of Dey st. at 1 o'clock, and foot of Whitehall st., at half-past ever hour.

LEWIS.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Sept. 21, JOHN D. LEWIS.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MACKENZIE.—On Wednesday, the 23d inst., of pulmonary consumption, MORTIMER L., eldest son of George Mackenzie, in the 32d year of his age.
Funeral from the residence of his father, No. 8 West 48th st., New-York, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SEVENTH (G) COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1874.
The active and honorary members of this company are requested to attend the funeral of our late comrade, Mortimer L. Mackenzie, from the residence of his father, No. 8 West 48th st., on Saturday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. By order of Capt. GEORGE W. ELY.
JOHN MCGREEVEY, First Sergeant.

ST. NICHOLAS LODGE, No. 321, F. and A. M.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1874.
Members of this lodge are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Mortimer L. Mackensie, from the residence of his father, No. 8 West 48th st., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock.
GEORGE W. ELY, M.
E. A. ROGERS, Secretary.

PARRISH.—JAMES PARRISH, of Honslow, England, in the 71st year of his age.
The funeral will take place at his late residence, Pelhamville, Westchester County, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M.

RUTHERFORD.—Suddenly, at Washington, D. C., Sept. 23, WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, son-in-law of William Fair, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

SMITH.—On Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 23, HARRIET A., daughter of James A. Smith.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

TREDWELL.—At Port Washington, Long Island, Sept. 22, EMMA A., daughter of John H. and Julia C. Tredwell, aged 5 months and 16 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, Thursday, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN WART.—In this City, on the 22d of September, MARIAN IRVING, daughter of Henry and Abbey Irving Van Wart, aged 20 years.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Chapel, in West 25th st., on Friday, Sept. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—On Tuesday evening, at his residence, No. 139 East 18th st., JOSEPH WHITE, of the firm of W. N. Seymour & Co., in the 50th year of his age.
The funeral services will be held at the house on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Members of the New-York Association of Veterans of the Mexican war are notified to attend the funeral of CASPER KREITCH, from his late residence, No. 16 Franklin st., at 1 o'clock this afternoon. By order of
Major Gen. HOOKER, President.
WM. LINN TIDBALL, Corresponding Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TENTH VOLUME
of the
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SERIES.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Publish this day:
THE SCIENCE OF LAW.
By SHELDON AMOS, M. A.,
Barrister at Law, Professor of Jurisprudence in University College, London.
1 vol., 12mo, cloth............Price, $1 75

"This little book deserves to be widely welcomed by the reading public. The names are few, in the list of great writers belonging either to this country or England, who have made contributions of any weight to legal science; Prof. Amos comes forward to do what he may toward supplying this deficiency, and he has proved himself equal to the task. He has produced a work on the science of law which will not only have its interest for the legal profession, but will have a greater interest beyond that profession."

The volumes already written are:

I. FORMS OF WATER IN CLOUDS, RAIN, RIVERS, ICE, AND GLACIERS. By Prof. JOHN TYNDALL, LL.D., F. R. S. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 50.
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POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING at head-quarters in the church in 50th st., near 8th av., at 8 o'clock.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. CAMERON, Secretary.

MEXICO.

THE JOURNEY FROM NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ.

THE RUN TO HAVANA—SPANISH WAYS OF ENCOURAGING COMMERCE — WAITING OUTSIDE AND IN THE HARBOR—SCENES ON DECK—AWAY FOR MEXICO.

It is not long since a sea voyage from New-York to Vera Cruz was a thing so to be dreaded that only necessity could compel the undertaking. A weary five weeks' travel in a sailing-vessel of light burden, with poor accommodations, and the dread of calms or contrary winds which would lengthen the passage to a time too uncertain for calculation, was a sorry prospect for the pleasure-seeker. The spirit of progress has at last moved, though somewhat lazily, in the direction of Mexico, and at intervals of three weeks the traveler is offered an opportunity (which might with advantage be made more frequent) of steaming to Vera Cruz in twelve days, when the steamer could easily take him there in seven. But let us not be fault-finding; such as it is, the improvement is to be welcomed.

We sail from New-York in hot weather, at 3 o'clock on a sultry July afternoon, and for two or three days enjoy the salt sea air and the pleasant breeze; but soon the wind comes warm, the air is heavy and at night so damp that it seems to penetrate everything, and life begins to be a matter of endurance rather than of enjoyment. We have to stop at Havana, the last remaining relic of Spanish misrule on this Continent. On Thursday morning we are so near the port that we could easily reach it by early evening, but that would be useless, for at 6 o'clock the warning gun of the Morro Castle, the curfew of the middle ages, closes the port to all who are outside, and bars the outward passage to all who are within. It is the draw-bridge and portcullis which mediæval barons used for protection against marauders, and which the Spanish Government admits itself too weak to dispense with. So the steamer slackens its speed, and for twenty-four hours we crawl along in a state of semi-suffocation, and make the Morro Light by Friday morning, awaiting the signal gun which will allow us to seek shelter in the harbor. The Morro sentinels rise early, by 6 o'clock the cannon thunders its loud permission through the still tropical air, and we steam past the narrow entrance into a large land-locked harbor, with the city on one side, and the open hilly country on the other. We do not make fast to any wharf or pier, although the circle around us offers unusual facilities for wharfage more than sufficient for all the fleets that the commerce of Havana can ever command. We cast anchor in the middle of the harbor, for there is a dictatorial prohibition against the construction of piers. Merchants offer to build them at their own expense, but there seems to be a feeling in Spain—whether monarchical Spain, under Philips and Ferdinands, or republican Spain, under Castelars and Serranos—that any improvement in the colonies is a step toward their liberation. When the Captain General's household has partaken of its morning chocolate, half a dozen of his innumerable uniformed assistants come on board, and take possession of the ship; the passports of these passengers who are to land here are sent ashore to be examined by the authorities, and half a dozen ladies and gentlemen impatiently await the permit by which they are declared neither too obnoxious nor too dangerous to set foot on Cuban soil. This permit is not given without hesitation; one passenger gets his in an hour, but the case of another requires more careful investigation, and is not pronounced upon until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Meanwhile the steamer is besieged by clamorous and hungry boatmen, some beseeching, others demanding the patronage of the passengers; they seem to be of the same race as the New-York hackmen, and each one appears to consider that he has some inalienable right to the person and property of the unhappy passengers. The Custom-house authorities, more expeditious and less timid than the political powers, have issued the permit to discharge, and a dozen lighters are already at hand to receive the immense quantities of grain and lard which are sent to Cuba in payment of a small part of the sugar and tobacco shipped to the United States, to the value of $100,000,000 every year. The representatives of republican Spain—or, more correctly of the Captain-General—who, by the terms of his appointment, is possessed of autocratic powers, independent of the home Government—continue to pace the deck, looking about into cabin, smoking-room, and berths, keeping a suspicious and aggressive surveillance upon all the passengers, scrutinizing their every movement as if they were so many lighted steme and the gangway of the ship a tank of nitro-glycerine. At last the permits come, and the individuals whom the Government is willing to tolerate manage to make a choice among the legion of boatmen and are rowed ashore.

During all this time the thermometer, sublimely regardless of political or other pertubations, has been steadily rising; what little breeze stirred in the forenoon has died away, and the unfortunates who are bound for Vera Cruz, and have before them six more days of increasing heat, are beginning to lose courage. As the afternoon shadows deepen into evening the port sinks into rest, the unlading is suspended, boatmen and lightermen move slowly off, and the waters of the harbor settle down placid and still as a stagnating pool—which, indeed, the harbor is. Not a semblance of a current is there, and the lightest floating substance you drop upon the quiet surface lies where it falls. This and the filth of the city are undoubtedly the main causes of the sickliness of Havana, and both causes could be easily removed; two short canals, one at the westerly end letting in the waters of the Gulf, and one at the easterly end through to the Atlantic, would produce a continual current through the harbor and sweep away the miasmas that corrupt all the surrounding atmosphere; but as well expect the Celestials to pull down their now unmeaning wall as to expect the powers of Spain to open any avenue, however narrow, to the sea, beyond the reach of the Morro's guns.

The cannon sounds again, shutting the port from the outer world, and at the signal every flag that waves in the harbor comes down, the effect of another colonial revolution which does not allow the exhibition of any emblem of foreign authority after a fixed and certain hour. Night closes in, bright with moon and stars, but hot as with some invisible vapor rising from unseen furnaces; the perfume of tropical flowers is far away, and in its stead foul exhalations rise at times and float majestically through the baleful air. So we lie during the long hours

> "As idle as a painted ship
> Upon a painted ocean,"

until we are awakened by a salvo of artillery which starts the passengers from their berths in wondering inquiry, as the sound of cannon is echoed from fortress to fortress, from battery to battery, and from ship to ship, the whole caught up and multiplied by the natural echoes of the surrounding hills. Thoughts of the Virginius, of the Carlists, of the Cuban patriots occur to many; but the peaceful explanation is that Havana celebrates to-day the feast of St. Jago, the patron of Spain, and all this noise and powder are happily wasted in an unbloody cause. The morning brings some animation to the scene, and the hands of labor are again busy.

At noon or thereabouts the last item of Havana cargo is off, and we begin to take in a new lot of passengers for the Mexican ports. They come almost in single file, and it is 4 o'clock before the last of about seventy is aboard. The order is given to weigh anchor, and with infinite relief we steam away into the clear blue waters of the Gulf. The last look at Havana is in every way the pleasantest. In the distance the city is beautiful; domes, spires, and fortresses resplendent in the Summer sun, with the blue waves in the foreground and a soft background of green hills crowned with waving palm-trees, form a picture charming to any, but especially pleasing to the traveler who knows what a "whited sepulchre" he is leaving behind.

AT ANCHOR OFF PROGRESO.

On Monday afternoon we are in sight of the shores of Yucatan, and at midnight the Captain points out to us the Progreso Light, which is a locomotive lamp perched on the roof of the Custom-house. In the morning we are at anchor in the open sea, about three miles from shore—for Progreso, like Campeche and Vera Cruz, has no harbor; all three obtrude themselves into the gulf, there is not an apology for an inlet anywhere in the neighborhood, nor any pretense of protection from stormy weather except to weigh anchor and steam away. The town of Progreso consists principally of a Custom-house—there are, I believe, a few dwellings in the rear of this official edifice, which is the only one visible from our anchorage. This landing-place was made a port of entry a few years ago, in preference to Sisal, which lies about twenty miles to the southwest, and which, although offering much greater facilities for the shipping, was deprived of the honor because Progreso is so much more accessible to Merida, the capital of the State of Yucatan. The announcement of our arrival is immediately telegraphed to Merida, and there the mail for Vera Cruz is made up and dispatched to Progreso by a mule train, which, with three relays, covers the distance of twenty-seven miles in very respectable time, yet not rapidly enough to keep us from losing several hours in waiting for the letter bag, for the half dozen passengers and three hundred bales of cargo are quickly landed—we are in Mexico, where passports and surveillance are things unknown.

APPROACHING VERA CRUZ—THE PEAK OF ORIZABA.

The heat is intense, but there is a breeze stirring, and the water is beautifully clear, so that we can see the bottom and watch the sharks as they swim leisurely about, the diminutive sword-fish, the shoals of jelly-fish, and the numberless other living creatures that crowd around. With this pastime the hours seem shorter, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the mail arrives, and we are under way again. The following morning finds us off Campeche, so far from shore that we can distinguish nothing in the shape of habitations. Our approach has been announced by telegraph, and a boat is quickly at hand to take ashore a sea-sick lady with servant and children, the only passengers for this unattractive spot; three small parcels constitute the cargo, so that with less than half an hour's delay we are steaming directly for Vera Cruz. Two days more of monotonous fair weather and smooth seas, and Thursday forenoon, the twelfth day from New-York, we sight the hills that form the background to the low level coast of Vera Cruz; we are watching for the peak of Orizaba, the extinct volcano that rears its white head more than 17,000 feet above the sea, and though standing eighty miles from the shore, is visible on a clear day while the traveler is yet sixty miles at sea; but we are not in luck—the sky is not clear. Orizaba is crowsy to-day, and shrouds himself from the sunlight in dense white clouds, but gradually the weather grows more fair, the sun shines upon the water, and suddenly, as if the old man had roused himself and shaken off his mantle, the clouds break away, and we look upon the shining white head, and long silvery streaks flowing downward like a beard—the whole radiant and dazzling with the sunbeams that fall upon it to be multiplied into myraids of scintillations; and this vision is ours, with the exception of a few clouded intervals, until we near the port, where we cast anchor at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Fortunately, the winds are asleep and the sea is calm, so the passengers and their luggage can land at once; for when the northerly wind is blowing, which occurs now and then, there is no possibility of getting ashore; indeed, there is no safety for the ship except in flight, for the waves beat so furiously that they overtop the great sea-wall, which stands more than ten feet above the level of what might be termed the Boulevard of Vera Cruz, and to increase the peril, a long sandy shoal stretches out from the shore, forming a dangerous barrier to the southward of the port. High break-waters could make this port much safer than it is, and these will doubtless be provided before very long, as the commerce of Vera Cruz is increasing daily. The new railroad from that port to Mexico, which has been in operation since January, 1873, has given fresh encouragement to exportation. Hemp and coffee, cochineal, vanilla, spices, hides from the countless herds of cattle that find abundant pasture in the country, and a yearly outflow of thirty or forty millions in silver, give a fair idea of what Mexico is prepared to offer in exchange for other commodities when a few more years of peace shall have established enough railroads to do justice to its natural wealth.

LANDING—A STROLL THROUGH THE CITY.

The famous castle of San Juan d'Ulloa is a small island completely metamorphosed into a fortification, and standing within easy gunshot from the city. This castle has fallen into the enemy's hands as often as it has been attacked; it is of little service against the foe from without, but it commands the city, and is well calculated for the repression of turbulence from within, which was doubtless the original object of its construction. There is but one landing-place at Vera Cruz, and that the Government has ingeniously contrived should be through the portal of the Custom-house, which has extended its solitary granite pier far into the turbulent waters. The inspection of baggage is much the same as everywhere else—capricious—one passenger falls into the hands of a zealous examiner who insists upon unrolling every unpleasant item of dirty linen, while another is civilly disposed of after lifting the first tray of his trunk by some government officer who studies human nature rather than the mysteries of a traveler's packing. Now we must look for a hotel; they are more abundant than choice, but there are two or three good ones, and that is more than enough for two well disposed travelers, so we find our way to the Vera Cruzana, preceded by a couple of Indians, who carry our trunks on their backs, for express wagons are here an institution of the future. Our hotel proves a very spacious, open, (I had almost said airy,) edifice; high ceilings, broad halls, rotunda, balconies, &c., doing their best to make the place cool, but all in vain: the weather conquers, not the sun, for this afternoon there is no sun, the sky is overcast, the atmosphere murky and close; our worst recollections of New-York in August are outdone; but there is no help for it, and we sit down to a well-cooked and well-served dinner in silence and perspiration, after getting a little relief from a visit to the splendid baths of Rocha, where all that marble and porcelain and cold water, in the midst of luxuriant flower gardens, could do for a mortal was done for us. Exercise is moist, but rest is impossible, so we decide for a stroll through the city, which consists of fourteen streets and is planned with as much regularity as a New-England village. The Custom-house, the Governor's palace, the Juarez Light-house, and a few churches are the only prominent buildings. The houses are low but spacious, the streets unclean and nauseous, and so paved that the centre of the street forms a large gutter, through which the unsavery waters course sluggishly toward the sea. Through the whole length of the city there is one street facing the open sea, a most delectable spot for those who love the ocean, as Childe Harold did. A visit to the office of the *Progreso*, the principal newspaper of Vera Cruz, and the printing establishment of its proprietor, fitted up on a large scale with all the modern improvements in presses, and a stroll through the long arcade known as the "Portal," where citizens crowd about small tables, not sipping, but swallowing with a more rapid action huge glasses of iced syrups and lemonades, is about all that weary travelers who expect to take the 5 o'clock train next morning can do, and we return to the hotel in the delusive hope of a night's rest. The beds, as in all tropical climates, consist of canvas, stretched so tight that the sensation is very much like sleeping on a drum—a delightful couch when one gets used to it, but apt to be unpleasant the first night. The mosquito-netting is in this case sheeting, an improvement adopted, perhaps, because of the formidable character of the insects, but which, for that very reason, appears to offer us the dismal alterative of being suffocated or devoured. We close the sheeting and commence with suffocation, but soon discovering that the enemy has effected an entrance, gasping for air, we throw aside all protection and attempt to make the matter a test of endurance, but it is beyond our strength, and the night ends in a series of uninterrupted and ill-natured skirmishes. Shortly after 4 o'clock next morning—which, by the way, is still night, for daylight comes late here—we stand ready, more than ready, eager even, to leave Vera Cruz for any point on the habitable globe. The hotel porter is astir, but disconsolate because the carriers he had engaged for us have gone off with the luggage of some other guests, who, it seems, have been roused by the discomforts of the night even earlier than we; he is uncertain whether they would return in time and at such an hour it is impossible to get any others. The rain falls in torrents; the railway station is distant; our trunks are heavy, and any physical exertion out of the question on account of the heat. Yet the prospect of another day and another night in Vera Cruz is nerving us to desperation, when the carriers come upon the scene, and we start for the railway depot, where we arrive about ten minutes before the time for the train to leave, and in the midst of confusion indescribable endeavor to get our tickets at one end of the station and to have our baggage weighed, and stamped, and checked, and very heavily charged for at the other end, when we have elbowed our way up to the counter and see our deliverance at hand, the doors close suddenly upon us according to the European rule that no tickets can be sold within five minutes of the starting time. It would be idle to attempt any portrayal of the turmoil we then and there create, the prayers, the conjurations we resort to, the disregard of rules and regulations whereby, at last, as the train is moving off, we contrive to get ourselves and our baggage safely on it.

THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS IN SEARCH OF A COOL CLIMATE.

Now comes our reward; every revolution of the wheels carries us toward a purer and a cooler atmosphere, and we will soon be rolling through sublime mountain passes at such dizzy heights as only the railway traveler to the Pacific can hope for. There is no perceptible rise during the first thirty miles or so, and the first ten miles lie through a continual swamp in which, undoubtedly, lurks the yellow fever that prevails so constantly in Vera Cruz. But soon the ground becomes undulating, and what seemed the low distant hills that flank and circle Orizaba, rise into majestic mountains as we come near; on and on we go until the huge double engine seems to tire with its work, and our speed is relaxed as we toil upward, still upward, now winding about to lessen the grade or to avoid a hill that encroaches on the directness of the road, and here we are at Cordova, where we stop to take breath. Our windings have brought us so far into the mountains that we are completely surrounded and can see no outlet. There are valleys far beneath us, mountains far above us, and away there to the west, on the other side of that high range of hills, lies the village of Orizaba, which somehow, we must reach; but how, to the unengineering eye, is a deep mystery; how we are to span this chasm, a mile or more in width, that separates us from those hills, we cannot tell; but the train moves on—will we never reach a level? Five miles and we are at Fortin, On again and soon we are hugging the mountain side on a ledge so narrow that, for a while, we only see a wall on one side, and no bottom on the other; as we look out of the car window we catch sight of the locomotive; we are turning a curve, winding about the circuit of all these hills; directly opposite us on the brow of the hill we see a long white streak and the mouth of a tunnel. It is our own track miles ahead. In half an hour our serpentine course will have brought us there and then we will see directly opposite us the track we have left behind. The mystery is gradually clearing, and we recall the lines:

> "We have not wings, we cannot soar,
> But we have feet, to scale and climb
> By slow degrees, by more and more,
> The cloudy summits of our time!"

And so we reach Orizaba, a pretty little village, completely encircled by hills which hide the volcano from our view; but it is nearly 1 o'clock, we have been traveling on a cup of coffee since 5 this morning, and, however grand the freaks of nature and the works of man, "the struggle of the instinct that enjoys" is so unceasing that even in the midst of all this glory we call for breakfast, noting with pleasure the placarded announcement that the train waits three-quarters of an hour for us to satisfy our appetites. The keeper of the railway restaurant is a Frenchman, one of many whom we meet hereabouts—waifs left behind by the retiring wave of the Allied intervention. He has, moreover, a French cook, and in consequence we are served to a meal as complete in appointments and as perfect in execution as a visitor to the Paris Exposition could expect. Thus reinvigorated we set out again, prepared to do justice to the last effort of railway engineering which is to carry us from here to Boca del Monte, the summit of the mountain region.

A MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN REGION.

We travel over a few miles of level road after leaving Orizaba, as we approach the Valley of Maltrata, and stop at the station of the same name. We have left behind the Orizaba hills, and have before us the great silvery volcano; it has snowed heavily during the night, and instead of the streaks of white which we saw yesterday, the pyramid presents a smooth, unbroken mass of snow, which recalls the pictures of the Jungfrau. Before us spreads a valley as level as the sea, while some distance ahead lies the village, each house shaded by a knot of large trees, and the church uprearing its handsome dome above all. Leaving this village to our left we pass through broad acres of cultivated fields, and then turn off toward the mountains, which tower so above us that, standing on this smooth spot, we could forget that we have risen thousands of feet above the warmer plains below. Higher and higher we creep, through tunnels and over bridges, some covering roaring streams and others spanning rocky gorges; now looking on out on jagged walls of stone, as we pass through a narrow defile; now peering down into the woody depths of a ravine, and in the midst of this, nearing a sandy ledge almost perpendicular, where the railway is supported by solid masonry, the double whistle is sounded and our speed is slackened, while we crawl over the spot where men are still at work repairing the damage done by the terrible floods of June which swept away the earth and rocks in avalanches, and in one place tore up the track, carrying away the heavy iron rails hundreds of feet. We see the village now, so far below that it seems a child's playground, with clumps of bushes scattered here and there, the church, the public square, the cemetery, every detail stands out in fairy miniature; a sudden curve shuts out the pretty scene, and for a time we struggle on through pathways cut into the earth and rock, emerging soon upon an open space whence, away into the immeasurable distance spreads the most glorious view yet vouchsafed us. We look down on range after range of mighty mountains, and at the base of the nearest range lies a green and pleasant valley which the eye follows till at the very base of the precipitous hill we are now climbing, it falls upon a checker-board in every shade of green. Can it be possible? There, immediately below us! Yes, that checker-board is made up of the cultivated fields of Maltrata, which we passed nearly two hours ago! As this crowning beauty fades from us, we are nearing the end—a few minutes more of hard pulling and we reach the level summit of these hills, 8,500 feet above the sea, at the station of Boca del Monte.

LAST STAGE OF THE JOURNEY.

It is now 5 o'clock, and we are to stop here over night, the journey having been divided into two days, while the repairs are being made. The two houses—hotels, I suppose, they may be called—at this station, furnish but scanty sleeping accommodation to all the passengers. They were not intended as stopping places for the trains, and the temporary nature of this accidental arrangement does not betray the prudent hosts into any extra expenditure, so mattresses are made up of corn-husks; cots, settees, and tables are brought into requisition, and in this manner the wayfarers are provided for. Eatables are abundant, and the dinner of excellent quality and moderate charge. Here, again, we have two worthy Frenchmen as hotel-keepers; but the most important thing just here is covering. Our overcoats have long been in requisition, and now each one is anxious for a good supply of blankets; fortunately there are plenty to be had, and we retire to a cool night's rest, in pleasing contrast with our wakeful and suffering sojourn at Vera Cruz. At 6 o'clock in the morning we are off again. Twenty miles of semi-mountainous country, a last glimpse of Orizaba, and we are on the broad, immense plateau where the City of Mexico has been built; a hundred miles of level land, and we enter what is properly called the Valley of Mexico, a wide, undulating amphitheatre, circled by a range of volcanic mountains; we are on the borders of the large lakes that give the atmosphere of this place enough moisture to make it life-sustaining; we are looking for the twin volcanoes that overshadow Mexico, and furnish the city with ice, but the clouds forbid us the view; we pass by Guadalupe-Hidalgo, noted for the treaty which was the result of the war of 1847, and named Hidalgo in honor of the patriot priest who was the first to proclaim the independence of Mexico from Spanish misrule in 1808; a few steps more and the iron tracks are laid upon the highway over which the army of Cortes entered Mexico more than three centuries ago, a highway which the inexperienced natives disputed foot by foot against their more civilized but more barbarous assailants. A mile ahead of us is visible the capital of the Aztecs, the city of Montezuma, the city of Cortes, of Iturbide, of the unfortunate Maximilian—the city of so many historic recollections. It is a fair sight even at the distance which "lends enchantment to the view," the many domes and church towers rising gracefully from the broad pedestal of the lower buildings, the whole seated like a white throne upon the smooth green surface of the valley. All the blemishes are hidden. We cannot see the ill-paved streets, the unfinished and muddy avenues, the loathsome, misery-stricken suburbs; all that we see from here is bright, and under this glad impression we reach the railway terminus, where, amid the conventional bustle and confusion, we take the first carriage that offers, at a tariff regulated by city ordinance, and are driven to the Hotel Iturbide.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, Sept. 23, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold at public auction the three-story and basement brick house, with lot, 22 by 100, No. 314 Union street, Brooklyn, south side, between Smith and Court streets, for $8,800, to George Merryweather. A frame house, with plot, 100 by 100, on Central avenue, north-east corner of Elm street, Brooklyn, was also offered by the same auctioneer, and knocked down for $6,000, but not sold. The legal sales noticed of New-York real estate were all postponed as follows: Sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on West Fifty-sixth street, west of Ninth avenue, adjourned to the 29th inst.; sale by Hugh N. Camp of the store and lot, No. 228 Pearl street, adjourned to the 30th inst.; sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on East Seventy-ninth street, east of Third avenue, adjourned to Oct. 7; and sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of a house and lot on East Twelfth street, west of Avenue B; also leasehold property on Fourth street, between Avenues A and B, adjourned to the same date. Reports, when received, of yesterday's out-of-town sales, will be duly made.

At Manhasset, Long Island, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, on the property of J. P. Travers, Esq., Charles W. Rogers sold thirty-two lots for $6,650 in the aggregate. The sale of villa plots at West Islip, near Babylon, Long Island, by Lawrence & Co., noticed for the same day, was postponed to February next. Concerning the sale held at Rockland Lake, by Messrs. Mathowson & Miller, no report has been received.

At private contract, William H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine street, reports having sold one full lot on Eighth avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Seventieth street, for $20,000; also one lot on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 125 feet west of Second avenue, for $3,600, and a cottage, with three lots, on Grant avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, for $3,600.

John D. Lewis, a prominent real estate operator, was thrown from his wagon in Central Park, on Monday evening last, and died soon after being carried to St. Luke's Hospital. His sudden death was the topic of conversation at the Exchange yesterday. He was a man generally respected for his integrity, careful in his business, and had accumulated a property valued at some $400,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, as announced, are as follows:

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of a plot of four lots together, in size 35.8 by 204.4 by 42 by 204.4, extending through from Seventy-eighth to Seventy-ninth street, 114.4 feet west of Ninth street.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Oliver R. Steele, Esq., Referee, of eight lots together, in size 148 by 150, with improvements, on First-avenue, south-east corner of Thirty-eighth street, known as the Kipp's Bay Malt-house property.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry F. Pultzs, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 28 by 78.10 by 25 by 66.2, on Third avenue, east side, 84 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at Astoria, Long Island, at Schneider's Schuetzen Park Hotel, at 11 o'clock, continuation Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of valuable Astoria building lots.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Hindle, at Paterson, N. J., on the ground, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of 400 very desirable building lots, the property of the estate of the late John R. Gould. These lots are situated on a mountain slope overlooking the Passaic Valley, and are near the stations of the Paterson and Newark and Delaware and Lackawanna Railroads, distant only one hour from this City. Special train, via ferry from foot of Barclay and Christopher streets, at 10:45 A. M. Tickets at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23.

BROOKLYN.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 three-story brick house and lot, No. 314 Union st., s. s., 232 ft. w. of Smith st., lot 22x100, house 55 ft. deep	$8,800

SUBURBAN AUCTION—TUESDAY, SEPT. 22.

MANHASSET, LONG ISLAND.

By Charles W. Rogers.

32 lots on property of J. P. Warren, Esq.	$6,650

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Prospect place, e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 42d st., 16.8x58; J. Dunning to . . & M. Orth	$16,000
Same property; P. H. F. Williams to J. Dunning	16,000
Stanton st., n. s., 37.6 ft. w. of Sheriff st., 18.4x60; C. Plundeke to J. Grosser, half part	4,500
2d st., s. s., 54 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x22; H. Loewenthal to A. C. & F. Bechstein	10,000
21st st., n. s., 109 ft. w. of 9th av., 22x90; V. A. J. Forrest, widow, to H. W. Knapp	17,500
35th st., No. 68 West, s. s., 118 ft. e. of 6th av., 17.6x98.9; R. W. Rachan to Cornelia A., wife of R. Eells	35,000
55th st., n. s., 385 ft. w. of 5th av., 17.6x100.5; A. C. Bechstein to H. Loewenthal	50,000
76th st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2; F. Schmitt, A. New, and H. Haenlein to P. Menninger	18,500
78th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.9x102.2; J. Dold to S. Bing, Jr.	15,000
110th st., n. s., 480 ft. w. of 3d av., and 15 ft. e. of w. s. of Lexington av.; runs n. 100.10 ft., thence w. 20 ft., thence s. 100.10 ft. to n. s. 110th st., thence e. (and for 15 ft. thereof across Lexington av.) 20 ft.; H. Wahn to M. A., wife of J. G. T. Kauffeld	1,500
112th st., s. s., 298.7 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.5x100.11; V., wife of M. H. Chambers, to W. H. Henry	16,000
7th av., s. e. corner of 25th st., 25.2x60; 25th st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 7th av., 19.2x67.8; J. Fuchs to J. N. Heubner, ½ part	13,250

LEASES RECORDED.

Park row, restaurant on ground floor, 4 years 7½ months, per year	$4,000
46th st., No. 146 W., 2⅔ years, per year	2,900

A LITANY OF PETROLEUM.

The *Journal d'Anvers* gives the following extracts from a revolutionary print in the same town: "Brilliant liquor, elixir of love, champagne of the oppressed, nectar of the *canaille*, appease our thirst; oil of the rocks, purify us; flambeau of the future, enlighten us; flag of the Commune, conduct us; precursor of the revolution, unite us; arm of the disarmed, fortify us; column of enfranchisement, sustain us; plank of the salvation of the abandoned, aid us; Emperors, Kings, and Princes, functionaries and landlords, ministers and generals, capitalists and usurers, stifle them, petroleum! All palaces and castles; all convents, churches, and barracks; all Popes, cardinals, and bishops; all Jesuits and priests; all monks and *religieuses*, burn them, petroleum! From slavery and despotism, from armies and from the law of blood, deliver us, petroleum! Signal light of the Commune, have pity on us! God of revolution, hear us!" Some of the passages that follow are still more profane and scandalous.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The two spacious houses Nos. 531 and 533 5th av., corner 44th st.; also No. 522 5th av., with or without stables. These houses are perfect in construction, and will be sold or leased on reasonable terms. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M., or 4 to 5 P. M., to J. H. SHERWOOD, No. 522 5th av.

39TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV., Murray Hill.—Elegant four-story high-stoop stone mansion, 25x60, lot 100 feet; frescoed and in complete order; price reasonable; possession. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or 31 East 17th st.

THIRTY-SIXTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The attractive medium-sized four-story and brown-stone house, in perfect order; will be sold with or without the furniture at a very low figure. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

NO. 366 LEXINGTON AV., WEST SIDE, IN that desirable block at 40th st., 20-foot high-stoop stone dwelling for sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

NO. 51 WEST 42D ST., FACING RESERVOIR square.—This elegantly-located and arranged four-story high-stoop medium-sized stone dwelling, with sunny open yard and stable in rear, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

NOS. 463 AND 469 5TH AV., MURRAY HILL.—These new superbly-planned and finished four-story high-stoop stone dwellings, dining-room and chamber extension, &c.; prices reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a four-story high stoop brown-stone 21-foot house at a reasonable price; in complete order; a butler's pantry extension attached to dining-room. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NO. 58 WEST 45TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS HIGH-stoop 20-foot brown-stone dwelling, frescoed, and in fine condition; price reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, OR EXchange for small place near New-York, No. 408 West 58th st.; three story and basement brown-stone-front house; in perfect order. Apply on the premises. Possession at any time.

A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY TWENTY-foot house, with extension attached, for sale at a bargain; located on 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY or City property, three frame houses, with a carpenter shop in rear; lots 84x210, on Fulton av., Morrisania. Apply to JOHN STEWART, 263 West 41st st.

FOR SALE—NO. 144 WEST 49TH ST., THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house at auction, Oct. 1; peremptory sale to close an estate.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES, LOTS, FARMS, BUSINESS AND manufacturing property in New-York and Brooklyn, and on Long Island and Staten Island, for sale or exchange.

Also,

Dwellings furnished and unfurnished flats, stores, lofts, and rooms for business purposes, to let in Brooklyn and New-York. J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park Row.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone 30 feet front house, No. 17 West 21st st. Apply at 103 Fulton st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME.

Seventy-five Acres of Land in Fine Order.

Ten acres laid out in walks and drives, planted with shade and ornamental trees.

A charming landscape of fifteen to twenty-five miles in extent, embracing mountains and valleys, rivers and cultivated farms, adorned with villages and towns—one of the finest views in the State.

A modern house (new) with thirteen rooms; also carriage-house and barn, 2,000 peach-trees in full bearing, 500 apple-trees, 300 pear-trees, besides grapes, &c.

The land is all under cultivation and well adapted to fruit, vegetables, wheat, corn, grass, &c.

The products will pay a fair interest on the investment, besides the benefit of a residence in a most beautiful, healthy, and in every way desirable section of the country.

This property is located at a very convenient distance from the depot of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, admitted to be the best road in this country, within two hours of the City of New-York, in a district where there are at least one thousand houses in a circuit of five miles, having needed stores, shops, schools, and churches.

This section has long been the home of people of taste and refinement, and is receiving accessions from year to year of persons retiring from active business, securing the comforts and enjoyment of a country home.

WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SUMmer and Winter family house, (seventeen rooms;) all the modern conveniences; elegant parlor, 37x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water, first-class range, bath-room and water-closets; furnace-heaters; gas-pipes introduced, arranged for owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stable, and coachman's rooms; all the requisite outbuildings, sheds, &c., inclosed and entirely fenced; in perfect order, with thirty-four acres of land, lawn, orchard, flowers, fruits; magnificent views and very speculative building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Hohokus; no nuisances, no malaria; salubrious all the year round; picturesque drives and walks; most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure. Apply to CHARLES BATCHELOR, Hohokus, N. J., or at No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

A HOME AS A PRESENT.—TEN NEAT TWO-story dwellings (now nearly completed) are to be distributed at a meeting of the lot purchasers in Garden City Park property at Real Estate Hall, No. 355 3d av., on Christmas Eve, 1874. NO EXTRA CHARGE. You pay but $5 monthly on your $150 lot, and have your chance GRATIS. Every sixty-fourth purchaser will receive a complete dwelling and the lot it now stands on. Come and see them. Free excursions daily at 9 A. M. from store, No. 355 3d av., and special train on Sundays at 11 o'clock from Long Island Railroad Depot at Hunter's Point, returning at 2:45 P. M. Free tickets and maps at Hitchcock's Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner of 26th st.

A RARE CHANCE.—A CORNER PROPERTY, CONtaining about three lots, situated in Jersey City, fronting on passenger depot of Pennsylvania Railroad, one block from principal street and ferries, and two lots, 25x100 each, adjoining same, will be sold on easy terms to close an estate; the location cannot be surpassed for business purposes. For particulars address EXECUTOR, Box No. 267 Jersey City Post Office.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE HUDSON.—Furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages for sale and to let with immediate possession, at very reasonable prices and terms; maps, photographs, and full particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND CARriage-house on Main st., Westfield, N. J., three minutes from depot; commutation, $75 yearly. PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

$9,000 WILL PURCHASE ONE OF THE best and cheapest dairy farms in Orange County; 134 acres; good buildings of all kinds; terms easy. THOS. H. BORLAND, No. 12 Chambers st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ELEGANT NEW Swiss cottage on Fort Hill, 4th av., New-Brighton. PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

$300,000 WORTH OF HOUSTON CITY lots and houses, and Texas farms to be given to the ticket holders for the Grand Concert at Opera-house, Houston, Texas, Dec. 21, 1874. Tickets $5, sent by mail; lists free. New-York Office, No. 345 Broadway, Texas Head-quarters. WRIGLEY & LOCKART, Managers.

WANTED—MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND tradesmen of means, character, and withal, temperate, to locate in and assist in building up an important town at a central point on a new railroad leading out of this City. Address M. T. MORSS, Woodburne, N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—TO OBTAIN $3,000 I will sell new modern house, fine avenue of Brooklyn, newly and ELEGANTLY FURNISHED; for balance, $6,800, would take mortgage; furniture alone cost near $3,000. Apply to-day, No. 27 Clinton place, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENT.

RUEA NELSON, Esq., of Brooklyn,

HAS DIRECTED JERE. JOHNSON, JR., TO SELL

Positively, absolutely, and without limit, on

THURSDAY, OCT. 1,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, nearly

100 MAGNIFICENT LOTS,

Fronting on and adjacent to

PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN.

Without any exception the best property ever offered at public or private sale, and situated as follows:

NINTH AVENUE—North-west side, fronting Park, between Plaza and President st., two lots.

NINTH AVENUE—North corner of Sixth st., fronting Park, five lots.

SIXTH STREET—North-east side, 97 feet 10½ inches north-west from 9th av., twelve lots.

FIFTH STREET—South-west side, 97 feet 10½ inches north-west from 9th av., twelve lots.

SIXTH AVENUE—North-west side, entire front between 5th and 6th sts., ten lots.

SIXTH STREET—North-east side, 85 feet north-west from 6th av., sixteen lots.

FIFTH STREET—North-west side, 85 feet north-west from 6th av., twenty-five lots.

Maps will be ready on Saturday, Sept. 26, at No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn; No. 37 Nassau st., New-York, and No. 21 Park row, New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, COMPRISING

LOTS, PLOTS, AND DWELLINGS,

AT

HASTINGS

ON THE HUDSON,

FORTY-SIX MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK BY THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,

Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine st., New-York,

WILL POSITIVELY SELL,

ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1874,

at 12 P. M., on the premises,

The valuable estate of C. W. Thomas, deceased.

Comprising choice lots, fronting on Washington avenue, Broadway, and the Landing road, near the station, and on elevations commanding

MAGNIFICENT RIVER VIEWS.

There will also be sold one double cottage on Landing road, and one stone cottage on Broadway, and other buildings.

A large portion of purchase money left on bond and mortgage.

LUNCHEON BEFORE SALE.

Special train from 42d st. depot, at 11:15 A. M.

For maps and passes apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against The HEMPSTEAD AND ROCKAWAY RAILROAD COMPANY, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment order of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the 7th day of September, 1874, I, the undersigned Referee, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at Hewlet's Hotel, in the village of Hempstead, in the County of Queens, and State of New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the lands and premises, franchises and property, real or personal, described as follows, that is to say: All the railroad of the said Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company constructed or to be constructed from a point on the South Side Railroad, at or near Valley Stream, in the County of Queens, State of New-York, to Hempstead in the County and State aforesaid, with its superstructure, tracks, rails, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all other appurtenances, together with all rights of way now acquired or obtained or hereafter to be acquired or obtained by the defendant, the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company, and including all depots, engine-houses, car-houses; station-houses, and all other structures, all machines and other shops, and the lots, pieces, or parcels of land on which the same are or may be erected, and all the pieces of land which shall be used for depot or station purposes with the appurtenances, also, all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, and all machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and materials acquired or to be hereafter acquired for the constructing, operating, repairing, or replacing of the said railroad or any part thereof, or any of its equipments or appurtenances, and including, also, all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said defendant, the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company, connecting with or relating to the said railroad or the construction maintenance or use thereof, together with all and singular the tenements hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, also, all the reversions, remainders, tolls, income, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and also all the estates, right, title, and interest, property, possession, claim, and demand, whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said defendant, the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company, of, in and to the same and every part thereof with the appurtenances.—Dated, Sept. 8, 1874.

[illegible] JERE. JOHNSON, Referee.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT FOR THE WINTER—AN ELEGANT extra-size house, with lot over 150 feet deep to an alley, with stable; the house is fully furnished and is well adapted to the wants of a gentleman requiring for his family a roomy and comfortable house; location on Washington square, near 5th av. For permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT FOR THE Winter; printed lists can be had on application, or will be sent to any address. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining 5th, Madison and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located four-story high-stoop house, in good order; full-sized house and lot. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT UNTIL MAY 1, 1875.—The first-class handsomely-furnished house No. 3 West 46th st.; rent, $600 per month. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, POSSESSION AT ONCE; No. 74 West 47th st., three stories, 19 feet wide; also, No. 3 East 49th st., four stories, 18.6 feet wide. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ON 5TH AV., (MURRAY Hill,) a very elegantly-furnished corner house, extra wide and deep, four story, high stoop, brown stone. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house No. 120 West 41st st., with gas fixtures and cornices, to rent cheap. Inquire of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 77 CLINton place, in good order, only to a private family. RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 528 7th av.

NO. 25 WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT TO PRIVATE family only, at No. 123 West 45th st.; house four-story; fully furnished in modern style. A liberal arrangement made with a desirable party, on lease.

TO LEASE—STORE AND BASEMENT, BROADway, corner Amity st.; desirable location for drug store, or clothing, jewelry, or other business. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, OR FOR a boarding-house, No. 44 West 14th st.; large building, desirably located. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 56x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—STORE AND FIRST LOFT, NO. 764 Broadway, at a low rent, together or separately. A. JOURNEAY, No. 49 Lispenard st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS DESIRE PART of a private house, about five or six rooms, to keep house; must be nice and convenient; below 25th st., and between 5th and 2d avs.; reference must be positive. Address W. P., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED FOR THE WINTER A MODERATE sized, neat and well-furnished house, between 14th and 42d sts., Madison and 6th avs., for a very desirable tenant. Rent not to exceed $400, unless with stable. Address R. L., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A COMfortable dwelling; a well selected library of about 1,000 volumes, many in fine bindings, with four black walnut cases; might add some cash or unimproved lots. Address MADISON AVENUE, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE two or three rooms in strictly private house, on parlor or second floor, with basement; terms moderate; on east side, between 3d and 34th sts. Address H. G. M., Station D.

FINANCIAL.

Loan for $2,000,000

FOR THE

Deficiency in the Sinking Fund,

UNDER

Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled: "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 25th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of

Two Million Dollars,

for which transferable certificates of stock (registered,) PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the sinking fund, under section 3, article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first days of October, 1892.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $100,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 28th day of September inst.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 8, 1874.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Lieutenant Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr., Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
DANIEL PRATT, Attorney General.

$2,384,000.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.

Principal and Interest at seven per cent., payable in CURRENCY, or six per cent. in GOLD, at option of bidder.

To redeem City Bonds due in 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,384,000, Consolidated Stocks of the City of New-York, interest payable semi-annually. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1896.

The stocks will be issued as Registered Stock, principal and interest payable in lawful currency of the United States, at seven per cent. per annum, or principal and interest payable in gold coin at six per cent. per annum, either as registered or coupon stock, at the option of the bidder, if a sufficient amount is bid for six per cent stock payable in gold to warrant its issue.

The proposals will state the amount of each kind of stock desired, and whether payable at seven per cent. in CURRENCY, or six per cent. in GOLD, and the price per $100 thereof.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see advertisement in the *City Record.*

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Controller's Office, Sept. 19, 1874.

Houston and Texas Central Railway

1st MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

A Small Amount on Main Lines for Sale at Ninety and Interest.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON. No. 59 Wall st.

NEW-YORK CITY 7'S, DUE IN 1885.
BROOKLYN CITY 7's, due in 1880.
BUFFALO CITY 7's, due in 1908.
JERSEY CITY 7's, due in 1904.
ROCHESTER CITY 7's, due in 1893.
PEEKSKILL 7's, due in 1904.
For sale by DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE, & BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 12, 1874.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held in the Company's Office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on the 29th day of September inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10:30 to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer-books will be closed from the 19th to 29th, both inclusive. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, UNION BUILDING, Nos. 52 and 54 William st., New-York, Sept. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill vacancies caused by rotation of service, and for other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 217 West 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. 17th of September inst., until 10 o'clock A. M. 12th of October next.

By order. W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

As so large a majority of the bondholders and creditors have accepted the Company's proposition, it is very important for all interests that the balance should do so without further delay; this will enable the Company to proceed at once with their arrangements for increasing their equipment, extending their line to deep sea water, and gaining a rail connection with Cincinnati and Louisville. Our circulars of August 1 and September 10 can be had on application, giving every particular of the plans and affairs of the Company.

Bondholders can leave their coupons with us, and we will attend to all the details of funding them without charge.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau St.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO

No. 14 Wall st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., Paris,

Commercial and Travelers' Credits.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of the Executors of GEORGE MERRITT, deceased, the following Stocks and Bonds:

$10,000 Central Pacific Railroad (State aid) 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1883.
$5,000 Houston and Texas Central Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.
$25,000 Northern Missouri Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Toledo and Wabash Railroad Equipment Bonds.
$4,000 Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
11 Bonds Mobile and Ohio Railroad, $225 each.
$8,000 Mobile and Ohio Railroad 8 per cent. Interest Bonds.
240 Shares Spring Mountain Coal Company, $50 each, leased to Lehigh Valley Railroad.
75 Shares Wells-Fargo Express Company, $100 each.
400 Shares Western Union Telegraph Co., $100 each.
50 Shares Guardian Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
80 Shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
400 Shares Westchester Fire Insurance Co., $10 each.
100 Shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each.
200 Shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each.
150 Shares Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, $100 each.
200 Shares Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, $100 each.
455 Shares Illinois Central Railroad, $100 each.
300 Shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, $100 each.
400 Shares Philadelphia and Reading R. R., $50 each.
100 Shares Central Railroad of New-Jersey, $100 each.
24 Shares Michigan Central Railroad, $100 each.
642 Shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, $50 each.
400 Shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, guaranteed, $50 each.
100 Shares Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, $100 each.
325 Shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, $100 each.

WILLIAM B. DOUGLAS, WILLIAM A. HAINES, DOUGLAS MERRITT, Executors.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

STOLEN.—NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against purchasing or negotiating two certificates of the capital stock of the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington, N. C., for ten and fifteen shares respectively, and also one certificate of ten shares of the stock of the First National Bank of Wilmington, N. C., said certificates standing in my name and indorsed in blank by me. CHARLES E. GREGG, Grand Central Hotel.

RAILROAD BONDS WANTED—OF INTRINsic value, but now unmarketable, in exchange for valuable unencumbered real estate; would make a large trade. Address H. P. WITBECK, Box No. 69 Brooklyn Post Office.

NORTHERN PACIFIC AND BONDS OF other defaulting railroads bought and sold. Draw sight and time bills of exchange. Interest allowed on deposits. LIVINGSTON & CO., Bankers, 10 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, (REORGANIZED,) SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the share capital stock of this company, payable on and after the 1st day of October next at the office of the First National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, in par exchange to Eastern stockholders. Holders of stock certificates not transferred with their own name on the books of the company are requested to forward their certificates immediately to this office for transfer. J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, SIXTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND. NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of October next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Oct. 5, and reopened on the 16th. J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 33,365, ON EAST RIVER Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the Bank, No. 3 Chambers st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—ONE PAIR OF [illegible] immediate use, [illegible]

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

EXHIBITION CONTINUED!

Owing to the IMMENSE SUCCESS of our FALL OPENING, we will continue the Exhibition with its UNPARALLELED DISPLAY of NOVELTIES, until TUESDAY, the 29th.

The attractions will continue unabated, as NEW and CHOICE GOODS will be added to each apartment, as fast as received by steamer from Europe.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF MIDDLE AGE, educated, energetic, and industrious, needs employment in family or institution; is a superior teacher of the English branches; also, a good housekeeper, and understands how to manage servants; a home more desired than a large compensation. Address for three days Employment, Brooklyn Post Office.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS and women; good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country. Apply at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., before No. 405 5th av.—Families will now find the most select help, of all nationalities, male and female; a number of Protestant girls wanted this day at No. 1,233 Broadway.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found a large number of very desirable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters.

A YOUNG SWISS LADY, RECENTLY ARRIVED, speaking French, German, and English, desires a situation as companion to a lady, or to instruct and take charge of children. Address E. S., Post Office Box No. 233.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. A large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress in a private family; can furnish the very best of reference from last employer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman as chamber-maid or to do sewing, or to make herself useful; is a neat worker, a good seamstress; can operate on the machine; is very willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home; best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE. —By an English Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid, an excellent seamstress, and very fond of children; can furnish undoubted references, &c. Inquire for A. G., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY respectable young girl as first-class chamber-maid, or would do chamber-work and waiting; is thoroughly competent; first-class City reference. Call at No. 418 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN City or country, by a Protestant English girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or would be willing to do fine washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing in a private family; will make herself generally useful; best reference. Call or address No. 442 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITING.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has no objections to mind children; City reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good recommendations from her last employer. Call at No. 230 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; first-class reference from present employer. Call from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 716 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; two years' best City reference. Call for two days at No. 257 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; would have no objection to mind a baby. Address No. 343 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO up-stairs work, or light house-work, or take care of children; wages $7 a month. Apply at Mrs. Weir's office, No. 197 West 49th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable American Protestant woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 315 East 25th st., fourth floor.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a well-experienced woman, who understands her business thoroughly; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is an excellent bread-maker and pastry cook; country preferred; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO Protestant young women, to go together, one as cook; excellent baker; willing to assist in washing; the other, a German girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; willing to assist in waiting; best of City references. Call at No. 411 8th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young woman; she is a thorough cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, &c., and all other cooking; gets up nice side-dishes; excellent baker; very best City reference; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and can furnish undoubted references. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for R. C.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two girls, to go together or separate, one as good plain cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both good washers and ironers; first-class references. Call at No. 137 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook in all branches; has best references as a capable, sober, and reliable person; understands pickling, preserving, &c., in all variety. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN as excellent cook; willing to do coarse washing, if required; would like to take a child five years old for less wages; no objection to a good place in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 127 West 50th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO excellent Welsh girls, together, in a family as cook and laundress, and chamber-maid and waitress; both good servants, and not afraid to work; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands all kinds of meats, game, fish, and soups; is an excellent baker; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING. —By a steady, reliable young woman, who understands her business in every branch; makes good soups, bread, biscuits, pastry, &c.; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; is a good cook and thorough washer, ironer, and general house-worker; City or country, or would go South, (any distance;) has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly experienced in all styles of cooking, pastries, bread baking, &c.; can give the most satisfactory references. Call at No. 151 East 32d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS good cook, bread and pastry baker; good City references. Can be seen at No. 145 Hester st., between Bowery and Chrystie st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS PLAIN cook; to assist with washing and ironing; City references. Apply at 242 West 30th st., second floor, back.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a respectable experienced woman; good references. Address, or call at No. 117 East Broadway, corner Pike st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN as cook in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call or address for two days No. 408 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is a thorough baker of bread and pastry; is a good economist, and has first-class City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTant woman, as cook; is a good baker, and willing to assist in the washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—GOOD CITY REFERENCE. CALL FOR TWO days at No. 128 West 38th st., near Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WOMAN AS HOUSEkeeper where ability and trust are required. Address or call at Mrs. Lowe, No. 319 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in a gentleman's family; is willing to take charge of a country or City house, or would take the superintendence of an invalid lady's household; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Mrs. H. H. M., Stapleton, Staten Island.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY (GERMAN) OF undoubted respectability as housekeeper, where she will have the entire charge of the house and servants; unexceptionable references. Address B. A., Box No. 37 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as housekeeper in a first-class hotel; understands the care of linen and laundry, also management of help; best references. Call or address No. 86 6th av.; first bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, ACTIVE, young English girl, neat and competent, for general work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and not hard to be suited for a permanent home; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN a private family, to do general house-work, or would do chamber-work or waiting. Call at No. 341 East 25th st.

LADY'S-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR light chamber-work, and assist with children.—By a highly-recommended English girl, who is a good seamstress, and is very obliging; understands her duties very well. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class laundress; expert at her business; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 14.

LAUNDRESS.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS solicits gentlemen's and family washing at her own house. Call on address Laundress, 106 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress in a private family; four years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 358 West 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED COLored woman, who understands her work thoroughly; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemens' shirts in superior style; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, about thirty, is a first-class laundress; French fluting; box pleating, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; highly recommended; sober, honest, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan; is a thorough good laundress or fine washer and ironer; for City or country; is strong, neat, capable, and of obliging disposition; has satisfactory City references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL NEWLY arrived; speaks little English; is a thorough laundress; has worked eight months in a first-class laundry; has several years' practice from Sweden; wages no object. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS A very superior laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has the best City reference from her last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; country preferred; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 213 East 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; ladies' and gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 238 East 24th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands fine washing and ironing; fluting and puffing neatly done; best City reference from her last place. Call at 142 7th av., between 17th and 18th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS in a private family; six years' reference from her last employer's. Call at No. 296 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH NURSE, OF long experience, to an invalid; thoroughly understands her duties; has a knowledge of medicine, and has excellent testimonials from doctors and from families. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL USED TO CARE OF CHILdren; kind and pleasant, and willing also to do chamber-work and waitress work, or be generally useful; City or country; moderate wages; has references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET, respectable young girl, who is kind and attentive to children and a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as thoroughly experienced nurse for young or growing children; very best testimonials for capability and attention; good seamstress; kind, obliging, sober, honest, &c. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED woman as nurse to an invalid, or can care a baby from its birth; is nicely educated; an excellent seamstress; best City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH woman who is capable and willing to do chamber-work and waiting; is reliable and obliging; has best of recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH woman who is capable and willing to do chamber-work and waiting; is reliable and obliging; has best of recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TRUSTWORTHY GERMAN girl as nurse; is very capable, and has good reference; can give instruction in German, if desired; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN to take care of one or two growing children, and do sewing; is willing to teach German; best reference. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. 64 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse to a growing child, or to do sewing; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 628 6th av., near 36th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands care of grown children, and is a good hand sewer; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or would take care of children and do chamber-work; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 East 26th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS INFANT NURSE; fully competent to take entire charge; will travel if required; first-class reference. Call at No. 232 West 10th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American woman as nurse or chamber-maid; is a very neat sewer; has the best of reference. Call at No. 374 East 8th st.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTESTant nurse, weekly or monthly; highest references given. Address Mrs. E. E., Box No. 227 Times Office.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge; will travel if required; first-class reference. Call at No. 232 West 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, AS child's nurse; no objection to assist in chamber work; a good plain sewer. Call at No. 148 East 17th st., near 3d av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS NURSE or lady's maid; sews by machine; dresses hair; good reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 131 East 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, AS NURSE or chamber-maid; can give the best of City references as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 146 East 30th st., near Lexington av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS BABY'S nurse, or would take care of grown children; good references. Call at No. 209 West 55th st., two days.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress. Call at No. 641 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S-MAID.—BY A Scotch Protestant young woman as seamstress and lady's-maid; can cut and fit; is a thorough operator; can do all kinds family sewing; would assist with grown children; has unexceptionable City reference. City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on different machines; City reference. Call to be seen for two days at No. 151 West 29th st., Room No. 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a neat, tidy Protestant young girl, who is a good seamstress, can operate on sewing-machine; would like a position in an institution or hotel; if in a private family would assist in the chamber-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GENERAL FAMILY seamstress and dress-maker; can cut, fit, and trim in various styles ladies' and children's suits and dresses; or to go out by the day or month; would be otherwise useful in a family. Address only Mrs. Hill, No. 159 Christie st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Protestant girl as good plain seamstress and chamber-maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; would take charge of one or two children; good references. Call at No. 147 East 50th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADIES' MAID.—BY A girl as seamstress and ladies' maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., in the hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, by the week or day, as seamstress to cut and fit children's clothing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best of City references. Call at No. 411 8th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH girl as first-class seamstress; would do chamber-work; is fond of children; speaks good English; is neat and willing; wants a good home. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 145 East 50th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as waitress and chamber-maid; has the best of City references from the best of private families. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 23d st., third floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making salads perfectly; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PRESBYTERian woman, as waitress in a private family; best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 222 Madison st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making salads perfectly; has excellent reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 610 2d av., one flight of stairs, front room.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as waitress in a private family; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 847 3d av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES gentlemen or ladies' washing. Call for all the week, on Marie Carny, No. 87 6th av., two pair stairs, back room.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN, HIGHLY RESPECTable, and a very first-class cook for hotels, saloons, boarding-houses, or private family; has the very best references from some of the best houses in the City; wages moderate; sober, honest, very capable, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—HOUSE-worker.—By a Protestant man and wife; aged thirty years; no children; with best recommendations; man can take care of horses, drive, milk, care cattle, do gardening, and other work about a place; wife is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and can do up-stairs work; also care milk, make nice butter, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman; is a first-class driver, and understands his duties thoroughly in every respect; has unexceptionable reference from present employer. Call or address L. T., for two days, No. 16 West 58th st., or at private stable No. 128 West 54th st., before 9 A. M., and from 11 to 4 P. M.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman man, who is a very good driver and groom; also a good plain gardener; can take full charge and do the work on a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant man, aged thirty-one, who is a very good coachman and groom; also can do plain gardening, milk, care cattle, tend furnace, hot air, or steam, and all other work about a gentleman's place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUAtion for his coachman; is an excellent groom and a careful City driver, or is willing to take care of a gentleman's place and stock in the country; married, without family. Call or address Coachman, No. 62 Warren st., New-York.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COLORED young married man, (no incumbrance;) understands the care and management of horses; is a stylish driver, and can furnish reference from present employer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST ARRIVED from Europe, as first-class coachman; thoroughly acquainted with all the duties concerning the business; best references; a gentleman or lady wishing to engage a trustworthy coachman, call or address J. W., No. 17 East 30th st., two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman; understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver, and can furnish excellent references; can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SWEDE, twenty-five years of age, with the best of City references; is willing to be useful; understands the care of horses; careful driver; small stature; wages no object. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a steady, careful driver; is handy; country preferred; good references. Address W. B., Box No. 230 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address A. H., Brewster's carriage factory, 25th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man, single, with first-class reference; is sober and willing to make himself useful and obliging. Call or address T. H., No. 32 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; HAS lived over two years in last place; can furnish the best of references from first-class families as to sobriety, honesty, &c. Address P. B., No. 229 West 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN OF LONG experience in the management and care of horses; good reference. Call or address S. F., 5 East 19th st.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED, no incumbrance; understands his business in all its branches and care of fancy stock; wife will take charge of dairy and poultry; good reference from last employer. Apply to W. B., No. 189 Water st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; UNDERstands gardening, the care of horses and cows, and willing to make himself generally useful; best country and City references. Address J. L. W., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED, WITHout children; well experienced; has good references. Address John A. Faulstich, Mahwah, Bergen County, N. J.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a first-class gardener, who has lived with him for years. For particulars, address Box No. 1,411 Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, STEADY AND industrious; understands his business; best reference. Address J. R., Le Pierre House, Warren st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, HONEST AND industrious; good reference. Address J. R., Le Pierre House, Warren st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, single, with first-class reference; is sober and willing to make himself useful and obliging. Call or address T. H., No. 32 East 40th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN WHO UNderstands his business, as waiter in a private family, or to wait on a private table in a boarding-house, or would drive for a doctor; excellent City reference from last place. Call or address No. 22 West 22d st., near 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN; UNDERstands his business thoroughly, as first-class waiter, and willing to make himself useful, in a private family or private boarding-house; will go at moderate wages. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER AND COACHMAN.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant man, aged twenty-two years, who can wait at table, clean silver, tend door, build fires, and tend furnace; also is a good driver; in either City or country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER AND NURSE, OR WAITER.—BY a superior colored young man; experienced nurse, excellent waiter; has the very best two years' reference from a gentleman he waited on and nursed; thorough family waiter; sober, honest, good appearance; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT; FIVE years' reference from his only place; is just disengaged; dresses salads excellently; is willing; not afraid of work. Call at No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN, as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has two and a half years' references from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class waiter; understands his duties thoroughly, and can furnish the best of reference for honesty and sobriety; will go at moderate wages in a small family. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH MAN as a first-class waiter; is fully competent to take full charge in the very best of families as a steward or first man. Address S. N., Box No. 61 Times Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A SOBER Protestant young man; has the best City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address Henry, Box No. 225 Times Office.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, and his wife, a first-class cook, in a private family; best references. Address Waiter, 252 7th av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED WAITER; IS FIRST-class waiter, in a private family or boarding-house. Address Waiter, No. 75 Thompson st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-ONE years of age, of fair education and writing a good hand, a position in some mercantile house either as collector, clerk, or salesman, in fact any position that will, by attention, perseverance, and integrity, lead to advancement; present remuneration not sought after; references and security can be given. Address SERAD-ALBANE, Jersey City Post Office.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of book-keepers, clerks, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 394 st., corner 4th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

(MURRAY HILL.)

Corner 6th av. and 38th st.

W. L. FISH, Proprietor.

AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 50.

The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., being in the most delightful and fashionable part of the City, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

TO LET—WITH BOARD—A SUITE OF SUNNY rooms, second floor, front, in brown-stone house No. 359 West 23d st.; the rooms are large, exquisitely finished, in fresco; have every convenience of closets, gas, grates, and bath, and will be let furnished or unfurnished; private table, if desired. Also, one very attractive single room.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH board, handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with private table if desired; also other rooms; house and table first class.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

MADISON AV., ON MURRAY HILL, AN elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; all modern conveniences; house private; references exchanged. Address L. M. P., Box No. 12, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SPLENDID FAMILY SUITE.—NEWLY-FURnished parlor, large private dining-room, and two spacious bedrooms, all connecting; entire first floor; strictly first class in every respect. No. 50 West 19th st.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARDers' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

ELEGANT FLOORS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE; also suites for families; furnished rooms, with board; all locations; list prices, &c., gratis; houses recorded free; open evenings. BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,267 Broadway.

NO. 287 MADISON AV.,

Between 37th and 38th sts.

An elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references.

FIFTH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.

Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

NO. 107 WEST 42D ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, in private family, a desirable second story, en suite or singly, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 27 MORTON ST., BETWEEN BLEECKER and Hudson.—Furnished front room, second floor, with room connecting, together or separately; fire and gas; to gentlemen; breakfast if desired; family private.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom, parlor floor, with or without private table; third and fourth floors, large rooms, southerly exposure, with board.

A FEW LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WELL furnished, in a French family, with good French board. Apply, with reference, at No. 42 West 24th st.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH ST.

Desirable, handsomely-furnished front room; also, pleasant upper room, to let with board to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen.

NO. 132 EAST 29TH ST.—THREE ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board; liberal arrangements can be made to permanent parties; furnished or unfurnished.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A SUITE OF FOUR OR five rooms to let, with a private table, to a family or party of gentlemen. Also, parlor floor, two rooms, with bath and dressing-room.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

For parties desiring elegant suites or single rooms with first-class table and attendance. No. 18 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs. References.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second and third floors, and a single room, to let with board; references exchanged.

A FURNISHED ROOM—THIRD STORY FRONT, to let without board, to one or two Christian young men. Apply to L. E. JACKSON, No. 50 Bible House, or No. 239 East 52d st.

TWO COMMUNICATING ROOMS ON FIRST floor, one on second and one on third of a double house, No. 53 West 15th st., Miss Baxter. References: boarders who have been in the house twenty years.

NO. 150 9TH AV.—TO RENT, A LARGE FRONT room, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for a gentleman and wife; no objection to a child; with board; also board for two gentlemen; terms reasonable.

NO. 138 EAST 34TH ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished; also other desirable rooms for families or gentlemen; board and references unexceptionable.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely-furnished double and single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 294.—ONE FLOOR, handsomely furnished, with board, for a family of adults; also desirable rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

TO LET—ONE LARGE FRONT AND THREE HALL rooms, in fine and central location, with first-class board; no children. Address H. C., Box No. 27 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, good closets, private bath, &c.; also other rooms; table first-class; references exchanged.

SECOND FLOOR.—FAMILIES WISHING TO make arrangements for rooms, with board, can find superior accommodations at No. 106 East 23d st.; private table if desired.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., handsomely furnished rooms to let with or without board; every convenience; baths on each floor.

NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON.—FURnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

NO. 127 LEXINGTON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to let, en suite or singly, with or without private table. Best of references given and required.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with first-class board, for families and single gentlemen; also, table boarders taken; references exchanged.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—ONE PARLOR FLOOR; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also second floor, with private table or without board.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, an entire third floor of four large, handsomely-furnished rooms, at No. 12 West 9th st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, with large closets, southern frontage, to let to gentlemen. Apply at No. 35 West 10th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, AT No. 58 Irving place, near Clarendon and Westminster Hotels.

$12 PER WEEK.—NICE FRONT ROOM, THIRD floor, all conveniences, for two persons, with board; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 75 Bedford st., Ninth Ward.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms with board for parties seeking a refined home.

AT NO. 227 WEST 29TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished front room and bedroom; southern exposure; second floor; unfurnished room, with good board.

THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN OR A small family may obtain pleasant rooms with board, at No. 406 West 22d st. References given and required.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON square, desirable furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET with board; two connecting if desired; second and third floors; references exchanged. M. E. GAGE.

34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

To let with board, handsomely-furnished rooms, second and third floors. No. 159 West 34th st.

NO. 11 WEST 39TH ST.—A PARLOR AND BEDroom on the third floor to let with board, or will rent them without board.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.

A suite of elegantly-furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment; references exchanged.

NO. 38 EAST 22D ST.

An elegant second floor to let, with first-class board; also other rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.

Two fine front rooms on second floor to rent; also, a hall room, with or without board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

NO. 149 WEST 41ST ST.

Clean and comfortably furnished rooms with first-class table for a few gentlemen; references.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—WINDSOR HOTEL Block.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to families; references.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—APARTMENTS FURnished, with board; private table if desired; single rooms for gentlemen.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, PARLOR AND upper floors; rents from $2; first-class house. No. 216 East 10th st.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent with board, en suite or singly; references exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANTLY FITTED-up apartments, without board, for gentlemen.

NO. 123 5TH AV.—SECOND AND THIRD STORY front rooms handsomely furnished, with first-class board.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS OFfering very desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

NO. 19 WEST 16TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms on second floor to let, with board. References required.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished third-floor room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL IS PREPARED to let fine suites of apartments; private table only.

NO. 234 4TH AV., CORNER 19TH ST.—Furnished for the Winter, large room; gentlemen only.

NO. 299 HENRY ST.—A HALL BEDROOM TO let, with or without board.

TWO ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FLOORS, with private table, at No. 27 West 39th st., near 5th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. MLLE. HEILBRON.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that the regular Fall and Winter Season of Italian Opera will be inaugurated on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, on which occasion Verdi's beautiful opera, LA TRAVIATA will be presented for the simultaneous introduction of the eminent artists from Covent Garden, London, and the "Italiens," Paris.

Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON..........as..........VIOLETTA —in which role she so brilliantly inaugurated the late London season, and of the distinguished tenor from the Paris "Italiens."

Signor BENFRATELLI..........as..........ALFREDO —supported by the admired baritone,

Signor DEL PUENTE..........as..........GERMONT

Signor LOTTI, Miss COONEY, Mme. SCHROEDER, Signor SCOLARA, Mr. G. F. HALL, Signor CAPRA.

Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.

Musical Director..........Signor E. MUZIO

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, Second Subscription Night. Revival of Verdi's Magnificent Spectacular Opera, AIDA, AIDA, AIDA, and debuts of Signora POZZONI, Signor CARLO CARPI, Signor FIORINI.

Re-entree of Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Signor DEL PUENTE, Signor SCOLARA.

FRIDAY, Oct. 2, Third Subscription Night. FAUST. FAUST.

Mlle. HEILBRON, Miss CARY, Signors CARPI, DEL PUENTE and FIORINI.

SATURDAY, Oct. 3. FIRST GRAND OPERA MATINEE.

Seats and boxes may be secured at the box-office of the Academy; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and No. 114 Broadway. Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.

ACADEMY. HEILBRON—TRAVIATA.

THREE DOLLAR RESERVED SEATS, Including admission for Monday, OPENING NIGHT OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON, FOR SALE ONLY AT THE ACADEMY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8 P. M.

SIXTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the brilliantly successful engagement of Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 24 and 25, LAST TWO NIGHTS OF DEARER THAN LIFE.

SATURDAY NIGHT, UNCLE DICK'S DARLING.

WALLACK'S—EXTRA CARD.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 26, FIFTH TOOLE MATINEE.

Mr. TOOLE IN THREE OF HIS GREAT SPECIALTIES. Positively last time of the petite drama of THE WEAVERS.

Simmons..........Mr. J. L. TOOLE

With the successful comedy drama of OFF THE LINE.

Harry Coke, (his original character)....Mr. J. L. TOOLE

Concluding with the screaming farce of ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, first time in this City of the beautiful domestic drama in three acts, written for Mr. Toole by H. J. Byron, entitled UNCLE DICK'S DARLING.

WALLACK'S.

Mr. J. L. TOOLE THIS and TO-MORROW EVENING. Last two nights of his great impersonation of Michael Garner, in the successful drama called DEARER THAN LIFE. Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, on Mr. Toole's acting in "Dearer than Life," in a letter, says:

I assisted another night at the Adelphi, and saw quite an admirable performance of Mr. Toole, he showing a power of passion very unusual in a comic actor, and of quite a remarkable kind.—*Forster's Life of Dickens, volume 3, chapter 13, page 302.*

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

FORTY-THIRD

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,

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GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY FROM 2 TO 5, AND 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. ADMISSION 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

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Mr. D. DE VIVO has the honor to announce that MLLE. ILMA DE MURSKA, The famous Hungarian Nightingale, will give TWO GRAND INAUGURAL CONCERTS ONLY, prior to her departure for Boston and Philadelphia, On FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, at 8, and on SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2, Sept. 26.

Mlle. DE MURSKA will be assisted by the following talent: Mme. CARENO SAURET, the distinguished pianist; Mr. THEO. HABELMAN, the favorite tenor; Signor FERRANTI, the popular buffo baritone; Mons. SAURET, the young, brilliant violinist, and Signor GAETANO BRAGA (his first appearance in America,) the celebrated violoncello virtuoso and composer; Signor MARZO, the most able accompanist.

GRAND ORCHESTRA. AD. NEUENDORF, Director.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2 and $1 50, according to location. Now on sale at Steinway Hall, at Schirmer's, No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

GILMORE AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. GILMORE'S FAMOUS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND

SHORT SERIES OF GRAND CONCERTS THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.

All the eminent soloists, under the direction of P. S. GILMORE.

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

Tickets for sale at the office of the Band, No. 84 Broadway; Carl Heuser's music store, and at the door.

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BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.

New Opera-house, Broadway, corner of 29th st.

AN ENTIRE NEW BILL.

Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early."

☞ Street cars may be ordered at 10.

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NO. 129 EAST 27TH ST., BETWEEN LEXington and 4th avs., about five minutes of 5th av., Broadway, and the great hotel centre.—Second floor, front; sunny rooms; brown-stone house, elegantly furnished; all conveniences; superior board; prices reasonable; best references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, on second floor, front, southern exposure; hot and cold water; also, single rooms, in first-class house, to gentlemen only; permanent or transient. No. 13 East 28th st.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c., free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, Agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

MURRAY HILL AND 5TH AV.—ELEGANTLY and newly furnished four rooms en suite, with superior board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 54th st., west of Lexington av., would let second story room, with board, to gentleman and wife. Address Post Office Box No. 536.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST, NO. 129.—A very fine second floor to let, with or without private table; large rooms for gentlemen. No. 129 East 23d st.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.

Elegantly furnished apartments, with or without private table; highest references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH board, in a strictly private family, no other boarders, the second floor, or parlor and bedroom; between 3d and 6th avs., and 14th and 35th sts.; references given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 3,498, with terms.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO SECURE board in a private family for two small families, consisting each of gentleman and his wife, infant, and nurse; accommodation required, four best rooms and one sitting-room for six months from Nov. 1. Address Post Office Box No. 5,472.

WANTED—TWO WELL-FURNISHED, LARGE, CONnecting rooms, (front and back,) with first-class board, between 23d and 50th sts., for gentleman, wife, infant, and nurse; references required. Address, giving lowest terms, Box No. 5,606 New-York.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND SINGLE gentleman want two unfurnished rooms with board near Broadway and 34th st. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, PERMANENT, Box No. 100 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A QUIET GENTLEMAN WISHES A NICE room and board in a private family, within five blocks of Gilsey House, for $10 per week; breakfast as late as 9 o'clock; dinner at 6. Address, with particulars, P., Box No. 114 Times Office.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND LADY, TWO rooms, hall or en suite, with board; east side preferred, between 14th and 42d sts. Address, stating terms, GENEROUS BOARD, Box No. 160 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodation for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —Open all the year; terms for Autumn very low; families and transient guests here find everything desirable; excellent schools, mute institute, churches; climate and all associations unsurpassed for the education of children, with one-half the expense for the same in large cities.

Send stamp for circular and guide.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address B. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE has a very few desirable rooms to let for Fall and Winter at very moderate prices. Call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until November. JAMES G. ROE.

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THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,

(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)

is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.

A. M. JONES & NORTON.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

BEGINS AT 8, OVER AT 11;

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HOUSE CROWDED TO THE DOORS.

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Octave Feuillet and George Fawcett Rowe's marvelous drama, in four acts, entitled THE SPHINX.

The play is presented with the most magnificent scenery, furniture, and appointments ever set upon any stage, and with the following most remarkable cast:

Admiral De Chelles..........Mr. JOHN PARSELLE

Henri De Savigny..........Mr. McKEE RANKIN

Lord Dornech..........Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON

Arthur Lajardie..........Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY

Everard, Lieutenant of Marines, Aid to the Admiral...Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS

Ulric, pianist and composer..........Mr. F. F. MACKAY

Blanche De Chelles, the Admiral's daughter-in-law..........Miss CLARA MORRIS

Bertha De Savigny.......Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

Clemence Lajardie, the Admiral's niece..........Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD

*** The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of weeks.

Due notice will be given of the appearance of Misses Rose Eytinge, Kate Claxton, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Misses Maude Granger, Louise Henderson, Kate Holland, Meta Bartlett, Mary Stuart, Ella Burns, Hattie Thorpe, Cora Cassidy, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, and W. H. Wilder.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26, AT 1:30 FIRST MATINEE of THE SPHINX.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA and all theatres, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE.

MM. GRAU and CHIZZOLA.......Lessees and Managers.

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AIMEE.

Minelly, Gandon, KID. LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE. Dubouchet, Duplan, Bolleau.

EVERY EVENING, TILL FURTHER NOTICE, and at the MATINEE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, AT 1:30 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CONNIE SOOGAH.

EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEES, Charles Gayler's Great Irish Drama, CONNIE SOOGAH;

for which has been painted entirely NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

Mr. AND Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

the unrivaled impersonators of Irish character, who WILL APPEAR AFTER AN ABSENCE OF OVER FIVE YEARS FROM NEW-YORK, will assume the principal parts.

CORNEY McGRATH, with songs and dances..........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS

NELLY NOLAN, with a honey-comb between her chin and her nose..........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

NOW TO BE SEEN THE

WINNING BOAT,

OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.

At the College Regatta, Saratoga, July 18, 1874. 49 feet 6 inches long; weight 139 pounds. See other advertisements.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT Of the Greatest Living Representative of the Legitimate Drama, E. L. DAVENPORT.

Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 23 and 24. EVENING AT 8. Shakespeare's tragedy of OTHELLO.	AFTERNOON AT 2. M. W. LEFFINGWELL, ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS, and the drama of DICK TURPIN and TOM KING.

PARK THEATRE,

Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

A HIT.

Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND....as....Col. Mulberry Sellers In Mark Twain's American drama, GILDED AGE. EVERY NIGHT, and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE,

No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring st.

MATINEES ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

O'REARDON AND HIS TUMBLERONICON, LU LU DELMAY, Queen of Serio Comiques. TONY PASTOR and HIS STAR TROUPE. Ladies admitted free on Friday evenings.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

C. R. THORNE..........Lessee and Manager

THE DELUGE.

With its beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, 200 ladies of the ballet, Miss JULIA SEAMAN and the KIRALFY COMBINATION COMPANY. The BOISSET FAMILY in their mid-air performance. Deluge scene reconstructed.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARMER, HAYS & CO., IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Saddlery Hardware and Saddlers' Goods, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of HORSE BLANKETS suitable for DRESS, stable, and out-door use; also, the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS, TRUCK, RAIN and WAGON BLANKETS. CARRIAGE ROBES in all grades up to the richest qualities, and in the latest styles imported. CLARK'S patent, and the Perfect Horse Clipper.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO DISpose of his horses, carriage, and harness, consisting of a pair of stylish, light built, black horses, 15½ hands; sound, kind, and gentle; a two-seat curtain rockaway, built by Lawrence, in excellent order, and but little used; also, a set of light double harness by Dunscomb; will be sold together or separately. Apply to JAMES, at livery stable, No. 121 West 23d st., or at Nos. 54 and 56 White st.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 11 o'clock, at corner of Broadway and 39th st., by Major C. W. BARKER, auctioneer, one brown horse, business wagon, harness, &c., to pay charges for keeping. F. H. SELDEN, No. 156 East 23d st.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, being in want of a horse for one of its light vehicles, any lady or gentleman wishing to secure a good home for a sound and favorite animal, at a moderate price, will please address the undersigned. HENRY BERGH, No. 100 East 22d st.

SADDLE HORSE

for sale.—One of the finest saddle horses in this City; suitable for a lady; warranted in every particular; sold for want of use; owner's name will be given, with full guaranty. Inquire at private stable, No. 149 West 29th st., before 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS belonging to a gentleman going to Europe. To be seen at private stable, No. 27 East 40th st., between the hours of 10 and 12 each day.

PRIVATE STABLE TO RENT, NO. 153 EAST 38th st.—Five stalls, and cow-stall; rooms on upper floor. Address R. P., Box No. 115 Times Office.

COUPE ROCKAWAY AT STABLE NO. 17 West 44th st.; $300.

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Its columns give evidence of clever and industrious editing, and its leading articles are at once bright and strong.—*New-York Tribune.*

To be had at the news stands and at the offices, No. 83 Nassau st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, Sept. 22, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing by and between DUNCAN PHYFE and CHARLES A. KNOTHE, under the firm name of PHYFE & KNOTHE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. DUNCAN PHYFE retiring from said firm. C. A. KNOTHE is alone authorized to use the firm name in settlement.

DUNCAN PHYFE. C. A. KNOTHE.

I take pleasure in recommending the new firm, and would say that I shall remain, and may be found at his office as usual, where I shall be pleased to meet all the friends and customers of the late firm.

DUNCAN PHYFE.

DRESS-MAKING.

WANTED—A POSITION AS FOREWOMAN IN A dress-making establishment. Address FOREWOMAN, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE ET son mari comme waiter désire se placer dans une famille privée; de bonnes références seront données. S'adresser No. 102 West 24th st., sur place.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, A COMpetent Protestant woman of middle age, to take the charge of one infant and two growing children; must understand her duties, and furnish the best of references. Apply before 11 A. M., at 124 East 46th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSEUM

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

MATT. MORGAN..........Manager

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.

J. A. EMIDY..........Musical Director

Mme. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER..........Contralto

Mr. TOM BARTLEMAN..........Baritone

Miss LILLIE ANDREWS..........Mezzo Soprano

Miss ANNIE MACKENZIE..........Soprano

Mr. CHARLES PYKE..........Tenor

Mme. EMILIE GILBERT..........Pianist

Miss ANGIE SCHOTT in a second series of her great illusion of MASKS AND FACES, and who will also appear in her celebrated original act of BLIND BRAHMIN. Te doleful tragedy of PUNCH and JUDY for te little folks.

MOORE'S MELODIES, illustrated with painting and music. THE DEVIL'S GORGE, with its superb cataract of real water. DOLORES, THE GYPSY, in her cavern of mystery.

THE SIBYL'S CAVE.

PARIS BY NIGHT.

Starlight. Moonlight. Gaslight. Thunder. Lightning. Rain.

Prof. Sedgwick's lecture entitled SALT LAKE CITY, and a host of other attractions open every afternoon and evening from 2:30 to 5 P. M., and 7:30 to 10:30 P. M.

Admission, $1. Children, half price. No extras.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

(28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8. Order carriages for 11. Seats may be secured ten days ahead.)

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

A brilliant and enthusiastic success.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER..........as..........Sir Peter Teazle

Mr. GEORGE CLARKE..........as..........Charles Surface

Mr. LOUIS JAMES..........as..........Joseph Surface

Mr. W. DAVIDGE..........as..........Sir Oliver Surface

Mr. F. HARDENBERG..........as..........Crabtree

Mr. JAMES LEWIS..........as..........Moses

Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD..........as..........Sir Benjamin Backbite

Mr. SOL SMITH RUSSELL..........as..........Trip

Mr. HART CONWAY..........as..........Careless

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT..........as..........Lady Teazle

Miss SARA JEWETT..........as..........Maria

Mrs. G. H. GILBERT..........as..........Mrs. Candour

Miss ALICE GREY..........as..........Lady Sneerwell

During the GOSSIP SCENE A MINUET and GAVOTTE is danced By the PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

VOCAL NOTICE.

All old members of St. Thomas' choir, and Holy Trinity choir, Brooklyn, are invited to unite with the GRAND CHORUS now forming, to furnish the music for the GREAT MISSIONARY MEETING, to be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the evening of TUESDAY, Oct. 13.

Let there be a grand rally for the sake of the cause and old times. Chorus limited to 200 voices, so send addresses at once, by mail, to

GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN,

St. Thomas' Church, Corner 5th av. and 53d st.

N. B.—Twenty good fresh voices wanted immediately to fill vacancies in St. Thomas' choir, especially sopranos and contraltos. Superlative educational advantages offered.

Apply as above.

STEINWAY HALL.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Oct. 14, first appearance in the United States of the eminent musical trouvere, and great character delineator, Mr. FREDERICK MACCABE, in his universally popular entertainment, entitled BEGONE DULL CARE, or an elysium of Humor, Music, and Ventriloquism, in which he will display his marvelous power of changing voice, figure, and face, with rapid and picturesque changes of costumes, introducing new and original songs, appropriate music, &c.

For particulars see bills of the day.

GO SEE J. B. JOHNSON,

THE CHAMPION SWIMMER OF THE WORLD, AT THE NATATORIUM, 66th st., East River, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

Also, A LADIES' SWIMMING MATCH, in which six young ladies will contend for three gold prizes. AND AMATEUR SWIMMING RACE, for which twenty entries have been made. MUSIC BY NEYER'S BAND.

THE FALL GAMES OF THE NEW-YORK Athletic Club will be held on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at the club grounds, situated on Mott av. and 140th st., ten minutes' walk from Mott Haven Depot. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 1:05 P. M. Steam-boats leave Pier No. 24 East River at 1:10 and 1:40 P. M., and Pier No. 22 East River at 1:15 P. M. Entries have been made from all the leading athletic associations in the country. Games commence at 2 P. M. precisely. Tickets may be obtained at the club head-quarters, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th st., or at the club grounds.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway.

THE PEOPLE'S VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

More new stars and specialties this week.

Mme. PICAUT'S CAN-CAN OR CAHUT DANCERS.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Fourth night of Mr. W. F. COGSWELL.

OTHELLO. IRISH LION.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, are the best made. The touch elastic, the tone powerful, pure and even through the entire scale, yet mellow and sweet.

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice.

All are warranted for 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. A new also for sale at great bargains. AGENTS WANTED in every county in the United States. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT AT OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS, No. 27 West 13th st., Between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS NOW RESUMING her lessons on the piano-forte, theory and composition; young and advanced pupils thoroughly trained and finished in the most approved systems of the Leipsic and Paris conservatories; classical music a specialty. Circulars, &c., received at Mr. Albert Weber's piano-forte rooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

SIGNOR G. RIZZO BEGS LEAVE TO INform his pupils that he has returned to the City, and will commence his singing lessons on the 21st inst. His address, Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAYS AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and also to rent. S. K. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,

No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season SATURDAY, Oct. 10. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

MR. DEGARMO,

NO. 32 FIFTH AV., CORNER 14th st., will resume private instruction in dancing Oct. 1; regular classes, Oct. 10. Particulars in circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st., corner of Court. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY OPENING.

Mr. P. GALLIGHER,

No. 224 6th av.,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24,

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.

Also, VELVETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS.

WILL OPEN

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 23 and 24, FRENCH BONNETS and HATS.

Also, Novelties in Millinery, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c.

GEO. SLOANE, Broadway and 10th st.

INSURANCE.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM SQUARE, JUNCTION MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for a Board of Directors of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 60,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange Place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

COAL AND WOOD.

FOR SALE.—HICKORY WOOD, PER LOAD, by the cord or load, to be seen at ... No. 50 North River, near Hubert st.

MINNESOTA.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

THE PLATFORM AND JUDICIAL TICKET.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 23.—The Democratic-Liberal State Convention met in this city to-day for the nomination of Chief Justice and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The attendance, though not full, was much larger than was anticipated from the nature of the nominations to be made, and the meeting was entirely harmonious. The following is the platform adopted:

Whereas, The special occasion which brought the Republican Party into being has long since ceased to exist, and there is not now, and has not been for years, any central animating principle or purpose in that party except a cohesive principle of public plunder and a settled purpose to retain power by any means and at all hazards; and

Whereas, To perpetuate its hold upon office, that party has formed an alliance with the capital and organized monopolies of the country, and together they propose to run the Federal and State Governments in the interests of favored classes, by exempting them from all burdens and restraints, and casting the whole crushing weight of taxation upon the masses of the people;

Therefore, We, the representatives of the State o Minnesota, who demand a reform in the administration of our Federal Government, having assembled without regard to former distinctions of party, hereby proclaim the following platform and principles:

First—Believing the present disastrous condition of the Southern States to be largely due to the corrupt rule of carpet-bag politicians, who have plundered and impoverished the people, intensified the prejudices of race, and driven communities to the verge of civil war; knowing that this State of affairs has been developing during the Administration of President Grant, and has been fostered by the course of the Republican Party, and despairing of relief except through a radical change of policy, we demand the maintenance of a just and impartial policy toward the people of the South whereby both races will be protected in all their rights, the expulsion of the thieves, and perfect equality before the law for all persons without regard to race, color, or political opinion.

Second—A return to gold and silver as the basis of the currency of the country, and a resumption of specie payments as soon as the public interests will allow.

Third—A tariff for revenue only, consistent with an honest administration. None for protection and no Government partnership with protected monopolies.

Fourth—Home rule to limit and localize most zealously the few powers intrusted to public servants, municipal, State, and Federal. No centralization.

Fifth—Equal and exact justice to all men. No partial legislation. No partial taxation.

Sixth—A free press. No gag laws.

Seventh—Free men. Uniform excise laws. No sumptuary laws.

Eighth—Official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal remedies. No private use of public funds by public officers.

Ninth—Corporations chartered by the State always supervisable by the State in the interest of the people.

Tenth—The party in power is responsible for the administration of the Government while in power.

Resolved, That the nomination by the Republicans of a noted salary-grabber in the First Congressional District; of an apologist and defender of that outrage in the Second, and of one of the most unscrupulous Congressional lobbyists in the Third, show the utter hollowness of all Republican promises of reform.

Resolved, That the startling exposures of corruption in the offices of the State Treasurer and Auditor, concealed through so many years of Republican administration, cause just alarm to all good citizens, and demonstrate anew the impossibility of reform within the Republican organization.

Following the reading of the platform, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, Further, that we agree with the leading Republican organ of this State that the history of the late State Auditor is substantially the history of the Republican Party of the State.

The convention nominated Hon. Westcott Wilkins, of St. Paul, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and William Lochran, of Minneapolis, for Associate Justice.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE BERGEN COUNTY (N. J.) REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Bergen County (N. J.) Republican Convention for the nomination of State Senator, Sheriff, Assemblymen, and Coroners, was held yesterday in Anderson Hall, Hackensack. Judge Quackenbush, Chairman of the County Committee, called the convention to order. T. J. Beckwith, of Union, was elected Chairman, and Joshua Travis, Jr., of Lodi, Secretary. Gen. Edward Jardine, of Fort Lee, and Dr. Oblenis, were nominated for State Senator. The vote stood for Jardine 43, and Oblenis 17, and Jardine's nomination was made unanimous. Henry J. Demotte, of Englewood, was nominated for Sheriff. For Assemblyman from the First District, John J. Anderson, and from the Second District, John Henry Stevens, were nominated. Most of the candidates were present at the convention and made speeches.

NOTES.

The Republicans of Atlantic County, N. J., have renominated Hon. William Moore for State Senator, and the Sussex County Democracy have renominated William E. Ross for Sheriff.

The Republicans of the Fourth Ward of Brooklyn have organized a campaign club and elected the following officers: President, H. M. Gardner; First Vice President, Col. A. Warner; Second Vice President, E. Henshaw; Corresponding Secretary, J. R. S. Van Vleet; Secretary, H. W. Connolly; Treasurer, A. D. Limberger.

The Democrats of the Third Congressional District of New-Jersey held their convention in Masonic Hall, New-Brunswick, yesterday, to nominate a candidate for Congress in opposition to Hon. Amos Clark, Jr. Gov. Parker having declined an invitation to accept the nomination, the field was contested by E. M. Patterson and Miles Ross, both of New-Brunswick. The friends of both were present in good force, and a lively contest was promised. George W. Patterson, of Monmouth, was made temporary Chairman. Col. Alfred W. Jones, of Middlesex, was made permanent Chairman. When the convention proceeded with the balloting Miles Ross received a majority of the votes, and the nomination was made unanimous.

THE BROOKLYN BUDGET FOR 1875.

The Aldermanic Committee on the Brooklyn Budget for 1875 met last evening in the Common Council Chamber and continued the work of revising the city and county estimates. After much debate and many alterations the following estimates were agreed upon, and will be reported to the joint board by the committee:

Principal of city debt	$373,302 20
Interest on city debt	1,020,920 00
Assessment for pavements	127,389 79
General purposes	879,500 00
Salaries of heads of departments	380,000 00
Assessments levied as taxes	293,084 03
Wells, pumps, and crosswalks	10,799 78
Health Department	50,000 00
Department of City Works	434,944 00
Department of Fire and Buildings	339,500 00
Department of Police and Excise	787,776 00
Board of Elections	41,250 00
Department of Parks	152,506 70
School purposes	898,524 77
Total	$5,790,997 27
Estimate of county expenses	$1,431,709 84
City proportion (19-20) is	$1,360,124 35
Total	$7,151,121 62

A committee of three was appointed to take into consideration the salaries paid to city officials, and where the law was not mandatory as to the sum to be paid, to adopt some plan for a general reduction.

THE BEST OF MEDICINE FOR THE POOR.

Dr. Kitchen, the Chief of Staff of the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, took 350 of his patients on an excursion up the Sound yesterday. The steamer Bellevue was supplied for the occasion by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The day was all that could be desired. The Doctor, knowing the effect the bracing air would have, took care that a goodly allowance of edibles and drinkables was supplied for everyone present. The Bellevue started at 11 o'clock sharp and steamed for Hart's Island, touching at Ward's Island en route. On the way up a bountiful dinner was served in the cabin to the patients, several ladies and gentlemen, friends of Dr. Kitchen, superintending the arrangements. At 5 o'clock supper was served. The features of the excursionists exhibited a ruddy glow of health and happiness when they arrived home. Before landing three rousing cheers were given for Dr. Kitchen. While the excursionists were enjoying themselves on the water, the wards which they occupy in the hospital were thoroughly cleaned and ventilated.

TRIAL OF ROBERT N. WOODWORTH.

The trial of Robert N. Woodworth, Ex-President of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company, charged with having conspired with Greenleaf W. Appleton, Cashier of the New-Brunswick State Bank, to defraud that institution, was resumed in the Middlesex (N. J.) County Court, before Judge Scudder, in New-Brunswick, N. J., yesterday. A number of the books both of the bank and of the carpet company were taken into the court-room, and most of the day was consumed in examining the entries therein. The trial will be resumed to-day. The defense is conducted by Messrs. Brooks and Cooney, of New-York. Hon. Leon Abbett, senior counsel for the defendant, has been absent in Europe, but sailed for home on the 15th. He will appear in court on Monday, and conduct the case on behalf of his client.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION AT PLIMPTON HALL—ADDRESSES BY MR. AND MRS. GEORGE L. KILMER.

The regular weekly meeting of the Young Men's Woman Suffrage League at Plimpton Hall, last evening, was addressed by Mr. George L. Kilmer and his wife, formerly Miss Edine T. Howard. Mr. Kilmer, who was introduced first, said that among the chief arguments of the opponents of woman suffrage was the statement that suffrage was already too extended, and that the ballot had been placed in hands unfit for its exercise. Negro suffrage was of course alluded to, and from this arose the political disturbances in the South to-day. The speaker denied, in the first place, that negro suffrage was the cause of the present troubles in the South—at least, the sole cause. He would not go into a discussion as to what those causes were. But if it were true that the representative men of the blacks had produced these disorders, on account of their not being prepared by reason of intelligence and proper training for the ballot, the same could not be said of women. The great majority of women were intelligent, by nature and by training, to a degree even superior to that of most men who are in free exercise of their political rights. "Save woman for marriage and the household domestic virtues," say our opponents. It was a well-known fact, said the speaker, that women in active life—in those pursuits and employments which have been thought to unsex them—were the ones overwhelmed with offers of marriage, as the ones most likely to make good wives and mothers. Woman was a citizen of the nation and community, as much so as man, and as such should be placed in possession of those political rights which belong to citizenship. In a government like our own this was a principle necessary to the welfare of the State. Previous to the foundation of the American Republic, the idea that all men were born free and equal, and possessed of the personal rights to life, liberty, and property, were heresies in the Governments of the world. Those principles were familiar enough now, just as the idea of woman suffrage will be by and by. Mere sexhood had nothing to do with the affairs of Government. When the State was in peril the efforts of women were eagerly sought, and their energies used in almost any capacity. Shall not they be used then to save the State from being placed in peril? Woman was at present debarred from the right to vote, a privilege which goes along with her citizenship. If this injustice was continued, there will be trouble for men. The educational interests in operation for females were so great now that the next generation will turn out a powerful force of trained talent in favor of their rights. When these rights shall be persistently denied, woman will rebel until she obtains them.

Mrs. Kilmer said that four years ago, in a temperance lecture delivered at Cooper Union, she had announced that the only cure for the evils besetting all the world—intemperance, brutality, corruption, lack of knowledge in the arts, the sciences, &c.—was to place the ballot in the hands of the women. Since that time, in the light of past results, her convictions had only deepened. Men needed women to help them in matters of government as they needed them everywhere else. The male sex was overweighted, had more than it could do in everything, it was not up to the standard in anything; and this was because woman had no voice in the Government. Give her the ballot and better results would follow. She was now in a false position toward man. She was not free. She was kept from certain personal rights. This was a sort of slavery, and slavery of any kind was bad for the State. Not only was she debarred from the political right of suffrage, but she was in fetters by reason of custom in social and financial concerns. The custom which brought about ill-mated marriages should be abolished. Woman should be permitted more liberty in choosing for herself the husband with whom she must live.

CHURCH MUSIC.

SYNOPSIS OF A LECTURE BY J. H. CORNELL BEFORE THE STUDENTS OF THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Mr. J. H. Cornell, organist of St. Paul's Church, lectured last evening at the Conservatory of Music, Fifth avenue, on "Church Music." The lecture was one of a series of entertainments given every Wednesday evening for the scholastic year 1874-5. Mr. Cornell pointed out in the first instance the distinction between church music and sacred music, under which he included oratorios and such compositions. Certain music, he said, was essentially religious in its nature, while certain other music which was accompanied by religious words could in no sense be called sacred. Hence the paradox that much of the music used in church was not sacred, while a good deal that was used outside the church, and which was generally called secular, in reality came within the description of sacred music. The lecturer next considered the question whether there was any distinct style of church composition, a matter concerning which there was much to be said on both sides. It was easy, he said, to talk of church style, but not so easy to define its nature. He quoted the opinion of a distinguished German critic, who had stated that church music being an integral part of divine service, it ought to be such as to intensify the devotion of the worshipers, and should be solemn and majestic, excluding all passion and sensuousness. He himself, however, would not exclude passion, which he thought might fitly belong to church music. He agreed that it should be serene, dignified, and high-toned, but no sensible man would say that these qualities were inconsistent with the expression of joy. Cheerful and lively music might have its place in the church, but it must be of a certain type expressive of joy, though not frivolous. There need be no mystery, he contended, about the fact that the two styles, secular and church music, were not necessarily antithetical. He condemned, however, the flashy and brilliant style of most of the modern church music, stating that he was strongly prejudiced in favor of the traditional style of the ancient masters. Ancient church music abounded in fugue and imitation; its movements were solemn, its harmonies majestic, and it was devoid of the freedom and frivolousness of modern compositions. In those days there was no antithesis between ecclesiastical and secular music, for then secular music was contrapuntal and severe, and not frivolous, emotional, and sensational, as at present. He wished to be understood as opposed to an exaggerated rigorism, on the one hand, and too much laxity on the other, believing, however, that rigorism was far less dangerous than a laxity which had deluged the land with miserable rubbish, and had corrupted the public taste. In conclusion, he proposed that in the composition of our church music we should take the spirit of the old ecclesiastical composers, without necessarily being bound by their forms, but making their solemn harmonies its essential basis.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, is at the Hoffman House.

Hon. William Dorsheimer, of Buffalo, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gov. C. R. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

David Chadwick, M. P., of England, is at the Brevoort House.

F. Gonzales Errazuriz, Chilian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge E. H. Durell, of Louisiana, and Judge E. C. Kattell, of Binghamton, are at the Astor House.

Commander L. A. Beardsley, United States Navy, and Dr. John Eric Ericksen, of London, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator J. R. West, of Louisiana; Col. R. G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, and Major G. W. Schofield, United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Maddick, of the London *Court Journal*; Capt. Gore, of the British Army, and Hon. J. W. Leigh, of England, are at the Everett House.

Senator Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Congressman J. H. Burleigh, of Maine; Gen. John Meredith Read, Jr., United States Minister to Greece, and Congressman George W. Hendee, of Vermont, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. John Pope, United States Army; Ex-Lieut. Gov. Allen C. Beach, of Watertown, N. Y.; State Engineer Sylvanus H. Sweet, of Albany, and Gen. E. F. Jones, of Binghamton, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

ROBBERIES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

About a week ago the Knickerbocker Hotel, at Mott Haven, kept by Mrs. Hopkins, was entered and robbed of property valued at $600. About the same time the residence of Mr. John Berrian was also entered by robbers, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The thieves were detected in the act of packing up silverware and other property, but escaped arrest at the time. The club-house of the Athletic Boat Club, on Harlem River, was also entered and robbed. On Tuesday two men, who gave their names as Francis Travis and Charles Lankin, were arrested on a charge of being concerned in the robberies, and yesterday Justice Wheeler committed them to jail, in default of $2,000 bail each, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Several other arrests of persons suspected of belonging to the same gang are reported, but their names, for prudential motives, are withheld for the present.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT WHITE PLAINS.

The trotting under the auspices of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County, on their fair grounds, near White Plains, closed for the season yesterday. The track was in splendid condition, the trotting very good, and the attendance of spectators quite large. The gentlemen who officiated as judges, and who are regular attendants at the race-course, pronounced the assemblage the most orderly one they had ever seen on such occasions.

Prior to the commencement of the racing, Mr. John Marion Pollock, editor of the *Sunbeam*, walked half a mile against time for a silver medal, accomplishing the distance in four minutes eighteen and a half seconds. On Monday last Mr. Pollock, Mr. Frankland, and a Mr. Jones walked for the medal. It was then awarded to Mr. Jones, on the ground that Mr. Markland and Mr. Pollock did not confine themselves to walking. Mr. Pollock insisted that he did walk, declared the decision unjust to himself, and issued a challenge to Mr. Jones to walk the distance over again, which the latter declined to do. The society therefore gave Mr. Pollock an opportunity to beat the time made by Mr. Jones, which he did.

The first trot yesterday was by horses that had never beaten 2:30; mile heats, in harness; best three in five; for a purse of $1,000; $500 to first, $240 to second, $160 to third, and $100 to fourth. The entries and result were as follows:

Peter Manee's b. m. Mary A. Whitney	1	1	2	4	1
W. H. Crawford's b. m. Annie Collins	4	4	1	1	2
J. D. Brown's g. m. Lady Washington	2	2	3	2	3
E. K. Bradbury's br. g. Berkshire Boy	3	3	4	3	4

TIME.

	First quarter.	Half mile.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	0:33	1:15	1:53	2:30
Second heat	0:37½	1:16	1:53	2:31
Third heat	0:38	1:15	1:52	2:30
Fourth heat	0:38	1:16¼	1:52	2:32
Fifth heat	0:37	1:13	1:50	2:32

The second trot was for horses that had never beaten 2:50; mile heats, in harness; best three in five; for a purse of $500; $300 to first, $150 to second, and $50 to third. The entries and result were as follows:

James Patterson's bk. m. May Bird	1	2	2	1	1
J. H. Harbeck's br. g. Windermere	3	1	4	2	2
A. Bonnett's r. g. T. E. Gordon	2	3	5	3	3
M. H. Whipple's, s. m. Adeline	4	5	1	5	4
H. B. DeKay's s. m. Nellie Rutherford	6	4	3	4	5
R. Mace's b. m. Midget	5	dis.			
Doc. Cook's b. s. Island Chief	7	dis.			
D. B. Goff's b. m. Carrie N	dr.				
Otis Bort's b. m. Sparkle	dr.				
A. Dolan's bk. h. Iona	dr.				
M. N. Olcott's s. g. Jim	dr.				
R. Conover's ch. m. Lady Bill	dr.				

TIME.

	First Quarter.	Half Mile.	Three Quarters.	Mile.
First heat	0:40	1:19½	1:56	2:37
Second heat	0:40	1:17	1:54	2:32¾
Third heat	0:39	1:16	1:54	2:36
Fourth heat	0:37	1:16	1:54	2:35
Fifth heat	0:39½	1:17½	1:55	2:36¼

CLOSE OF THE RUNNING RACES AT MYSTIC PARK.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The running races at Mystic Park closed to-day with good sport and an excellent attendance.

The first race was for the Citizen's Handicap Stakes, for all ages, two-mile dash, $50 entrance, half forfeit, with $500 added, second horse to receive $100, third horse to save his entry money. The starters were: Lizzie Lucas, B. B. Carver, Limestone, Eclaire, and Quits. Lizzie Lucas was the favorite at 40, Quits 20, and the field 30. The race was won by Limestone in 3:37, Lizzie Lucas second, Eclaire third.

The second race was for a consolation purse of $400; mile and a quarter. Spendthrift and Ida Wells started, and the former won in 2:14.

The third race was a steeple-chase handicap, over two and a half miles of country, including the track and a run out over one side of Winter Hill. Tom Collins, Blind Tom, and Vesuvius started. The run was a very good one, and was won by Blind Tom in 6:37, Vesuvius second.

AMENIA RACES—SHAKESPEARE AND HARRY GILBERT THE WINNERS.

AMENIA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—There was a large attendance to-day, there being 5,000 to 6,000 people present. The first race was for horses that have never beaten 2:30, and the result was as follows:

H. H. Gilbert's Shakespeare	1	1	1
O. C. Brush's Nellie B.	2	2	2
C. Momfort's Willie	3	5	3
George Carpenter's Jessie	4	3	5
W. R. Merrifield's Miller Boy	5	4	4
H. H. Snyder's Grey Pete	6	6 dis.	

Time—2:51¼, 2:47¾, 2:45.

The next race was for horses that have never beaten 2:37.

SUMMARY.

C. Dickerman's Harry Gilbert	1	1	1
O. J. Peck's Flora	3	2	2
Charles Burch's Rose Burch	2	3	3
Charles Redavat's Sherman	4	4	4

Time—2:39, 2:38, and 2:35¾.

RACING AT FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—At the Middlesex South Agricultural Fair at Framingham, to-day, there were two hotly-contested races. That for three-minute horses, for a purse of $300, was won by Lady Nell, of Waltham, beating a field of six; best time—2:46. The race for a purse of $400, for 2:39 horses, was won by Fearnaught, beating a field of six, taking the second, fourth, and fifth heats in 2:40½, 2:45½, and 2:41½.

MAINE STATE FAIR—TROTTING.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 23.—It has been a beautiful Autumn day, and crowds have been in attendance at the State Fair from all parts of the State. The entries were completed last night, and the show aggregated larger than any previous exhibition of the society. The exhibition of stock and horses is especially commended. This afternoon occurred the grand stallion race between King William, Phil Sheridan, and Messenger Knox; The purse and race was won by the latter in three straight heats. Best time, 2:35. The 2:48 race was won by Buckfield Boy. Best time, 2:47. An election of officers of the society was held this evening, resulting in the choice of Rufus Prince, of Turner, President; Samuel Wasson, Secretary, and W. P. Hulbard, Treasurer.

RACING AT WATERLOO, ONTARIO.

WATERLOO, Ontario, Sept. 23.—The races for Dominion-bred horses commenced here to-day. The race for a purse of $175 was won by Montreal, Emily second. Time—0:54¾, 0:55, and 0:55. The second race for 2:50 horses, for a purse of $200 was won by Stargner Girl; Neilson second. Time—2:40, 2:42½, and 2:43. The open race, mile heats, for $100, was won by Vaspucius; Galt Reporter second. Time—1:49¾ and 1:50.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM ALL BUT FORTY-FOUR SMALL TOWNS AND PLANTATIONS—GEN. DINGLEY'S MAJORITY, 11,552.

The Augusta *Journal* publishes the official returns of the late election in Maine from all the State, with the exception of forty-four small towns and plantations, the returns from which have not been received. The total vote of the towns not heard from was last year 2,359, divided among the Gubernatorial candidates as follows: Dingley, Republican, 1,396; Titcomb, Democrat, 826; Williams, Independent, 136. Allowing Dingley's majority in those towns to be the same this year as last year, 433, the result is a total majority for Dingley this year of 11,552. The vote by counties this year, compared with the result in 1873, is as follows:

		1873.		1874.	
	Towns.	Dingley.	Titcomb.	Dingley.	Titcomb.
Penobscot	58	5219	3776	5948	4400
Androscoggin	13	2649	1535	2669	1913
Aroostook	42	1421	969	1707	1022
Cumberland	26	5129	3938	6163	5841
Franklin	24	1645	1180	1730	1211
Hancock	31	2090	1628	2744	2068
Kennebec	29	3995	2231	5209	3242
Knox	15	2149	2176	2500	2725
Lincoln	16	1855	1447	2081	1407
Oxford	33	2751	2303	3132	2557
Piscataquis	18	1168	680	1270	800
Sagadahoc	11	1175	598	1196	647
Somerset	37	2928	2393	3412	2777
Waldo	26	2314	2028	3107	2521
Washington	44	2350	1163	2850	2235
York	24	5258	3991	5538	4821
Total	447	44091	32036	51306	40187

MOVEMENTS OF THE IRISH RIFLE TEAM.

The Irish rifle team visited Booth's Theatre last evening. As their coming had been extensively advertised, the result was an overflowing house. The party consisting of his Honor the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Lady Mayoress, Viscount and Viscountess Massarene, Major Leach, Miss Geib, the Misses Kelly, and Miss Lafitte, occupied the two lower, and the members of the "Team" the upper proscenium boxes on either side of the theatre. The boxes were decorated with the national colors of England, Ireland, and America. As the party entered the theatre the orchestra performed several Irish airs, concluding with the "Star-Spangled Banner." Some enthusiastic individual next called for three cheers for the Lord Mayor, to which the audience responded with a will.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

An unknown man was found drowned at Pier No. 50 East River yesterday.

The steam-ships Scotia and Ontario took out yesterday 36,228 letters and sixty-four bags of papers.

The fourth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union will be held at Chicago on the 7th of next month.

George Bauer, aged fourteen, of No. 443 East Thirteenth street, accidentally fell down the hatchway at No. 40 Water street, yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Edward Hanley, charged with stealing two pawn tickets, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the penitentiary for six months.

R. C. Jones and James N. Frill engaged in a walking-match yesterday for $100, the distance being from the Battery to Jerome Park. It was won by the former, who accomplished the task in three hours and a half.

The Palestine Exploration Society, this City, Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., President, is raising funds for the prosecution of the work of exploration now being conducted by Prof. John A. Paine among the hills of Moab.

Charles S. Pearce, a colored steward on the steamer Bristol, of the Old Colony Line, was arrested by Detective Dunn, of Central Office, yesterday, for stealing a gold watch, value $150, from a state-room occupied by Mrs. Anzonetta Wolfe, of No. 713 Fifth avenue.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Robert Bell, a boy fourteen years old, who died at his residence, No. 607 Second avenue, from injuries received by having been struck on the head with an umbrella by a lad named William Harrison, who has not been arrested. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The usual Thursday evening reunion will be held at the Free Training Schools, No. 47 East Tenth street, to-night at 8 o'clock. Mme. Jule De Ryther and Signor Garibaldi will sing, and Miss Henry and Mrs. Dr. O'Brien will read and recite various selections. All working women are invited to attend. The cooking classes are held on Mondays and Wednesdays for practical instruction, and are open to respectable girls upon application with satisfactory references.

LONG ISLAND.

Officer Minnocks, of Long Island City, found the body of a female child, about a day old, yesterday morning, in Newtown Creek. Its head was battered in, and the supposition is that it had been murdered before being thrown in the water. Coroner Reimer will hold an inquest this afternoon.

While the Atlantic Target Company, of New-York, were proceeding up Ferry street, yesterday, on their way to Schwalenberg's Park, one of the runners generally found following these processions entered the store of Mr. Andre, on Ferry street, and while his back was turned, robbed the till of $10 in bills and some small change. The thief escaped.

Two years ago Solomon B. Noble and Hon. William H. Pearse ran for the position of Judge of the City Court of Long Island City, Mr. Pearse being elected. From that moment Noble and his party have striven to show that this court was unconstitutional, and a litigation was begun in the Supreme Court, Kings County, to prove the alleged unconstitutionality. The case was decided on Saturday last in favor of the defendant.

BROOKLYN.

A reception is to be tendered to Mr. John Brougham this evening, by the members of the Faust Club.

Owing to an exhausted exchequer the Park Commissioners have been obliged to reduce their working force to sixty men.

From official statistics just published it is seen that the increase in the value of taxable property in Kings County during the past year amounts to $3,937,977.

Plans for the massive iron "saddles" upon which the cables of the East River Bridge will rest are being prepared by the company's engineers. The saddles will be attached to the towers.

The New-York River thieves have been giving a good deal of trouble to the Police of this city in the vicinity of Red Hook point and the Atlantic docks for the past few weeks.

Miss Edna Dean Proctor commenced suit for $100,000 against a New-York illustrated paper yesterday in the Supreme Court for publishing that part of Moulton's statement referring to Miss Proctor which Moulton has been sued for writing.

Engineer Adams, of the Board of City Works, declares that the streets reported to be in a dangerous condition cannot possibly be repaired for less than the amounts named in the original estimates which Mayor Hunter has cut down nearly half.

The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of Judge Neilson, deciding against the legality of Mrs. Wade's procedure in commencing suit for breach of promise of marriage against the estate of the late Mayor Kalbfleisch. The cause of action dies with the defendant.

A great deal of annoyance was occasioned yesterday to residents of the Twenty-second Ward by the breaking of the Ninth street bridge. The bridge has been very much in want of repair for some time past. The accident has interrupted travel on the Coney Island Railroad.

The Commissioners of Charities met yesterday and denounced as incorrect and uncalled for the resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors censuring the Commissioners for appointing Mr. Murtha as clerk. The Commissioners claim that the appointment was legal and necessary, and an opinion from Counselor John H. Bergen sustaining its legality was read.

STATEN ISLAND.

There are at present about 150 sick and disabled sailors in the Seamen's Retreat at Stapleton, and about 450 old men and worn-out sailors in the Sailors' Snug Harbor at New-Brighton.

The annual parade and muster of the Fire Department of Edgewater will take place on the 8th of October. The different companies will proceed by rail to the New-Dorp Club Grounds, where there will be a competition for prizes.

The movement for the abolishment of the charter of the village of Edgewater appears to be gaining strength. It is alleged in favor of it that there is no effort to clean the streets on the part of the authorities; that the air is filled with pestitential oders; that malarial fevers are becoming prevalent, and diphtheria and scarlet fever common. All this is charged to the incompetency or apathy of the Board of Trustees.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. James Burtis, a butcher, of Tuckahoe, while attending the races on the Fair Grounds, near White Plains, yesterday, was robbed of his pocket-book, containing $360. The thief escaped.

William Smith, alias William Hunter, and Philomen Johnson, having pleaded guilty to stealing a yoke of oxen, valued at $350, from the farm of Mr. John Parks, Jr., in the city of Yonkers, about ten days ago, were sentenced by Justice Tappen to the Albany Penitentiary, the former for five years and the latter for four years.

The case of Auguste Lachaume, indicted for attempting to kill James P. Saunders, Esq., lawyer, by shooting him in the City Court-room, at Yonkers, also came up for trial. On being arraigned, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Lachaume's counsel interposed a plea of insanity at the time the offense was committed. The court will therefore appoint a commission to investigate the prisoner's mental condition. In the case of Mrs. Elizabeth Daskam, indicted for killing her infant child, it is expected that the same course will be pursued.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Passaic City Council have fixed the salary of the City Clerk at $1,500 per year.

Catharine Finnery died suddenly at her home in Jersey City yesterday of heart disease.

James Walsh, of Elizabethport, endeavored to board a train in motion at Newark Tuesday night, and falling below the wheels was instantly killed.

A number of influential property owners of Jersey City met Tuesday evening and took steps to oppose the procuring of a new water supply for Jersey City.

Abram Quackenbush was arrested in Bergen County, Tuesday, charged with having been concerned in the recent robbery of the railroad depot at Ridgewood.

The Fall term of the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, opened yesterday. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, and others.

In the Essex County Courts yesterday Judge Depue called the attention of the Grand Jurors to the Noll homicide case, and asked them to investigate it as soon as possible.

In the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, yesterday, Franklin P. Barnett, who had been convicted of having sent obscene letters to an Elizabeth lady, was fined $500 and costs.

While coupling cars at Chatham, Tuesday, Christopher Johnson, a Morris and Essex Railroad brakeman, had the fingers of one hand so badly crushed as to necessitate amputation.

In Tammany Hall, Paterson, at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, J. H. Millisan, for a wager of $500, started out to accomplish the feat of walking thirty-six consecutive hours, ten minutes being allowed for rest every twelve hours. He was still walking last evening, but seemed to be much fatigued.

The story of the riot among the tunnel men in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, published in some of the morning papers yesterday, was a pure fabrication.

A man, who gave his name as James Moore, went to McCullough's boarding-house on Monday evening and engaged board. During the night he left with goods belonging to other boarders valued at $100.

A Hollander, named Landren, entered Wallace's saloon in Saddle River, Monday evening, and called for beer. While Wallace was descending into the cellar to get it, Landren kicked him violently about the head and left him unconscious at the foot of the stairs. It was some time before he was discovered. His injuries will probably impair his mind. Landren was arrested.

Some days ago James Smith, Supervisor of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Newark, complained that the company had been subjected to great loss by the repeated thefts of the brass couplings attached to the air-brakes. The case was put into the hands of Detective Becker, who yesterday arrested three boys, John Morris, John Fitzsimmons, and John Reeves, on a charge of having perpetrated the robberies. They were committed for trial.

A SPEEDY MARRIAGE.

A PLAINSMAN WOOS A WAITER GIRL, AND QUICKLY WINS HER.

From the Detroit Post.

Four years ago a bright, intelligent, but not pretty-looking young miss, left a homeless and penniless orphan by the death of her father, came to this city and procured employment as a waiter-girl at a well-known second-class hotel, making her home with a family—fifth cousins, or something of that sort, then residing on Second street. One day, at dinner time, there strode into the dining-room a tall, broad-shouldered, bronzed and bearded man, who was evidently from the far West. There was the unmistakeable air of a plainsman about him; evidently one of the better sort. He seated himself at the table served by the girl in question, and watched her movements very closely. At supper on the second day after his arrival he remained at table until it was nearly deserted, and then as he was about rising he addressed the girl in courteous tones, saying that he desired an interview with her, as he had information of importance to communicate. She replied that she would see him in the ladies' parlor at a later hour. She did so, and was not a little surprised at receiving an offer of marriage. He stated that he was a resident of the grazing districts of California, owned a large stock ranche, and was a wealthy man. He had been out then thirteen years, during which time he had mined, prospected for rich diggings, hunted grizzlies, fought Indians, chased greasers and pursued the usual avocations of an enterprising Californian. He was on his way east to visit his aged parents, who resided in Massachusetts, had stopped in Detroit to see the city, had met her as above described, was pleased with her appearance, and thought it would be for her advantage to quit her present employment and become the wife of a ranchman.

There was an honesty and sincerity in the man's voice as he made his declaration that convinced the girl that he was in earnest. She replied that she would consider his proposition and give him an answer at the breakfast table. During the night she thought the matter over seriously, and when in the morning she took her eccentric lover's order, and he asked in a low tone, "Are you going to California?" she replied "Yes," and then went for beef-steak and potatoes. That was the extent of the courtship.

As soon as the hungry guest had departed from the dining-room, she repaired to the parlor, where the lover was anxiously awaiting her. By his directions she informed the head waiter that she should not work any longer, donned her hat and shawl, and the two started out shopping. Dresses were ordered of nearly all the fashionable modistes in the city, the same to be completed within twenty-four hours. Hats were similarly ordered, and then the retail dealers in all manner of small wearing apparel were visited and large purchases made, the last one being two large Saratoga trunks. The next afternoon the pair were married at the residence of a clergyman, made a call on the bride's humble friends on Second street, and left for the East by the evening train.

Of course the few acquaintances of the bride who were aware of the circumstances of her marriage were all positive that she had acted rashly, and predicted all manner of troubles and trials for her. From the hour of her departure, however, none of them have ever heard a word from her; but from the fact that the happiest-looking wife and mother to be seen riding about the city on Saturday, a curly-headed boy in her arms, and the gentleman who "told her something to her advantage" by her side, was the waiter girl who "married in haste" but did not repent at leisure, it may safely be assured that the predictions did not come true.

THE KENTUCKY KUKLUX.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 23.—Col. W. S. Clarke left here to-day with sixty State troops for Owenton, Owen County, where he goes to sustain the Court in the trial of the alleged Kuklux recently arrested.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 23.—Cattle—Sales, 3,000; market quiet; prices unchanged; a few lots common to fair native Steers sold at $4 50@$5 40; a few choice lots Texans sold at $4; shipments, 3,000. Hogs—Sales, 17,000; market quiet and weak for common; steady for good to extra at $7 80; shipments, 7,500. Sheep—Sales, 2,000; market fairly active and steady at $3@$3 50 for common to choice.

[Advertisement.]

Property owners should know this important fact, that during the last rain of four days' duration, out of over 2,000 plastic slate roofs, on all classes of buildings, only two complaints were made, and one of them was about a roof made seven years ago. This is the record of the Plastic Slate Roofing Company, (No. 79 Maiden lane.)

[Advertisement.]

SPECIAL EDICT.—White hats are out of season, and there is danger in wearing one at the Board of Brokers. Even a Knox Summer style would be knocked out of shape by these festive gentlemen, who insist upon their fellow-members wearing the inimitable and unapproachable Knox's Fall style. Buy your hats at No. 212 Broadway or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Scotia, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Drexel, two Misses Drexel, child, and maid, M. Gerken, A. Henderson, C. S. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Forsyth, John Sloane, Col. Harrison Ritchie and wife, Miss Sophie Ritchie and maid, J. W. Hutchinson and man servant, Mr. Cavell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Daugar, Miss Saunders, Andres Simon Ybarra, Mr. Levi, Mrs. Anna Aitken, R. P. Wood, Major Fowler, wife, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Woodward, Miss Woodward, Miss C. Woodward, A. Blumenthal, J. D. Cremelberg, Mrs. Katt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Marshland, H. Coombes, Henry Burgess, Capt. Stephen Beckett, Mr. Tyson, F. Lloyd, A. Barry, V. A. Sartori, F. A. Sartori, Mrs. H. L. Raymond, H. W. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. John DeRuyter, Miss De Ruyter, two children and maid, W. Oothout, Dr. Brown, Sequard and son, G. F. Rowe, F. A. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Samson Barnett, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Osborn, Mr. Robson, Mr. Newsum, Lord Colville, Hon. C. Colville, Alexander Duncan, R. R. Graves, G. N. Tilden, William Remsden, E. B. Valentine, Joseph J. Rider, N. W. Curtis, Joseph Bradsford, Mrs. J. H. Watson and child, H. Williams, J. V. Macdonold, Sidney R. Ogston, John Cutlan, Miss V. Kremelberg.

In steam-ship Ontario, for Rio de Janeiro, &c.—M. Gonzales, J. De J. Rodreques, M. Merlo, Pablo Espinal, Goncalves De Moraes, Jr., Jono Gualberto Cardoza, Mrs. Sallie Cole and infant, Lieut. Commander F. R. Smith, United States Navy; Alfred Taylor, Peter Henny, Commander D. McN. Fairfax, United States Navy; Mrs. E. H. Folmar and child, Miss Lula Folmar, Fernando P. De Vasconcillo, Leon Gillet, Jose De Sa, Alfred Valense, E. C. Da Costa, A. Wolf, Theodore Schulze, Miss Agathe Girard, A. Cristy, A. Anzotegin, Henry Austin, C. M. Crumbie, Florence Vera, Ramon Bouy, Lieut. C. H. Black, United States Navy; Edward Trowbridge and daughter, W. T. Livingston and wife and two children, J. E. Salazar, Charles Purgold, W. Brattlund, Petter Estling.

In steam-ship Goethe, for Hamburg.—Alfred Perillard, Mrs. A. Perillard, H. W. Wissman, Chas. D'Autremont, Mrs. C. D'Autremont, Miss Mary D'Autremont, H. Zeimer, J. H. Rossbach, Dr. A. Ragozin, M. D., Herm. Zollikoffer, Mrs. Elizabeth Bauer, Mrs. Anna Brucklacher, Miss Elsie Brucklacher, Albert Sexton, Master Walter Sexton, C. F. Eastman, Felix Kohn, H. Wupperman, Mrs. H. Wupperman and infant, Robert Rudolph, Chas. W. Schaefer, J. Hoffman, Mrs. J. Hoffman, Miss Elise Hoffman, Miss Mary Hoffman, Robert Schomburgh, Mrs. Veronika Kropf, Miss Louise Becker, G. Tendt, Joh. H. Gruenert, Mrs. J. H. Gruenert, Miss Emilie Gruenert, Prosper Lauievx, Simon Koch, Mrs. Lizzie Koch, Miss Magdol Koch, Master Math. Koch.

In steam-ship State of Indiana, for Glasgow.—A. K. Miller, Mrs. Miller and child, Dr. Thorn, Mrs. Thorn, Rev. E. S. Bickford, Mrs. Bickford and child, W. H. Geison, W. L. Mercer, J. W. Elliot, E. J. Gallagher, James Darall, A. W. Crookston, W. O. Randall, Alexander Smith, Mrs. Smith, P. E. Green.

In steam-ship Cornwall, for Bristol.—Frederick W. Page, D. Comm, British Army; Miss Emily Page, Henry T. Gervans, James W. Evans, Edward King, Miss Clara M. Jenkins, Mrs. Hemmons, Mrs. Bessie Smith, Dr. J. E. Smith, Miss Hannah Watts.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Victoria, from Glasgow.—Col. D. E. Boulton and lady, Miss Boulton, J. J. Hicks and lady, Miss Driscoll, Thomas Duncan and lady, Miss Grace Duncan, James Johnstone, W. J. Pratt, Miss Mary Mulliken, Edward J. Farquhar, William H. Farquhar, Miss Ellen Farquhar, R. G. Kimball, Miss E. McComb, James Harrison, J. W. Brown, Donald Dawson, James McComb, George Barrie, Manley Miles and lady, Rev. Wellesley W. Bowdish, P. Duff, J. Hean, H. Hyslop, J. R. Robertson, William Reid, James Niven, William B. Carmichael, Dr. Lowe, John Baillie, Stephen Davidson, Miss Mary J. Campbell, Mrs. Glover and child, Gilbert Bennett, Dr. Henderson, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. E. M. Wolf, Miss Florence Meredith, Charles Magee, William J. Fleming, T. S. Findlay, Mr. Lovell, Mrs. Devine, Isaac Marks, Sali Frohsein, Miss L. Owne, Mrs. Hedderwick, nurse, and two children, Hector McLeod, and 258 steerage passengers.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—H. J. Sargent, A. Hutchinson, O. R. Longino, Wm. Harfield, Capt. B. Cousins, J. E. Ellis, Jr., H. Bacon, J. G. Calbert, W. P. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. E. Allen and two children, Miss L. Allen, A. J. Clother, J. W. Breen, Miss Tuthill, W. H. Beach, F. S. Woodward, Miss Cox, Mrs. Lightbourn and son, Miss Lightbourn, W. Gedts, T. Mahoney.

In steam-ship Columbus, from Havana.—Gustave Bock, Robert Merry, Walter Mackay, George M. Fowler, Miss Victoria Fowler, Dolores Fowler, Mrs. Cecilia Brown, Mrs. Oloya Sota, Master Jose Di La Paz, Antonio M. St. Cora, Frank Avilland, R. Gatquese, Richardo Jova Velliga, Andrus Jova Velliga, Leon Lopes Selvera, Jose Rollan, Jose Farvecca.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:49 | Sun sets......5:54 | Moon sets...4:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:12 | Gov. Island..7:01 | Hell Gate...8:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Cornwall, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, Eng., E. B. Morgan's Sons; Ontario, Weir, St. Thomas, Bahia, &c., W. R. Garrison; Rapidan, Kempton, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Vesper, Davis, Wilmington, Del., and Chester, A. Abbott; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; George Washington, Whitehead, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman; Scotia, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Carondelet, McCreery, New-Orleans, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Barks Rebecca Caruna, Johnson, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.; Antoinetta, (Aust.,) Peraich, Waterford, Slocovich & Co.; Stefano A., (Ital.,) Dassori, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Enrique, (Argen.,) Payson, Galveston, S. C. Loud & Co.; Liscio, (Ital.,) Ogna, Cork or Falmouth for orders, J. Benham; Jennie Cobb, Small, Barbados, Miller & Houghton; Cleone, Maloney, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Brugiere & Aviles.

Brigs Sybel Wynn, (Br.,) Roberts, Penzance, G. F. Bulley; Julia H. Dillingham, Erskine, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Manson, Smith, Port Natal, Dowley, Corners & Co.; Eva, (Span.,) Martinez, Rosario, G. Martinez; Edith, Johnson, St. George, N. B., Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Maggie, (Br.,) Swatridge, Halifax, N. S., New-York and Halifax Line.

Schrs. James W. Scott, Hatfield, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Scio, Smith, Pembroke, Jed Frye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Sept. 9, via Havre 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Sept. 16, lat. 49 39, lon. 21 02, passed an Eagle Line steam-ship bound E.; 17th, lat. 49 24, lon. 29 26, bark Vesta, (Ger.,) do. The P. brings 438 passengers.

Steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Sept. 12, via Moville 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Ashland, Whitehurst, San Domingo City Sept. 12, Samana 13th, Porto Plata 14th, and Cape Hayti 16th, with mdse. and passengers to L. Delmonte.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Crowell, Savannah Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana Sept. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Venus, (Span.,) Lopes, Havana 23 ds., in ballast to Galwey & Casado.

Schr. D. B. Darling, Hudson, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Mattie B. Rulon, Rulon, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. H. T. Townsend, Hilyard, Wentworth, N. S., 7 ds., with 325 tons of gypsum to Wotherspoon Bros.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Portland, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Coffin, St. Johns, P. R., 11 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to J. A. Horsey.

Schr. Excel, Ludlam, Virginia.

Schr. B. F. Miller, Smith, Millstone Point.

Schr. Empire, Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sarah Purvis, Lisle, Providence, for Elizabeth port.

Schr. Eva Diverty, Hand, Providence.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, Providence.

Schr. Success, Richards, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Smith, Providence, for South Amboy.

Schr. Lucian, Ball, New-Haven.

Schr. Angler, Besse, New-Bedford.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Henry, Terrill, Bridgeport.

Schr. Staten Islander, Parsons, Bridgeport.

Schr. Fredonia, Sears, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.

Schr. Lizzie Brewster, Smith, Jonesboro, N. B., with lumber to order.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Scotia, for Liverpool; State of Indiana, for Glasgow; Cornwall, for Bristol; E. Ontario, for Rio Janeiro; Carondelet, for New-Orleans. Bark Jonathan Chase, for Galveston. Brig Balear, for ——.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—Arr., bark Augusta O. Small, (Br.,) O'Brien, from Cienfuegos.

Below, coming up, bark D. H. Bills, from Rotterdam.

Cld., steamers Saxon, Baker, for Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, for New-York; brig Queen, Bixby, for Surinam; Malaga, Kerr, for St. John, N. B., via Philadelphia; schrs. Emily Curtis, Barbour, for Pictou; Clara, Clark, for St. Andrews, N. B.; Belle Hooper, Gilkey, for Mobile; brig Louisa, (Br.,) Emerson, Monte Christe, via Turk's Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 23.—Arr. bark Nellie May, from Wood's Hole; brig Edith Hall, from Booth Bay; schrs. Eagle and Helen M. Congdon, from Booth Bay.

Schr. E. A. Scribner, hence for Baltimore, with phosphate, returned to-day leaky and with other damages.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 23.—Sld. ship David Stewart and brig Alice, for Rio; brig Frances Jane, for Pernambuco; barks Talisman, for Baltimore; Linda Steward, for Boston; schrs. R. S. Hersey, William Mason, J. M. Barlow, Maggie Harlona, Jamestown, M. A. Fick, Thomas Banghilder, Jacob Bird, Moderator, Sandy Hook, George Sheppard, F. A. Saunders, Elias Moore, Joseph Farwell, General Harris, Annie Monce, Marian Pearson, John F. Mason, Sarah F. Bird, S. Morgan, Theresa Wolff, Rhoda Holmes, Emily E. Birdsall, Freddie L. Porter, J. A. Paine, Tom Williams, George L. Gerbert, Bonny Boat, William R. Dewey, and Henry A. Paul.

Passed in for Richmond, brig Leonard Myers, from New-York; schr. Richard Hill, from Wood's Hole.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 23.—The pilot-boat Whillden reports that off Henlopen she spoke bark N. K. Clements, 57 ds. from Belfast; ordered her to Charleston.

Passed in, Swed. bark Prince Hassen, from London; bark Antoinetta, from Hamburg.

Sld., for Philadelphia, bark Charles and John; for Charleston, bark Rome; for New York, bark Penang.

The harbor is nearly cleared. The only vessels remaining are schrs. West Wind, for Fall River; James L. Mallory, and S. Sinnickson, for Lynn.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Sept. 23.—Passed up, steamer Charles W. Lord, from Savannah; a light English ship, unknown; brig Saul, from Girgenti; schrs. Kate Rommel, from Bath; Thomas H. Sweeny, Isabel Alberto, David Faust, and Twenty-one Friends, from Boston; Fannie G. Warner, from Haddam; L. A. Danenhomer, from Salem; brig Caroline Eddy, from New-York; schrs. Ellie L. Smith, from Boston; Lord Lovell, from Fall River.

Passed down, steamers Pioneer, for Wilmington, N. C.; Hercules, for Boston.

A light hermaphodite brig is coming up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 23.—The steamer Colima sld. for Panama at noon to-day. She will touch at Acapulco only.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Cld. schrs. M. R. W., for St. John, N. B.; R. Vannoman, for Boston, and Sunbeam, for Lynn; brig Eudorus, for Portland.

Arr. steam-ships Centipede and Williamsport, from Boston; brig Caroline Eddy, from New-York; schrs. Ellen Holman, from Fall River; Annie E. Babcock and W. H. Rowe, from Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Sld. Red Star steamer Vaderland, for Antwerp, with 85 passengers.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Sept. 22.—Arr., bark Adela, (Br.,) St. Martins 15 ds., for Boston; schrs. Timothy Field, New-York, of and for Boston, (reports was in contact with an unknown vessel near Cape Page, at 4 A. M. to-day, and had jib badly torn and starboard rail and three top timbers broken; the other vessel lost jib-boom and head-gear;) Agnes, New-York, for Boston; Joseph Baymore and W. B. Thomas, Philadelphia, for do.; Jane L. Newton, and Emma L. Porter, Weehawken, for do.; Lucy Lee and S. D. Hart, Port Johnson, for do.; Josiah Whitehouse, Baltimore, for Portland; Saxon, and Forrest Belle, Port Johnson, for Salem; Annie V. Bergen, Hoboken, for do.; Harriet, do., for Wiscassett; Amos Walker, Union Island, Ga., 15 ds., for Newburyport; D. Standish, and Almeda, New-York, for Pembroke; Indalphon, do., for Machias; Vesta, (Br.,) do., for Rockland, N. B.; Equal, do., for Damariscotta; Tennessee, and Carrie L. Hix, Port Johnson, for Rockland; Star, Providence, for Calais; B. L. Condon, New-Haven, for Bangor.

Passed by, schr. E. B. Beard, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for New-York.

Sld. barks Mora Chiarini, (Ital.,) and Gomes II., brig Goldfinder, (Br.,) schrs. Ann Dole, Speedaway, Mary F. Carson, E. M. Baxter, Wyoming, Douglas Haynes, Ringleader, S. and B. Small, John Snow, Enterprise, Only Son, Almeda, and Equal.

Wind, N. N. E., moderate; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Sld. for the United States, Three Brothers, Adriana Petronella, Terpsichore, American Lloyds, Emma, Thorwald, Alfred, and Johann Carl.

Arr. out on the 21st inst., S. Vaughan, Grace, and Marie Charlotte.

22d, Meridian, Schiller, Limerick Lass, Prins Albert, and Mary Freeland.

23d, Giovanni D, New-York, and Albert. Also arr. out Albina.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—The Royal Mail Line steam-ship Java, Capt. Murphy, from New-York, Sept. 12, arr. here at 6 o'clock last evening.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 23.—The American Line steam-ship Indiana, Capt. Sumner, from Philadelphia Sept. 12, for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 3 o'clock this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 23.—Sld. steam-ship P. Caland, Deddes, for New-York.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND ST.
Ready-Made and Custom
CLOTHING.
New Fall Styles, Fancy Checks,
English and French Suitings, &c.
ALSO
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.

FINE ELECTRO
SILVER PLATE,
Manufactured by
THE
Meriden Britannia Co.,
No. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.
First Premium Awarded by the American Institute 1873.
FOR
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
EXTRACT FROM JUDGES' REPORT.
"We consider the Goods made by this Company to be by far the best made in this country, and we believe, in the world. They are faultless in construction and finish."

POSTPONEMENTS IMPOSSIBLE.
$20
WILL BUY A
FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND
OF THE
Industrial Exhibition Company of New-York,
Authorized by special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York.
EVERY BOND purchased previous to OCT. 5 will participate in the Second Series Drawing, to be held on MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1874, AT STEINWAY HALL, at 4:30 o'clock P. M. A GOOD INVESTMENT. WHY? WHY? WHY?
1. The capital invested can never be lost.
2. Each bondholder receives a premium as an equivalent for interest.
3. The interest of the entire loan is unequally distributed in premiums, these premiums ranging from $100,000 downward.
4. In no case can a bondholder receive less than $21.
5. The bondholders are secured by a Trust Deed, making them the owners of the property of the Company, situated in the City of New-York, occupying a square of eight City blocks, from 98th to 102d st. inclusive, between 3d and 4th avs. All the streets are virtually given to the Company by the Legislature, in permitting them to build over the streets and avenues, thus adding to the property 250,000 square feet of the most valuable land in the City.
THE PURCHASER OF A
$20 BOND
Of the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY will receive for his Bond, at the time of redemption, at least from $21 to $40, which is the principal and accrued interest. The holder of a single bond may receive one of the following premiums: $100,000, $35,000, $10,000, $5,000, $3,000, $1,000, $500, &c., &c., &c.
Remit by drafts on New-York City banks, by registered letter, or Post Office Money Order.
All orders from outside should be forwarded on or before
OCTOBER 1,
TO ASSURE PROMPT ATTENTION. Address
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
POST OFFICE DRAWER NO. 29. No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

KRUTINA'S
FURNITURE
WARE-ROOMS,
NOS. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON ST.,
BETWEEN BOWERY AND 2D AV., NEW-YORK.

Havemeyer Bros. & Co
SUGAR REFINERS,
No. 89 Wall st., NEW-YORK,
Fill orders for all grades of Coffee Sugars, also for Granulated and Powdered Sugars, and for Syrups, promptly, and at market rates, upon the day they are received. Our goods are equal in quality to any manufactured.

The Best in the World.
Suspenders and Braces made by
Fisk, Clark & Flagg.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM PURIFIES THE Blood. Hyatt's Swiss Liniment cures aches and pain

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN ST.,
UP STAIRS,
will sell for the next sixty days, at retail, a particular line of their extensive stock of
STERLING SILVER-WARE
OF A
SPECIAL MANUFACTURE,
AT MUCH
BELOW MARKET PRICES.

BOYNTON'S
BRICK SET AND PORTABLE
GAS-TIGHT FURNACES,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HEATING
Dwellings, Churches, Schools, &c.
Are unequaled for POWER, DURABILITY, ECONOMY, and FREEDOM FROM GASES.
"OUR FAVORITE," Elevated Double Oven Hot Closet Range;
"STANDARD," Elevated Double Oven Hot Closet Heating and Cooking Range;
"PROGRESSIVE" Low Double Oven Range;
"CABINET" and "BOYNTON" Portable Hot Closet Range;
HOTEL and RESTAURANT DOUBLE OVEN RANGES, are the most efficient Ranges in market.
"NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-Place Heaters, the most powerful in use.
HEATING, COOKING, and LAUNDRY STOVES. Manufactured by RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 234 Water st., N. Y. Call and examine or send for circulars.

HAVING GIVEN AMPLE NOTICE TO ALL infringers, I now invite the public to call and see a new towel-rack at No. 23 Dey st.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 West. Union..... 78⅝	100 Erie Railway..s3. 36
500 do..... 78¾	200 do..... 36
400 do......s3. 78⅝	200 do..... 36⅛
1400 do......b3. 78⅝	200 do..... 36¼
600 Pacific Mail....s3. 47¾	200 do..... 36⅜
600 do..... 47⅞	600 do..... 36⅜
100 do......c. 47⅞	300 do..... 36⅜
25 do..... 47⅞	200 North-western..... 37⅝
100 At. & Pac Pf..... 13½	300 do......b3. 37⅞
100 do......s10. 13¾	900 do..... 37⅞
500 do......b3. 14	700 do..... 38
600 do..... 14	400 do..... 38⅛
200 do......s3. 14	1100 do..... 38¼
100 N. Y. C. & H....s3. 101½	400 do..... 38⅜
100 do..... 101⅝	1300 do..... 38⅛
100 do..... 101½	500 do......s3. 38
300 Rock Island..... 102¼	100 do......b30. 38
300 do..... 102⅝	500 Tol. & Wab....b3. 32½
400 do......b3. 102½	400 do..... 32⅝
400 do..... 102⅝	600 do..... 32½
500 Lake Shore..... 77⅛	200 do......s3. 32⅝
700 do..... 77¼	200 do..... 32¾
1100 do..... 77⅛	1100 do..... 32⅞
500 do......s3. 77¼	700 do..... 32⅝
700 do......s3. 77¼	300 do..... 32⅞
1100 do..... 77¼	500 do..... 32¾
600 do..... 77⅜	100 do......s3. 32⅝
800 do..... 77⅜	200 do..... 32⅝
900 do..... 77⅝	100 Ohio & Miss......c. 26⅛
400 do......s3. 77¼	700 do......b3. 26¼
600 do......s3. 77⅛	400 do..... 26⅛
900 do..... 77⅛	400 do......c. 26⅜
200 do......s3. 77	300 do..... 26⅜
100 do..... 77⅛	400 do..... 26½
2000 Union Pacific..... 36½	800 do..... 26⅜
600 do..... 36⅜	1700 do..... 26½
100 do......b3. 36⅜	200 do......s3. 26½
200 do..... 36¾	400 do..... 26⅜
100 do..... 36¾	400 do..... 26¼
300 do..... 36⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 27½
500 do......b3. 36⅝	300 do..... 27⅜
500 do......s3. 36½	400 C., C. & I. C..... 13
400 do..... 36⅛	200 do..... 13¼
600 do..... 36⅜	100 do..... 13½
500 do..... 36¼	100 do..... 13⅝
500 do..... 36¼	200 do..... 13⅞
600 do..... 36¼	200 do..... 14
100 do..... 36¼	100 do..... 14⅛
700 St. Paul..... 33⅞	300 do..... 14¼
100 do..... 33⅝	300 do..... 14⅛
200 do......s3. 33⅝	500 do..... 14
100 do......b3. 34	100 do......s10. 13⅞
400 do..... 33⅞	100 do......s3. 13⅞
400 do..... 34⅛	100 do......s30. 13⅞
1100 do..... 34	200 do..... 13⅞
800 do......s3. 34	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.....12.117¼	$50,000 U. S. 6s, Currency.....12.117⅛
8,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.....12.116¾	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.....111⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, '77..... 97	100 Mich. Cent..b. c. 74½
1,000 Mo. 6s, '78..... 94½	50 N. J. Cent.b. c.c.106
17,000 Mo. 6s. L. bds. 94½	50 do..... 105⅞
1,000 S. C. 6s, new, non-fundable.. 7	100 C. & R. I.....b. c. 102½
3,000 Brok. 6s W. L. 94	300 do..... 102¼
1,000 N. Y. S. 5s,'75.109⅝	300 do......s3. 102½
1,000 C., R. I. & P.7s.106¾	1000 L.S.&M.S.b.c.b3. 77⅛
4,000 do.....b. c.107	3000 do......s3. 77
1,000 D., L. & W.Cv.105	4100 do..... 77
3,000 Del. & Hud. R. bds. '91..b. c.104½	100 do......b3. 77
	1400 do..... 76⅞
	200 do......s3. 76¾
10,000 C. & N. W.Con. G. bds..b. c. 78	200 do..... 76⅞
	1200 do..... 76⅞
	4800 do..... 77
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.108	200 do......c. 77
5,000 M. & E. 7s,'71. 98½	600 do......s3. 77
3,000 Erie 2d..... 109	300 do......b3. 77⅛
5,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 91½	1000 do..... 77
8,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 88⅝	300 do..... 77⅛
9,000 do..... 88½	1000 Union Pac..b. c. 36⅛
6,000 U. Pac.7s L. G. 88½	3600 do..... 36
8,000 U. Pac. S. F.b3. 76	500 do..... 35⅞
10,000 do..... 76	300 do......b3. 36
15,000 do..... 76⅛	1200 do..... 36
15,000 do......s3. 76	500 do..... 36
1,000 St.L.& I.M.2d. 59	500 do..... 36⅛
1,000 Internat. 1st.. 69	900 do......s3. 36⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83, b. c......c. 95½	700 do..... 36
	2200 do..... 36
20 Am. Ex. Bank.....113	200 Del. Lack. & W...109¾
30 Fourth Nat. Bnk.100	50 do.....b. c.109⅛
20 Merchants' Bank.120	150 do..... 109¾
200 Harlem..b. c.b3.128½	200 C. & N. W.b. c.s3 37⅞
400 do..... 128	400 do..... 37⅝
300 do..... 128½	100 do......s3. 37¾
200 do..... 128½	100 do..... 37⅞
300 West.Un...b.c.s3. 78⅝	900 do..... 38
200 do..... 78⅝	100 do......b3. 38
2000 do..... 78½	100 do......c. 37⅞
200 do......s3. 78½	700 do..... 37⅞
300 do..... 78⅜	100 do......b3. 37¾
1100 do..... 78⅜	100 do..... 37⅞
200 do..... 78⅜	500 do..... 38
500 do..... 78⅜	200 do......b3. 38
200 do......s3. 78⅜	100 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s5. 55½
300 do..... 78⅜	100 do......c. 55½
300 do......b3. 78⅜	100 do..... 55½
300 Pac. Mail.b. c.s3. 47¾	800 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 33⅞
5600 do..... 47⅝	100 do..... 33¾
300 do......b3. 47⅞	100 do..... 33⅝
200 do..... 47⅞	200 do..... 33¾
200 do......s3. 47⅞	300 do..... 33⅞
1700 do......b3. 48	16 Mor. & Es.b.c. 96½
10 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 78½	10 do..... 97
40 Ill. Central..b. c. 91	700 At. & P.Pf.b.c.b3 14
300 N.Y.C.& H.b.c.s3.101⅜	1800 T., W. & W.b.c. 32½
200 do......b3.101½	300 do......b3. 32½
200 do..... 101⅝	100 do......s3. 32⅝
10 Erie..........b. c. 36⅛	100 do......s3. 32½
400 do..... 36⅜	200 do..... 32⅝
500 do..... 36½	500 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 27
600 do......s3. 36⅜	500 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 26⅛
300 do..... 36⅜	300 do..... 26
300 do..... 36⅛	200 do......s3. 26
200 do..... 36¼	200 do..... 26⅛
200 do..... 36½	800 do......s3. 26⅛
400 do......b3. 36½	400 do......b3. 26⅜
100 do..... 36½	500 do......b3. 26½
100 do..... 36⅜	900 do..... 26¼
200 do..... 36¼	600 do..... 26⅛
100 do..... 36⅜	200 do..... 26¼
500 do......b3. 36⅞	300 O. & Miss. Pf.b. c. 51
500 do..... 36⅞	100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 13⅞
200 do......b3. 37	1200 do..... 13⅝
100 do..... 37	100 do......s30. 13½
1600 do..... 37⅛	600 do..... 13⅝
1000 do..... 37⅛	300 do..... 13⅝
400 do......s3. 37⅛	500 do..... 13⅞
100 do......b3. 37⅛	100 do......b3. 14
100 do..... 37⅜	200 do..... 14⅛
100 do..... 37⅜	300 do......b3. 14⅛
400 do..... 37½	100 do..... 14

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

200 Western Union.... 78½	600 Lake Shore R..... 77¼
400 do..... 78⅝	5 do..... 76⅞
100 do......s3. 78½	200 do......s3. 77⅛
300 N. Y. C. & Hud....101⅜	200 do......b3. 77⅛
200 do..... 101⅝	100 do..... 77⅛
200 do......b3.101⅝	100 do..... 77⅛
100 do..... 101⅝	100 do..... 77¼
200 do..... 101½	200 Tol. & Wabash.... 32⅞
700 do..... 101¾	200 do......s3. 32⅞
100 Pacific Mail..... 48	1500 Union Pacific..... 36⅛
900 do..... 48⅛	600 do..... 36⅛
1800 do..... 48⅛	100 do......c. 36¼
700 do..... 48⅛	800 do..... 36¼
600 do..... 48½	1800 do..... 36⅛
800 do..... 48⅜	500 do..... 36
600 do..... 48⅜	50 do......s3. 36
800 do..... 48⅛	15 Morris & Essex.. 96½
900 do..... 48⅜	400 North-west....b3. 38
100 do......b30. 48⅜	100 do..... 38
300 do..... 48⅜	600 do..... 38
100 do..... 48¾	100 do..... 38⅛
700 do..... 48⅞	1200 do..... 38⅛
200 do..... 48⅞	1500 do..... 38⅛
2000 do..... 48¾	200 do..... 38⅛
10 Adams Express..107¼	900 Ohio & Miss..... 26⅜
600 St. Paul R..... 33⅝	600 do......b3. 26⅛
200 do..... 34	200 do..... 26⅛
300 do......b3. 34⅛	300 do......s3. 26⅜
300 do..... 34⅛	100 Rock Island R....102⅝
1300 do..... 34¼	100 do..... 102½
300 Erie Railway..... 37½	500 do..... 102⅞
300 do..... 37⅝	500 do..... 103
200 do..... 37¾	2200 do......b3.103
500 do..... 37⅝	100 do......s3.102⅞
700 do..... 37½	350 do..... 103
600 do..... 37⅝	600 do..... 103⅛
200 do..... 37½	500 do..... 103⅛
100 Harlem R.....128¼	50 do..... 103
100 C., C. & I. C. R.... 14	200 do......b3.103¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.....115	$7,000 U.S. 6s, R.'81.117
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....115⅝	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.....117⅛
	10,000 U. S. 10-40 R.110¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 C. P. G. bs..... 91¾	1100 U. Pacific.b.c.s3. 36⅛
8,000 U. Pacific, 1st. 88⅛	100 do......b30. 36¼
2,000 do......b3. 88½	1400 do..... 36
3,000 U.Pac. 7s, L.G. 88½	1500 do..... 36⅛
10,000 U. Pac. S. F... 76⅛	500 do......b3. 36¼
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.....b. c. 78	200 C. & N. W....b. c. 38⅛
	400 do......b3. 38⅛
100 Maryland C...b. c. 19¾	900 do..... 38
200 Quicksilver...b. c. 32¾	300 do..... 38⅛
116 Adams' Ex....b. c.107½	1100 do..... 38¼
100 W. Union..b.c.b3. 78⅝	2600 do..... 38⅜
300 do......s3. 78½	500 do......b3. 38⅜
100 do..... 78½	100 N. J. Cen.....b3.106
700 do......s3. 78⅜	50 do..... 106
300 do..... 78⅝	30 do......b. c.106
100 do......b3. 78⅜	100 C. & R. I.....b. c.103⅛
100 do..... 78½	800 do..... 103
900 Pacific Mail..b. c. 48⅝	100 do......b3.103
1000 do......s3. 48½	200 do......b3.103⅛
3300 do..... 48½	200 do..... 103¼
200 do......b3. 48⅝	100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 34⅛
600 do..... 48⅝	300 do..... 34
200 do..... 48½	400 do......b3. 34⅛
500 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.101⅜	300 do..... 34⅜
10 do......s3.101½	100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. c..... 52¾
300 Erie Railway.b. c. 37½	
300 do......b30. 37⅝	100 do..... 53
200 do..... 37⅜	1000 T., W. & W...b. c. 32½
100 do......s3. 37½	100 do..... 32⅝
530 do..... 37¼	100 do......s30. 32¼
300 do..... 37⅜	100 do..... 32⅝
300 do..... 37¼	100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 14
200 do..... 37⅛	100 do......s3. 13⅝
500 do......b3. 37½	200 do..... 13⅝
200 do..... 37⅜	100 do..... 13⅞
800 do..... 37⅝	100 do..... 13⅞
100 Mich. Cen..... 75	50 Del., L. & W.....109½
155 Illinois Central.. 90	200 do......b. c.109¾
25 Clev. & Pitts. G'd 87¾	30 Chi. & Alt.b.c.s3. 98
200 do......b. c. 87½	25 do..... 98
200 L. S. & M. S....b. c. 77⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 26⅛
300 do..... 77⅛	600 do..... 26
1100 do..... 77	300 do..... 25⅞
100 do......s5. 76⅞	100 do..... 26
1700 do..... 76⅞	300 do..... 26¼
800 do......b3. 77	400 do..... 26⅛
900 do..... 77	1200 do..... 26⅛
300 Panama.....b. c.115	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$11,000 U. Pacific 1st 88½	100 North-western.... 38⅜
1400 West. Union.b3. 78⅝	1500 do......b3. 38½
100 do..... 78½	800 do..... 38⅜
100 Adams Express..108	200 do......b3. 38⅝
100 U. S. Express.... 64⅞	1100 do..... 38⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H...b3.101⅜	1200 do..... 38⅛
150 do..... 101⅜	200 do......s3. 38⅛
200 Quicksilver..... 32¼	600 do..... 38⅛
200 Pacific Mail..... 48⅝	300 do..... 38⅛
100 do......s3. 48⅝	500 do..... 38⅛
600 do......b3. 48⅝	500 North-west Pref... 56
300 do..... 48⅝	400 Rock Island.....103⅛
1100 do..... 48⅞	10 do..... 103¼
200 do......s3. 48⅝	10 do..... 103
100 do..... 48¾	500 do..... 103⅛
200 do..... 48⅞	600 do......b3.103⅛
500 Erie Railway..... 37⅝	400 do......b3.103⅛
1800 do......b3. 37¾	800 Ohio & Miss.... 26⅛
100 do..... 37¾	700 do..... 26⅛
100 do..... 37⅝	200 do..... 26⅛
100 do..... 37½	500 do..... 26⅛
85 Mich. Central.... 75½	700 St. Paul..... 34⅜
100 do..... 76	100 do..... 34⅛
100 do......b3. 76	200 do..... 34⅛
500 Union Pacific..... 36¼	200 do..... 34⅝
400 do......s3. 36¼	200 do..... 34⅝
700 Lake Shore..... 77⅛	900 do..... 34⅜
100 do......b3. 77¼	200 do..... 34⅜
100 do..... 77⅛	500 do..... 34⅜
100 do......s5. 77⅛	22 Chic. B. & Q..... 102½
400 do......b3. 77¼	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 39¼
100 do..... 77⅜	100 do..... 39⅛
200 Tol. & Wabash.... 32⅞	100 do......b3. 39⅛
1100 do..... 32¾	100 do..... 39¼
100 do......b3. 32⅞	200 C., C. & I. C..... 13⅞
400 do..... 32⅞	100 do..... 13⅞
100 do......s3. 32⅞	200 do..... 13⅞
100 St. Paul Pref..... 53⅛	100 Atl. & Pac. Pref.. 14¼
100 do..... 53⅜	

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23—P. M.

The chief interest of the Wall street markets to-day was centred in the transactions at the Stock Exchange, which resulted in the largest volume of dealings and the highest prices of the season, with few exceptions. As a rule, there was a cheerful feeling pervading financial and commercial circles, and a strong tendency toward speculation as well as investment. The Stock Exchange opened with an improvement of ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. above the closing prices of yesterday, excepting in Erie, which was ⅛ lower, and Pacific Mail, which was steady. In the sales before the First Board C., C., and I. C. advanced from 13 to 14¼; Union Pacific, ½; Erie, ⅝, and the remainder of the list ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent., but a reaction of ¼@¾ ⅌ cent. followed shortly afterward, Erie, however, remaining firm at the advance. At the beginning of the Call the whole list went off ⅛@½ ⅌ cent., Erie dropping to 36¼, and Lake Shore from 77½ to 76⅞, but before its effect was quite felt Erie developed a sharp upward tendency, and sold up to 37½, taking the leadership and restoring the tone of the entire market. The dealings were quite active, especially in Lake Shore, Erie, Union Pacific, Western Union, and North-western. At the midday sales between the Calls, Erie made another advance to 37¾, and this sent the whole list up to or near the highest point of the day—New-York Central, 101¾; Rock Island, 103¼; Union Pacific, 36⅝; St. Paul, 34⅜; North-western, 38⅜; Ohios, 26½, and Wabash, 32⅝. The advance at this time ranged from ¼ to 1¾ ⅌ cent., Erie being the latter instance; C., C. and I. C. 1 ⅌ cent., and Rock Island ⅞ ⅌ cent. above the lowest of the day. A decline of ¼ to ⅝ marked the opening dealings at the Afternoon Board, and later a recovery of ⅛ to ½ set in, with Erie, Lake Shore, North-western, Union Pacific, Ohios, and Pacific Mail as the features of the buying movement. In the last half hour the best prices of the day on the whole list were made, when North-western sold up to 38⅞; Erie, 37¾; Wabash, 32⅞; St. Paul, 34⅞; Ohios, 26¾; Rock Island, 103⅜; New-York Central, 101¾, and Pacific Mail 48⅞. In the final dealings there was a reaction of about ⅛ to ⅜ ⅌ cent., and the market closed strong on a buoyant business. The strong movement in Erie was based on an advance from 34½ to 34¾ in London, based on rumors of the favorable character of the report shortly to be made by the English accountants to the British stock and bondholders of the company, as well as on reports in circulation here that the company has made a further negotiation of bonds in London through one of its directors. The particulars of this latter transaction will probably be made public to-morrow. The other feature of the business was the general advance made in the Granger stocks, closing at an advance of ⅞ on yesterday's final prices, and St. Paul one ⅌ cent. better. The Railway Mortgages were fairly active and strong, with the bulk of the sales and the chief improvement of prices in the Union Pacifics. The sales were $40,000 Union Firsts at 88½@88⅝; $60,000 Sinking Funds at 76@76⅛, and $10,000 Land Grants at 88½. Central Pacific Gold Bonds sold up to 91½@91¾; Morris and Essex first, 108; Erie second at par; Iron Mountain second at 59; International first at 69. State Securities were firm on limited sales; Missouri sixes of '77 at 97; do. of '78 at 94½; do., long, at 94½; South Carolina non-fundable new sixes at 7, and New-York State fives of 1875 at 109⅝. Brooklyn Water Loan sixes brought 94 on a small investment.

Money was easy throughout the day at 2@2½ ⅌ cent. on call, closing at that figure, and Sterling Exchange was dull at yesterday's rates—$4 83½@$4 84 for sixty days, and $4 86@$4 86½ for demand. Gold was without particular interest at 109⅝@109¾, opening and closing at the lower price. The rates for carrying balances were 1@2 ⅌ cent., and for borrowing, "flat."

European advices were generally devoid of special interest to-day, the significant feature being the advance and activity in Erie in London, and an advance in Union Pacific First Mortgages, in Amsterdam, to 77¾.

The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $96,000 in redemption of called bonds, and $17,000 for interest. The Customs receipts aggregated $423,000.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of yesterday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—SEPT. 23.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	112	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	112½	112½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	116⅞	116⅞
American Gold	109⅝	109⅝
Bills on London, 60 days:	$4 83½@$4 84	$4 83¾@$3 84
N. Y. Central & Hudson	101⅝	101¾
Chicago & Rock Island	102¼	103½
Pacific Mail	47¾	48⅞
St. Paul Common	33¾	34¾
St. Paul Preferred	52	53⅜
Western Union	78⅝	78½
Union Pacific	36⅛	36¼
Lake Shore	77⅛	77⅛
Toledo & Wabash	32⅛	32¾
North-western Common	37⅝	38⅜
North-western Preferred	55	56
Delaware & Lackawanna	109½	109¾
New-Jersey Central	105⅝	106
Panama	114½	115
Erie	36⅛	37½
Ohio & Mississippi	26	26¾
C., C. & Ind. Central	12⅞	13¾
Harlem	129	128¼

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Shares sold.
New-York Central	101¾	101½	3,450
Harlem	128½	128	1,200
Erie	37¾	36	19,710
Lake Shore	77½	76¾	35,105
Wabash	32⅞	32¼	11,200
North-western	38⅞	37¾	27,900
North-western Preferred	56	55½	500
Rock Island	103¼	102⅜	10,620
Missouri Pacific	39½	39¼	500
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34⅞	33⅝	13,500
Mil. and St. Paul Pref.	53⅜	52¾	400
Pittsburg	87¾	87½	125
Del., L. and Western	109¾	109½	650
New-Jersey Central	106	105⅞	380
Michigan Central	76	75	710
Illinois Central	91	90	195
Union Pacific	36¾	36	28,250
C., C. and I. C.	14¼	13	7,300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	27⅝	27	700
Morris and Essex	97	96½	32
Ohio & Mississippi	26¾	25⅞	12,200
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	102½	102½	22
Panama	115	115	300
Western Union	78¾	78¼	11,500
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	14¼	13½	2,300
Pacific Mail	48⅞	47⅝	28,425
Quicksilver	32¾	32¼	400
Adams Express	108	107½	216
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	78½	78½	10
Am. Mer. Union Express	64⅞	64⅞	100
Chicago and Alton	98	98	55
Total sales			217,955

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	117⅛	117½
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117	118⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	117¾	118⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¼	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112½	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	114	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	114⅜	115
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	115⅞	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, New Registered	114⅞	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, New Coupons	115⅜	115⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	115¾	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	116⅞	117⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116⅜	116⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	116⅞	117⅛
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	110⅝	110⅞
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111⅛	111⅜
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111¾	112
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	111¾	112
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	91¾	92
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	83	83½

The day's transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$16,661,000
Gold balances	1,906,723
Currency balances	2,104,357

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$67,271,921
Currency balances	3,323,384
Gold exchanges	5,493,194
Gold balances	919,295

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded... 12	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83..112
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 10	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91..112
Ark.7s,Mem.&L.R. 10	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75..106
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B.& N. O..... 10	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76..106
Ark.7s,Miss.O.&R.R. 10	N. C. 6s, old, J.& J.. 20
Ark.7s,Ark. Cen R.. 10	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 20
California 7s.....111	N.C. 6s, N.C.R.,Jan. & July..... 42
Connecticut 6s.....103	N.C.6s,N.C.R., April & Oct..... 42
Georgia 6s..... 75	
Louisiana 6s..... 21	N.C. 6s,N.C.R.,C. off, Jan. & July..... 28
Mich. 6s, '78-79.....102½	
Mich. 6s, '83.....102½	N. C. 6s, F. Act,'66.. 15
Mo. 6s due in '74..... 99¾	N. C. 6s, F. Act '68.. 14
Mo. 6s due in '75..... 99	N. C. 6s, N.B.J.&J. 12½
Mo. 6s due in '76..... 98	C. 6s, Sp. T., Cl. 1... 5
Mo. 6s due in '77..... 96	Ohio 6s, '75.....100
Mo. 6s due in '78..... 94½	Ohio 6s, '81.....103
Mo. 6s due in '79..... 94	Ohio 6s, '86.....103
Fund. B. due in '94.. 92⅜	Rhode Island 6s.....103
L. B. due '81to'91 inc. 94	S. C. 6s..... 20
H. & St. Jo due '75.. 97	S. C. 6s, Jan.& July. 17
H. & St. Jo. due '76.. 96	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 17
H. & St. Jo. due '86.. 92	S. C. Non-Fund. B... 6½
H. & St. Jo. due '87.. 92	Tenn. 6s, old..... 71
N. Y. R. B. Loan....107⅜	Tenn. 6s, old, Ex C. 53½
N. Y. C. B. Loan....107¼	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 71
N. Y. 6s,Can. L., '74.108	Tenn. 6s, n., Ex C... 53
N. Y. 6s,Can. L., '75.108	Tenn. 6s, new series. 53
N. Y. 6s,Can. L., '77.108	Va. 6s, old..... 30
N. Y. 6s,Can. L., '78.108	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 30
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87..108	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 30
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87..110	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 8⅞

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Al. & Sus. 1st bs....103	Kal. & W. P. 1st.... 85
Al. & Sus. 2d bs.....101	L. Shore Div. bs.... 98½
B.,C.R.& M. 1st 7s G. 67⅜	L. Shore C. C. 2d.... 90
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.. 49⅜	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902.. 98¾
Chi. & Alt. 1st.....105⅝	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....102
Jol. & Chi. 1st.....104	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 95⅝
La. & Mo. 1st Guar.. 89½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 95
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ct. 1st.110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.... 93
Chi., R. I. & Pac....106⅞	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... 93
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n.106¼	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....100½
Cen. R. of N.J. C. C.101½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.107¾
M.&S.P.1st,7 3-10,P.D.90	Hud. R.7s 2d S.F., '85.106¼
M.& St.P.1st La.C.D. 84	Har. 1st 7s, C.....107¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F... 99	Har. 1st 7s, R.....107½
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.. 84	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 90½
C.& N.W.C.G'd Bds. 77¼	Ohio & Miss. Con... 89
Gal. & Chic. Ext.....101	Ohio & Miss. 2d C... 77
Gal. & Chic. 2d.....100	Cen. Pac. G. bs..... 91⅛
Chic. & Mil. 1st..... 91½	West. Pac. bs..... 83
C.,C.C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.103½	Union Pac. 1st bs.... 88⅜
D.,L. & Western 1st.103½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 88¼
D.,L. & Western 2d.103½	Union P. Inc. p.due. 90
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.105	Union Pac. S. F..... 76
Mor. & Essex 2d.....102¼	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.100
Mor. & Es. bds. 1900. 89	P., F. W. & C. 1st....106½
Mor. & Es. Con..... 89	P., F. W. & C. 2d....103
Mor. & E. 7s of '71.. 97¼	P., F. W. & C. 3d.... 95¼
Erie 1st Ext.....103¼	Clev. & P. 3d.....101
Erie 3d 7s, '83..... 97	Clev. & P. 4th..... 90
Long Dock Bonds....100	C., C. & I. C. 1st.... 73⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77. 85½	S. L. & I. M. 1st..... 85
H. & St. Jo. L. G.....100½	S. L. & I. M. 2d..... 58
H. & St. Jo. 8s C.... 77	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf... 87
C. F. & Minn. 1st.... 79	Alt. & T. H. 2d, inc. 72
M. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d.....100	B. & S. L. 1st 8s..... 95½
M.S. & N.I.S.F.7⅌c.104	T., P. & W., E. D..... 80
Clev. & T. S. F.....102	T., P. & W., W. D.. 73½
Clev. & T. n. bs..... 99	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.. 85
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.100	Tol. & Wab. 2d..... 71½
Clev., P. & A. n.bs..100	T. & W. Cons. Conv. 55
Det., M. & T. bs.... 97¼	Gt. West. 1st, 8s..... 85
Buff. & Erie n. bs.... 99½	Gt. West. 2d, '93..... 68
Buff. & State L. 7s.. 98	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 65

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America.....148	Market.....120
American Exchange.112½	Mechanics'.....135
Bnks' & Bkrs' Asso. 75	Merchants'.....119
Chatham.....130	Merchants' Ex.....107
Chemical.....1500	Nassau.....106
City.....300	New-York.....120
Continental..... 88	New-York County...200
Corn Exchange.....120	Ninth National.....100
Fourth National.. 99½	North America..... 90
Fulton.....140	Pacific.....165
Gallatin National.....125	Peoples.....140
Hanover.....100	Phenix.....100
Irving.....127	St. Nicholas.....106
Manhattan.....148	Union.....139
Marine.....120	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 23.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	103½	103⅝
Camden and Amboy	127¼	127⅜
Pennsylvania Railroad	54¼	54⅜
Reading	56⅛	56¼
Lehigh Valley	62¼	62½
Catawissa Preferred	42⅞	43½
Philadelphia & Erie	14½	14¾
Northern Central	32½	32¾
Lehigh Navigation	46½	46⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	97¾	98

The United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $2 50 per share of the Capital Stock, payable, on and after Oct. 10, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch announce in another column that a very large majority of the bondholders and creditors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company have accepted the company's proposition for a settlement of the outstanding obligations of the road, and urge upon the remainder the necessity of their compliance, also, so as to facilitate the re-establishment of the Company's credit. A large amount of Bonds and Coupons are being funded daily, and a successful result is confidently anticipated.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS.—Owners of bonds secured by the first mortgage (bonds numbered 1 to 5,000) should communicate AT ONCE with HASSLER & CO., No. 7 Wall st.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1874.

Although there were no higher rates obtained on this forenoon than those current on Monday last, trade was easier and the markets closed more firm. Beeves sold from 9c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5 to 7¾ cwt., down to 55 lbs. net. Milch Cows fair of sale from $54@$100 ⅌ head, Calves included. Veals rather slow at 8½c. ⅌ lb. Grass Calves also dull at 5c. ⅌ lb. Sheep free of sale from 5c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb. Lambs in fair demand from 6c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs, in small selected lots, sold on private terms; City dressed firm from 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb. for grass-fed, and from 9⅜c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb. for corn-fed.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 152 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 182 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 90 poor Illinois Steers, from 9c.@9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 69 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 65 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 77 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for J. & T. Goff 193 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12¼c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. S. Moses sold for self 135 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@11¾c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6¾ to 7 cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 55 Texan Steers at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 60 corn-fed Texan Steers at 9¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 158 Common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; held on sale, 52 corn-fed Cherokee Steers. W. Thompson had due for to-morrow 9 cars of horned Cattle.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 16 Sheep, weight 1,600 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 8 Sheep, weight 690 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 88 Sheep, weight 6,780 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 258 Sheep, weight 29,540 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 79 Sheep, weight 6,890 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 19 Lambs, weight 900 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 187 Lambs, weight 8,470 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 75 Lambs, weight 4,410 lbs., at $7 80 ⅌ cwt.; 9 Lambs, weight 550 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 295 Lambs, weight 18,360 lbs., at 8⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 14 Lambs, weight 1,000 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 3 Bulls, weight 2,730 lbs., at 3c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Grass Calf, weight 250 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 510 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 193 Sheep, weight 15,730 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 22 Sheep, weight 2,720 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 429 Lambs, weight 19,180 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 285 Lambs, 19,040 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; also, 66 choice quality Lambs, raised by Mr. Hymers, and sold to Davis & Harrington, half bred Cotswolds and Lincolns, weight 6,040 lbs., average weight 91½ lbs. strong ⅌ head, at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—P. Letch sold 50 Ohio Sheep, weight 3,710 lbs., at $5 68¾ ⅌ cwt.; held on sale 2 cars of Live Hogs. Judd & Buckingham sold 212 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,440 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 246 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,430 lbs., at 5⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 172 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,970 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken yards for week ending Sept. 21, 1874: 529 head of horned Cattle, 1,950 Sheep and Lambs, 1,002 Veals, 3,815 Hogs, 16 Horses.

Fresh arrivals at One Hundredth street yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,307 head of Horned Cattle, 2 Cows, 120 Veals and Calves, 27 Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth street yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,059 Sheep and Lambs, 20 Cows, 337 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth street hog-yards: 6,082 Hogs, 55 Veals and Calves, 321 Sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 578 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,687 head, or 371 cars against 511 cars for the same time last week; market active at ½c. decline on good Cattle, and ¼c.@⅜c. on common thin stuff; about 2,000 head were disposed of; sales 300 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,022 to 1,449 lbs., at $4 70@$6 12½; 1,200 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,079 to 1,573 lbs., at $4@$7; 400 head Cherokee Steers, ranging from 905 to 1,060 lbs., at $3 15@$4 30; 200 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 776 to 1,126 lbs., at $3 15@$5 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,200 head, against 10,800 head for the same time last week; market was lively at ½c. advance on Canada Lambs, with Canada and Western Sheep at last week's prices; Canada Lambs, $6@$6 87½; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5; Western Sheep, $4@$5 25; sales, 3,800 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 66 lbs.@75 lbs., at $6@$6 75; 300 head Canada Sheep, ranging from 113 lbs.@146 lbs., at $4 75@$5; 1,800 head Western Sheep, ranging from 76 lbs.@96 lbs., at $4 30@$5 20. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,700 head, against 11,400 head for the same time last week; market fairly active at weak yesterday's prices; Yorkers, $6@$7; heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 65, with choice lots a shade higher.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 23.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 34c. Rosin firm at $1 95 for Strained, $2 for No. 2, $2 25 for Low No. 1, $4 for No. 1, $4 50 for Low Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard, $2 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 90.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	3	Hides, bales	889
Bees-wax, pks	9	Leather, sides	3,445
Cotton, bales	2,085	Moss, bales	31
Copper, bbls	72	Spirits Turp., bbls	935
Copper, cakes	323	Tar, bbls	21
Dried Fruit, pks	371	Resin, bbls	2,799
Eggs, bbls	1,947	Oil-cake, pks	1,725
Flour, bbls	14,003	Beef, pks	195
Wheat, bushels	245,723	Cut-meats, pks	192
Corn, bushels	124,000	Butetr, pks	3,533
Oat, bushels	61,875	Cheese, pks	5,550
Malt, bushels	3,200	Tallow, pks	15
Flax-seed, bags	147	Starch, bxs	4,200
Beans, bbls	382	Tea, half-chests	5
Peas, bbls	795	Tobacco, hhds	893
Hemp, bales	50	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,635
Hops, bales	397	Whisky, bbls	583
Hides, No	1,091	Wool, bales	161

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pine streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Scotia, for Liverpool—9 bxs. Extract Madder, 20 cases Tobacco, 660 pks. Tobacco, 1,015 bales Cotton, 12 bales Leather, 18 hhds. Tobacco, 25 bbls. Apples.

By the steamer Holland, for London—10 bales Silk, 1,496 bbls. Flour, 47 bales Hops, 3,896 bxs. Cheese, 34 pks. Drugs, 45 pks. Leather, 471 cakes Scraps, 62,953 bushels Wheat, 411 hhds. Tobacco, 26 cases Tobacco, 120 tcs. Beef, 800 Oars, 48 pks. Hardware, 15 bbls. Casings, 6 cases Pumps, 6,000 Staves, 50 bales Cochineal, 20 cks. Oxide Zinc, 200 bbls. Wax, 15 tcs. Tobacco.

By the brig Sybil Wynn, for Penzance—10,324 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Liscio, for Cork—26,490 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Stefano A., for Cork—33,519 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Billy Simpson, for Symrna—14,000 cases Petroleum, 30 bales Domestics.

By the steamer Cornwall, for Bristol—200 bbls. Resin, 2,344 bxs. Cheese, 33 bxs. Bacon, 2,200 bbls. Flour, 50 tcs. Beef, 43,002 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Eva, for Rosario—221 pks. Drugs, 10 cases Spirits Turpentine, 2 bbls. Resin, 4 bbls. Dyestuffs, 110 reams Paper, 83 pks. Machinery, 50 bxs. Axes, 55 pieces Lumber.

ASHES—Have been very quiet since our last, at about previous rates. Pots quoted at $6 50@$6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls at $9 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in limited request at 31c.@32c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate request, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—Has been held with firmness, though not actively sought after, with House Cannel quoted firm at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel at $11; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 25@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Business in Rio and Santos has been quite active again to-day, at very firm and buoyant prices, buyers evincing a disposition to operate freely on the basis of the advance quoted in our last. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,705 bags, including here 3,870 bags Rio, by the Sybil Wynn, and 3,000 bags do. by the Albert Fesca, on private terms; 2,200 bags do. by the Susan Bergen, at 16¾c.; 4,600 bags do., by the Emily, reported at about 16¼c.; 2,535 bags do., by the Merrimack, on private terms. And at Baltimore, 2,000 bags Rio, by the Adelaide, on private terms; 600 bags do., by the Industry, at 17¼c.; 900 bags do., by the Lubra, at 19¼c., and 5,000 bags Santos, also by the Lubra, on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, here this evening, is only 22,216 bags. The receipts of Rio and Santos at all the distributing ports, since Aug. 22, have been 123,091 bags; sales, 159,288 bags; and stock in first hands at all the ports, this morning, 73,172 bags, with 88,736 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. There has been more inquiry for other discriptions, with a firmer market noted for all desirable qualities. Sales have been made of 1,490 bags Laguayra, by the Jane Adelaide, on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; fair, 16¾c.@17c.; good, 18¼c.@18½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 15c.@21¼c., gold; Java, 22c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 16½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16½c.@18c.; San Domingo, 14½c.@15c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Savanilla, 15c.@18½c.; Curacos, 15½c.@17c.; and Jamaica, 15½c.@17½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—There has been a modeaate trade reported for early delivery at about previous quotations. The demand has been mostly from spinners. The bids on export account have been generally unsatisfactory. Sales have been reported of 2,452 bales, including 2,290 bales to spinners, 50 bales to shippers, and 112 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the dealings have been fair in amount, with prices quoted up 1-16c.@3-16c. ⅌ lb., the main improvement having been on September contracts. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,400 bales, (of which 4,700 bales were last evening and 13,700 bales to-day,) and 1,900 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with September options, closing at 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; October, 15 7-32c.; November, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; December, 15 7-32c.; January, 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; February, 15⅝c.@15 21-32c.; March, 15 15-16c.; April, 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c. ⅌ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,085 bales, including 251 bales from Norfolk, 1,576 bales from Savannah, 2,18 bales from Port Royal, 4 bales from Fernandina, and 38 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 7,206 bales, and thus far this week 29,889 bales, against 17,534 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 78,953 bales, against 72,651 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 2,859 bales; to the Continent, 200 bales; stock in New-York, 39,439 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 115,957 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than a half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Good Ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	15½	15½
Strict Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15 9-16	15 9-16
Low Middling	15⅞	15¾	16	16
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been firm as to values, on a moderately active movement. Staves, hhd., have been quoted within the range of $100@$200; do., pipe, $180@$280; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pine Shooks, $6 58@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses, do., $2 20@$2 25; Hoop, $35@$40.

EARTHENWARE—Has been in very slack request at unsettled and unsatisfactory prices.

FISH—There has been a fair demand noted for the better qualities of stock, at firm prices. Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$6 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $12@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1 05 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active, at about steady prices for low grades, but at somewhat easier rates for trade and family brands, which latter have been offered with more freedom. The sales since our last have been 14,950 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 25, chiefly at $3 75@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 30@$5, chiefly at $4 60@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 50, mainly at $5 10@$5 40; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6 10, mostly at $5 50@$5 85; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 50, chiefly within the range of $5@$5 45; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for Shipping, at $5 35@$6 25; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$7 75; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 50@$7 75; Western White Wheat Extras, $5 65@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 50@$7 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 60@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 6,100 bbls. shipping stock, mainly regular State and Western shipping Extras, within our range....Southern Flour has been in rather more demand, but somewhat weaker in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,370 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$6 75 for very poor to choice shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra ⅌ bbl....Canada Flour inactive and wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand, at from $4 20@$5 60 for Fine to very choice Superfine; sales 490 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Cornmeal has been in fair request, and quoted at from $4 25@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $4 75 for Caloric; $4 35@$4 50 for Jersey, and $5 10@$5 25 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 800 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 70@$2 10 ⅌ 100 lbs....Oat-meal quiet at $6 75@$7 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in much more liberal supply and pressed for sale, leading to a decline of 2c.@3c. a bushel. At the reduced figures the market has been unusually active, shippers having been purchasing quite freely, and the inquiry from millers having been more animated. There has also been some speculative demand reported. The bulk of the business has been in No. 2 stock, old and new, chiefly the latter. Winter, Red, and Amber Western Wheat has been offered rather reservedly, and has been in fair request, partly for milling, at about steady rates for the better grades of new; little old available. White Wheat quiet within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 327,000 bushels at $1 21@$1 28 for poor to strictly choice No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 26@$1 27 for old Duluth and Minnesota, in store and afloat; $1 21@$1 25 for new stock, car lots; $1 18@$1 19 for old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car lots; $1 19 for very choice old No. 2 North-western Spring: $1 14½ for prime old No. 2 Chicago Spring, (25,000 bushels,) in store, for export; $1 12@$1 14 for new No 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 12@$1 13, and closing at $1 12, afloat; $1 11@$1 13½ for new No. 2 North-western Spring, mostly at $1 11@$1 12, and closing at $1 11 for fair average stock, afloat; $1 10@$1 12 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, closing at $1 10@$1 11 for fair to prime, afloat; $1 07@$1 08 for No. 3 Spring; $1 08@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 24@$1 28 for fair to extra choice new Amber Western, chiefly at $1 24@$1 26 for car lots; $1 27 for very choice Amber Michigan; $1 18@$1 24 for fair ordinary to strictly prime new Red Western, chiefly at $1 22@$1 24 for good to strictly prime, afloat; and $1 25@$1 40 for White Western....Corn has been fairly active, but at a reduction of 1c.@2c. a bushel. The demand has been, in good part, for export. The dealings have been almost wholly in sailing vessel Mixed Western. Yellow and White, particularly the latter, scarce and quiet. Sales have been reported (since our last of 185,000 bushels, (part in store,) at 97c.@98c. for Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 97c., which was the closing quotation for prime; 96c.@97c. for Mixed Western, in store; 97c.@98c. for Yellow Western; and $1@$1 05 for White Western....Rye dull within the range of 90c.@98c. for new....Barley steady and in moderate demand, Sales have been reported of 9,500 bushels Lake Shore at $1 33 ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt has been in request at, however, somewhat irregular prices. Sales, 3,000 bushels Canada West at $1 55; 500 bushels Danubian at $1 45, and a cargo of French reported at $1 70 ⅌ bushel....Oats have been more sought after, chiefly for trade purposes, though partly on speculative account, at firmer prices, with sales reported of 105,000 bushels at 68c.@65½c. for new Mixed Western, chiefly at 65½c. for prime, and 65c. for very good Chicago, and 64c.@67c. for new White Western....Feed in fair jobbing demand within the range of $21@$32 ⅌ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been quoted steady on a moderate demand, with shipping stock, fair to prime, quoted at 55c.@65c., and the range of retailing qualities at from 75c.@$1 05 ⅌ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 55c.@70c. Straw has been selling rather slowly within our range, with Oats quoted at from 40c.@55c., and Rye at 50c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been comparatively quiet since our last at essentially unchanged quotations. Sales, 1,200 Bogota, 1,125 Vera Cruz, 1,000 Mexican, and 697 Para, on private terms, and 1,800 California at 24c., gold, 60 days. Stock in first hands to-day, 265,100 Hides and 1,329 bales do., against 147,100 Hides and 471 bales do., same time last year.

HOPS—There has been a moderately active inquiry noted for desirable qualities, which have been held with comparative confidence. American crop, 1874, 35c.@45c.; American crop, 1873, 15c.@30c.; American crop, 1872, 12c.@15c.; olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1873, 20c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—Has been generally in good demand, on a firm basis as to values, for the leading kinds of stock. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ⅌ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@38½c. ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 16c.@19c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@30c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@32c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand has been good for desirable grades, in part for the Canadian market, at steady prices. Sales have been made of 134 hhds. Manzanilla at 38c.; 130 hhds. Demerara, in lots, at 58c.@60c.; and 300 hhds. Porto Rico (a resale) at 44c., the latter taken for Canada. A cargo of 277 puncheons Demerara, just in, it is said, will be marketed in a jobbing way. Another of 287 puncheons and 67 tcs. St. John, P. R., just arrived, has not yet been reported sold. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (50 test) at 40½c.@41½c.; Grocery do. at 40c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@68c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 42c.@47c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; St. Croix, 47c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 76c.@83c., the latter for fancy.

NAILS—Have been rather more sought after, with common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 65@$3 75; 8d. and 9d., $4; 6d. and 7d., $4 25; 4d. and 5d., $4 50; 3d. and 4d., $5 25; 3d., fine, $6; 2d., $6 75; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair demand, chiefly for export, and held very firmly. Sales, 800 bbls. Strained at $2 30; 2,500 bbls. Wilmington do. at $2 35; 400 bbls. No. 2 at $2 45; 700 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$6, ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch nominally unchanged....Spirits Turpentine has been in good request and quoted rather firmer, though closing less buoyantly. Sales, 450 bbls. merchantable at 35½c.@36c., the invoice price from wharf, and 50 bbls. New-York pkg. at 37c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet since our last at 5⅛c. in bulk....Refined has been in moderate demand at about previous rates. Sales here, 4,000 bbls., early delivery, at 12c., and 1,500 bbls., September option, at 12⅛c. At Philadelphia, early deliveries quoted at 11⅞c....Refined, in cases, at 17c.@17¼c....City Naphtha quoted at 11c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and weak as to prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 100 bbls. Western Mess at $23 25, closing at $23 25@$23 50, with Prime Mess and extra Prime nominal. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 1,000 bbls. October options at $23@$23 05....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand, with corn-fed quoted at 9½c., and grass-fed at 9c.@9¼c....Cut-meats have been firm, and fairly active again to-day, with sales reported of 1,200 fresh Shoulders, in bulk, at 7½c.; 2,000 Pickled Shoulders at 9½c.@9¾c.; 1,000 Smoked Shoulders at 10½c.@10¾c.; 1,000 fresh Hams at 11¾c.@12c.; 1,800 Pickled Hams at 13c.@13½c.; 2,500 Smoked Hams at 15c.@15¼c.; 47 bxs. Clear Bellies at 14½c.; and 33,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12¼c.@12½c....Bacon firm, for early delivery, at 14c. for City Long Clear, on sales of 120 bxs. Long and Short Clear, Winter options, available at 10⅝c., but dull....Lard has been in quite moderate demand at available prices, closing rather weak. Sales for early delivery embrace 250 tcs. Western Steam at 14⅜c.; small lots of City Steam at 14c.@14¼c.; No. 1 City at 13¾c.@14c., and Refined, 14⅝c.@14⅞c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 250 tcs., September options, at 14⅜c., subsequently quoted at 14½c.; 500 tcs., October, at 14¼c., quoted later at 14⅜c.; and 750 tcs., seller six months, at 12½c., closing at 12½c.@12 3-16c. ⅌ lb....Beef in rather more demand at steady rates. We quote job lots at $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess, $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$23 for India Mess, $25@$26 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce. Sales, 200 tcs. Extra India this afternoon on private terms....Beef Hams, $24 for Summer-cured Western....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs quoted steady, on a moderate movement....At the call of the Butter and Cheese Exchange, to-day, sales were made of 50 firkins Western, seconds, at 26c.; 50 Welsh pks. Western, firsts, at 30c.; and 50 do., seconds, at 27½c. ⅌ lb.

SALT—Has been in moderately active request since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 5½c., gold, free. The last sale was reported at 4 11-16c., gold, in bond.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, 1,000 bags by the Gitana sold at $2 35, gold, 90 days. Grass-seed unchanged.

SKINS—Have been in moderate request with the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 65c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Guatemala, 65c.@67½c.; Sisal, 62½c.@65c.; Central America, 55c.@67½c.; Para, 65c.@67½c.; Puerto Cabello, 55c.@60c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 57½c.@60c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.@52½c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 35c.@37½c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Has been selling, in a jobbing way, rather more freely, with Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have been less active, on the basis of our quotations. Holders, however, claim fully 8½c.@8¾c. for fair to good Refining, and do not seem eager to place supplies, especially of the better grades. Sales have been made to-day of 865 hhds. and 1,486 bxs., including 228 hhds. Refining Cubs at 8 9-16c.@8¾c.; 134 hhds. Martinique at 7⅞c.@8¼c.; 303 hhds. common Refining Muscovado at 8¼c.; 104 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8¼c.; 96 hhds. do. at 7¾c.; 6 0 bxs. do. at 8¼c.; 746 bxs. do. at 8c.@8¼c.; 50 bxs. Derosne at 9⅜c.; 12 bxs. do. at 9¼c., and 578 bxs. Centrifugal at 9¾c.@9⅞c. We quote: Fair Refining, 8 7-16c.@8½c.; good do., 8 11-16c.@8¾c.; prime do., 8 13-16c.@8⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery at 8⅞c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 9¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅞c.@9¾c.; Manila bags, 7⅞c.@8⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 7½c.@8½c.; Melado, 5¾c.@7c. Refined Sugars continue in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 11⅜c.; Powdered at 11⅜c.; Granulated at 11⅜c.; A's at 10½c.@11c.; and Yellow at 9¼c.@10⅜c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales equal to 147,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime at 8¼c.@8⅜c., with choice City held at 8⅞c....Stearine lower, on a moderate inquiry, closing heavily. Sales, 19,000 lbs. City at 16c.@17½c., chiefly at 16c., which was the closing quotation for full lots of strictly prime, with offerings reported for next month's delivery as low as 15½c.; Prime Western quoted 15⅝c.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at former rates; sales, 800 half chests Japan, and 2,000 half chests Oolong on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Long Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 28; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c. @ 35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@55c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congou, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$1 ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 400 bbls. at $1 07½@$1 08, closing at $1 08, ⅌ gallon, or about steady. Also, 50 bbls. Bourbon, reported at $1 1 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The Grain movement has been moderately active in the line of berth engagements, at about previous rates, chiefly by sail and steam for Liverpool. The offerings of Cotton and Flour have been fair for British ports at about late figures. The movements in general cargo for the Continent have been limited, and rates without essential change. The chartering business has been fair, with rates showing more steadiness for Grain and Petroleum tonnage, which has been most sought after. A moderate inquiry has been reported for vessels suited to the Cotton and Lumber trades....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 300 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ⅌ lb., prompt delivery to vessel; 56,000 bushels Grain at 4d.@4½d. ⅌ bushel; 1,000 bags Divi Divi at 30s., and by steam, 1,530 bales Cotton, in lots, on the basis of ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 75 bbls. Apples on private terms; 24,000 bushels Grain at 4½d.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d. ⅌ bushel; 1,200 pks. Provisions at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. Also a British ship, 1,296 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And an American bark, with Cotton, from Mobile or Galveston, reported at ⅝d. ⅌ lb.; and an American schooner, with Deals, from Bangor, at 70s....For London, by steam, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl.; 50 bales Hops and 6,000 Staves on private terms, and 32,000 bushels Wheat (rumored) at 7d. ⅌ bushel, but rumor not confirmed....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 30s. ⅌ ton....For Dundee, an Italian bark, 520 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Flour at 2s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl....For Cardiff, by steam, 100 tcs. Beef at 6s, ⅌ tierce, and 600 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ⅌ ton....For the United Kingdom, a German brig, 298 tons, hence with about 1,850 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d., with option of the Continent, or, if for the Baltic, at 5s. 3d., and a British bark, 349 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. do. from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 3d., or if direct, at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, a German bark, 592 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 5s. ⅌ quarter; and a German bark, 400 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. to the United Kingdom, and 4s. 6d. to the Continent....For Bremen, a German bark, 636 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported on owner's account; a German ship, hence, with about 8,000 bbls. do., and a German bark, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. do. (chartered previous to arrival) on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard at equal to 20s. ⅌ ton; also, a British bark, 384 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at 52s. 6d....For the Continent, a Swedish bark, 500 tons, with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Baltimore, at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; and a British brig, 407 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. do. from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For the Danish or German Baltic, a German bark, 517 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms, quoted at about 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Barbados, an American schooner, with Coal from Little Glace Bay, reported at $4, gold....For Jacmel, an American schooner, 197 tons, hence with general cargo, on the basis of 65c. ⅌ bbl. and Lumber at $8....For Havana, a schooner, with Coal, from Richmond, reported at $4 50 ⅌ ton....For the Windward, an American brig, 152 tons, hence with general cargo, at about 55c. ⅌ bbl....For Aspinwall, an American schooner, with Coal, reported from Georgetown, at $4 25 ⅌ ton....For Hayti, an American brig, 197 tons, (now here,) with Lumber, from St. George, N. B., at $8, gold, and back with Logwood, to New-York, at $5, currency....For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $20....For Portland, two schooners, with Lumber, from Darien, reported at $9....For Providence, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, reported at $10....For Baltimore, an Austrian bark, 605 tons, with general cargo, reported from two ports in Java, at 75s....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, at $8; and an American brig, (now on the way from Nova Scotia, with Coal, to Barbados,) with about 15,000 bushels Salt, from Turk's Island, at 10c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County, choice, 35c.@37c.; Western, prime, 28c.@30c.; do., fair to good, 23c.@25c.; common, 22c. Cheese firm; New-York State, fancy, 14¼c.@14½c.; do., prime, 13½c.@14c.; Western, prime, 12½c.@13¼c.; half skims, 10c.@11c. Eggs steady; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 25c.; Western express, 23c.@24c.; do., freight lots, 22c.@23c. Quercitron Bark—No. 1 nominal, $36 50. Clover-seed scarce and firm, $10 50@$11 50. Timothy firm, $2 75@$2 80. Flaxseed, $1 95. Flour dull; Extra, $4@$4 50; Northwest Extra Family, $6@$7 25; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 75@$6 25; high grades, $7 75@$8 75. Wheat—Choice wanted; other grades dull; Red, $1 20@$1 22; Amber, $1 23@$1 27; White, $1 35. Rye steady, $1 02. Corn held firmly; Yellow and Mixed Western, $1@$1 02. Oats steady; White, 64c.@66c.; Mixed, 63½c.@65c. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $24 25@$24 50. Beef Hams, $22@$26. Smoked Hams, 15c.@16c.; do. Sides, 14½c.@15¼c.; Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c. Hams in pickle, 14c.@14¼c. Salted Shoulders, 9¾c.@10¼c. Lard, Western, held 14½c.@15¼c. Petroleum steady; Refined, 11⅞c. spot and during the month; Crude, 8c.@8¼c., in bbls.; 4½c.@4¾c., in bulk. Whisky held $1 07.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—The market for Wool is quiet, but prices are well sustained; if there is not much pressure to buy on the part of manufacturers, there is certainly as little disposition on the part of holders to urge sales; any desirable lots offered at a concession would be sure to be looked upon favorably by dealers whose stocks are already broken. We quote Ohio and Pennsylvania Medium, X, and XX at 53c.@55c.; XX and above, 56c.@57c.; XXX and above, 58c.@60c. Michigan fleeces are firm at 50c.@51c.; good lines of Wisconsin and New-York Fleeces are held at 50c.@51c.; Combing and Delaine selections continue to be taken as fast as offered, and sales are readily made at 58c.@62c.; Pulled Wools are steady and firm with a fair demand and a light stock; Lambs' Wool is coming forward more freely, and prices range from 42c.@50c., and good Super and X at 50c.@55c., with very choice lots of Super at an advance on the latter rate. In California Wool there is a fair business doing, and sales at prices ranging from 30c.@38c., for medium and good lots of Spring, and 40c.@43c. for choice.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 23.—Flour steady. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 02@$1 04; No. 2 do., $1 00½ spot, 99½c. September, 94⅝c. October; No. 3 Spring, 90¾c.@91¾c.; Rejected, 86c.@86½c. Corn active and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed sold at 85½c. cash, 84¾c. September, 81¾c. October, closing at 83c. cash, 82c. September, 81c. October, 73½c.@74¼c. seller all the year, closing at 73½c.; High Mixed, 84c.@85c.; Rejected, 81c. Oats dull and a shade lower; sales No. 2 at 54¾c. cash, 52c. September, 49¾c. October; White, 54c.; Rejected, 50½c. Rye steady; No. 2 sold at 91c. Barley in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 04 cash or September; 98½c. October; No. 3 do., 89c. Pork unchanged for cash sales; demand fair and market firm for long options at $18 15 seller all the year; $18 25 seller January. Lard steady at 14½c. spot; 11⅜c. seller all the year. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; no sales. Whisky steady at $1 03. On open board, this afternoon, Wheat was unsettled and lower at 98½c. September; 94c. October. Corn, 81½c. cash and September; 79¼c. October. Oats, 51¼c. spot; 47¼c.@47½c. October. Receipts—5,000 bbls Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 58,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 106,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—11,800 bbls. Flour, 402,452 bushels Wheat, 269,628 bushels Corn, 97,200 bushels Oats, 20,500 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments—75,930 bushels Wheat, 83,348 bushels Corn, 24,441 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—69,753 bushels Wheat, 35,202 bushels Corn, 51,674 bushels Oats. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; sales, 1,000 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6 50@$7; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat dull; sales, 8,0 0 bushels No. 2 Spring at $1 03. Corn unsettled and weak; sales, 100,000 bushels at 90c.@91c., closing at the former figures. Oats quiet; sales, No. 2 Toledo at 60c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 60@$1 70; Western, $1 50@$1 60. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Western lower; No. 1 Red and Amber Western, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 22@$1 23; No. 3 do., $1 16@$1 18; Rejected do., $1 11@$1 12; White Western, $1 20@$1 30; Southern unchanged. Corn quiet, but firm, at $1@$1 05 for White Southern; $1 05@$1 06 for Yellow do.; 98c.@98½c. for Mixed Western. Oats strong at 63c.@65c. for Southern; 62c.@63c. for Mixed Western; 64c. for White Western. Rye dull at 96c.@$1. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and heavy. Mess Pork, $24. Bulk Meats unchanged. Bacon lower; Shoulders, 10½c.@10¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.@15¾c. Hams dull at 14c.@16c. Lard, 15½c. for Refined. Western Butter very strong and scarce, at 30c. for choice; 24c.@27c. for fair to good. Coffee strong at 17c.@20c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 06@$1 07; small sales.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—Flour active and higher for low grades; Superfine Winter, $3 50@$3 75; Extra do., $4@$4 50; Double Extra do., $4 50@$5. Wheat flat; large offerings unsold; small sales No. 3 Red at $1 06; No. 2 Red, $1 16. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 83c. Oats active and higher; sales No. 2 at 54½c.@56c. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 05@$1 15; strictly prime to choice, $1 17½@$1 25. Rye easy at 88c.@94c. Whisky higher at $1 03. Pork lower; $24 50, cash; $18 50, February. Bacon steadier; only a jobbing demand. Lard steady at 11¼c., seller six months; 11⅜c., February. Live Hogs in fair demand; stockers, $4 50@$5; medium, $5@$5 50; Bacon, $6@$6 75; Butchers', $7@$7 75. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,500 Hogs, 2,200 Cattle. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 2,200 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales of car-lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 22; round lots offered at $1 20. Corn unchanged; sales, 4,000 bushels at 94c.@95c. Barley firm; sales, 21,000 bushels prime Canada, part to arrive, at $1 30. Corn-meal higher; Bolted, $38; Unbolted, $37, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $22; Ship-stuffs, $25; Middlings, $32, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 7c., Corn 6¼c., Barley 6c., to New-York; Barley 5¼c. to Albany; Lumber $2 75 to the Hudson, $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—16,000 bushels Wheat, 1,087,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—3,200 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn, 19,200 bushels Barley, 1,038,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm at 85c.@87c. Oats firm and in good demand at 50c.@57c. Rye firm at $1. Barley firm at $1 18@$1 25 for Spring, $1 30@$1 40 for Fall. Butter firmer and higher; Western Reserve, choice, 34c.@35c.; Central Ohio, choice, 30c.@32c.; medium, 26c.@28c. Pork nominal. Lard quiet and steady at 13⅞c.@14c. for Summer. Bulk Meats dull and unsettled; nominally 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Shoulders, 14½c.@14¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 15c.@15¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon dull and unsettled at 10½c.@10¾c. for Shoulders, 15¼c.@15¾c. for Clear Rib, 16¼c.@16½c. for Clear Sides. Whisky excited; prices higher at $1 03.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 23.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged and quiet; 83c.@85c. Oats unchanged and quiet; 58c.@60c. Rye unchanged and quiet at 95c. Pork nominal. Bacon dull, irregular, and lower, some lots being forced on the market; sales of Shoulders at 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.@15⅝c.; Clear Sides, 16c.@16½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c.; Plain, 13½c.@14c. Bulk Meats dull and lower; some forced sales at 9½c.@9⅝c. for Shoulders; 14¾c.@14⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 15⅛c.@15¼c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firmer at $1 03. Bagging—Two-pound Kentucky Hemp, 13¾c.@14¼c.; Flax and Jute, as to weight, 14c.@14¾c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Flour unchanged, dull. Wheat dull, lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 21; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 17; Extra do., $1 22; Amber Michigan, $1 07; October, $1 09; No. 1 Red, $1 11½; No. 2 do., $1 06½@$1 07; No. 3 do., $1 03; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 12¼. Corn firm, and in fair demand; High Mixed, 88c.; September, 86c.; October, 84½c.; Low Mixed, 87c. Oats dull, and low; No. 1, 53c.; October, 53½c.; Michigan, 53c.; Rejected, 49c.; White, 56c. Freights unchanged. Receipts—45,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—25,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Wheat quiet; sales, 2 cars No. 1 White Michigan at $1 35. Rye steady at 90c. Corn very dull; Western Mixed, 98c. Oats easier and in fair request; sales, 3 cars No. 2 White State at 63c.; 1 car No. 1 White at 64½c. Barley held very firm; sales, 2 cars No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 30; 1 car No. 1 Western at $1 32½; 1 car No. 2 do. at $1 27½; 9,600 bushels four-rowed State, afloat, at $1 30; 9,000 bushels two-rowed State, to arrive by the middle of October, on private terms.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 04½ for No. 1; 97⅝c. for No. 2; September, 97⅜c.; October, 93¾c. Oats scarce and higher, at 51c. for No. 2. Corn dull and lower, at 83c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye—No. 1 nominally 92c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, cash or September, $1 18. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3⅜c.; to Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,800 bbls. Flour; 1,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 19½@$1 19¾; No. 1 White, $1 16½; Michigan Amber, $1 10@$1 11. Corn dull and lower at 85c. Oats in good demand at 55c. Receipts—Flour 3,000 bbls., Wheat 50,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 1,000 bbls., Wheat 41,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Red, $1 11; No. 2 do., $1 05. Corn steady and firm; High Mixed, 91c.; Low Mixed, 90c.; in ears, on track, 86c.@87c. Oats steady and unchanged; No. 1 State, 55c.; No. 2 do., 53c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and scarce at $1 04@$1 06. Oats quiet and unchanged at 64c.@65c. Lard dull and drooping at 15¾c.@16¾c. Bacon in fair demand and lower; Shoulders, 11¼c.; Sides, 16¼c.@16½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—Cotton active and firmer; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 666 bales; gross, 1,162 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 1,300 bales; stock, 22,538 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 23.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 953 bales; gross, 953 bales; exports, coastwise, 69 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 12,920 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 23.—Cotton easy, demand fair; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,360 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,377 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 6,041 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 616 bales; exports, coastwise, 712 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 7,643 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 23.—Cotton steady and active; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,916 bales; gross, 1,954 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,473 bales; sales, 1,331 bales; stock, 10,790 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 23—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, is 2 ⅌ cent.; United States 10-40 Bonds, 104¼; Erie Railway Shares, 33¾@34; do., Preferred, 54½.

5:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000. Erie Railway Shares, 34½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 20c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 8,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., deliverable November and December, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 57s. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

5:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 37s. ⅌ quarter.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Tallow, 42s. ⅌ cwt. Sugar, 27s.@27s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 26s.@26s. 6d. for do., afloat.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 27s. 3d.@27s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

A RUSSIAN CRŒSUS.

The *Continental Herald* gave an account the other day of the opening of a Russian chapel erected in the Canton of Tessin by a Baron whom the local papers call "a Russian Crœsus." It seems that this gentleman has become so entranced by the scenery at Lugano that he has resolved on building a magnificent chateau in the neighborhood. The building will cost 5,000,000 francs, the decorations 800,000 francs, and the furniture about as much more; but this will be but a bagatelle to the owner if, as the Tessinois journals say, he has an annual income of over 15,000,000 francs. They set down his *entourage* as thirty Russian servants, sixteen Russian and Swedish singers, and sixty musicians, who cost him alone 150,000 francs a year. In order to gratify further his musical tastes a celebrated prima donna is engaged occasionally for his exclusive enjoyment, and by way of keeping his orchestra in practice the members of it are obliged to play at a certain hour each day throughout the year, although in the absence of M. le Baron there is not a single auditor. The Baron is said to have "sumptuous palaces" at Paris, Vienna, and Nice; to have made his money by speculations in Russian railways; to change every two years all his *personnel* and even his acquaintances, and to ignore completely his relatives.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Thursday, Sept. 24: Nos. 90, 91, 49½, 118, 127, 128, 131, 132.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The following is the calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874: Nos. 187, 238, 240, 241, 242, 247, 249, 250, 251, 252.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by ——, J.

Nos.	Nos.
10—Hadden vs. Houghtaling.	159—Riley vs. Corwin, &c.
48—O'Brien vs. Traynor.	160—Newell, &c., vs. King, &c.
60—Jessen, &c., vs. Peter, &c.	164—Phillips vs. Pace.
75—Bruce, &c., vs. Frasier, &c.	167—Xignes vs. Schwartz, &c.
91—Boyd, &c., vs. Montagnie.	168—Perry, Executor, vs. French.
102—Strupl vs. Strupl.	174—Shaw, &c., vs. Juilliard.
115—Fellows vs. Rooney, &c.	175—Clough vs. Haley, &c.
140—Matter of Shiffer.	181—Chapman vs. Garrett, &c.
144—Sofield vs. The Rahway Glue Co.	184—Wartzfelder, &c., vs. Hamburg.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
560—Brower vs. Hacker.	220—Cutter vs. Denning.
265—Heath vs. Hubbell.	221—Same vs. Same.
22—Howard vs. The Chalmers Spence Pat. N. C. Co.	228—Herder vs. Fischer.
	229—Herder vs. Messer, Jr.
411—Ogden vs. Duncalf et al.	235—Thurber vs. Stewart.
	236—Saward et al. vs. Constant.
13—Schmalting vs. Stahl.	359—Sloane et al. vs. Eastmond.
15—Kendall vs. Folger.	
158—McKee vs. Stripp.	294—Arnoux vs. May.
159—Wagner vs. Bayles.	918—Jacob vs. Raymond.
148—Keechler vs. Kavanagh et al.	1005—Horne vs. Gruggemein.
108—Zweig vs. Cahn.	1025—Casselman vs. Sacer.
869—Law et al. vs. Dalton.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Adjourned until Friday, Sept. 25.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
119—Gibbs vs. Hanson.	59—Stevens vs. Sherrard, Jr.
103—Faulke vs. Blinks.	
212—Kroeber vs. Foley.	658—Stuart vs. The National Mechanics' Banking Ass'n.
633—Goldberg vs. Richenberg.	
319—Blumer et al. vs. Schwab.	903—Celler, J., vs. Stricker.
320—Blumer et al. vs. Schwarz.	950—Gans et al. vs. Martin.
377—Lowenthal vs. Conner.	965—Cohen vs. Hickling.
	976—Quackenbush vs. Posnanski et al.
400—Fitzsimmons vs. Dinkelspiel.	1051—Captaneo vs. Galli.
406—Parda vs. Henriques.	945—Shaw vs. Bramhall et al.
436—Calkin vs. Swift.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

John F. Casey; felonious assault and battery.	William McManus, grand larceny.
Stephen Brown, grand larceny.	John Ryan and Charles E. Moulton, grand larceny.
Denis Gillespie, grand larceny.	Martin Nachtman; violation of the Excise laws.
Frank Wilson, grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

James A. L. Pardee vs. Hester A. L. Pardee; judgment of divorce granted in favor of plaintiff.

Meeks, Receiver, vs. Gall et al.; motion denied.

The Diamond State Iron Company vs. Randall et al.; Archer et al. vs. Barrett; White vs. Sullivan; Howland vs. Ashmore; Smith vs. Quinn; Vanderhoef vs. Turnbull; Sonneborn vs. Menzesheimer et al.; Sonneborn vs. Seligman; Sonneborn vs. Seligman et al.; Meeks vs. Gall et al.; Knopp vs. Knopp; Batjer vs. Batjer; orders granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

The People of the State of New-York vs. Templeton; writ of error allowed; memorandum.

In the matter of Wilson; memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Donohue.

Willard vs. Conner; motion granted.

In the matter of Gonzales, &c.; granted.

Kretz vs. Cameron; referee's report confirmed; decree granted.

Parish vs. Sherman; Meyers vs. The Plattsburg and Whitehall Railroad Company; motion denied.

Jones vs. Gilbert; allowance of five per cent.

Read vs. Reeve; motion denied without costs.

Campbell et al. vs. Mueller; reference ordered.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Tracey et al. vs. Watson; order denying motion for new trial granted, with $10 costs against the defendant.

Ames et al. vs. Bliss, Impleaded, &c.; case and amendments settled.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF BANKS FOR NON-SERVICE OF NOTICE OF PROTEST.

Griggs et al. vs. The Union Trust Company.—The plaintiff deposited a note with defendant for collection, with a request to the Cashier (the note being unpaid at maturity) to serve notice of protest on one of the indorsers. The Cashier sent the notice by mail, and it failing to reach the indorser within proper time, the latter was released from liability in a suit brought against him to recover the amount. Plaintiff thereupon now sues to recover the amount from the bank on the ground that its authorized agent, the Cashier, had failed to give notice of protest as he had agreed. The Cashier proved that he had no authority from the bank to contract to serve such notice, and that it was no part of his proper duties as the bank's officer.

On motion of defendant's counsel, the complaint was dismissed, on the ground that the Cashier had no authority to make the contract set up in the complaint.

A BUSINESS NOTE—A QUESTION OF USURY.

Griffin vs. De Wilde et al.—Plaintiff brought suit to recover on a note for $530 made by defendants, given to one Betts as a business accommodation, and by the latter sold to plaintiff for $500. The defense set up was that the note being in its inception an accommodation and not a regular business note, and having been sold to plaintiff at a usurious rate he was not a bona fide holder thereof, and could not recover in the suit as such.

Judge Gross denied a motion to dismiss complaint made on this ground, he holding that the evidence showing that defendants had given the note to Betts to help him in his business, and with the understanding that the latter was to raise money on it, it thereby became business paper, and in the absence of any restriction from the makers that it was to be discounted only, he had a right to raise money thereon by selling it at any rate he could. The jury found in favor of plaintiff.

Buell & Statts, for plaintiff; D. & T. McMahon, for defendants.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Before Judge McAdam and a Jury.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.

Wheelock vs. Plass, (surviving partner.)—Plaintiff sued to recover the value of a quantity of gasoline sold to parties in Lancaster, Penn., the order being received by a telegram from defendant while at Lancaster. The bills were furnished to the parties to whom the goods were sold, and drafts drawn against them for the amount. The drafts being dishonored, plaintiff sued defendant, as the party through whom the order was received. Defendant set up in defense that he acted merely as the agent of the parties ordering the goods and to whom they were delivered, and, therefore, not liable.

The court held that if the defendant ordered the goods as for himself he was liable; if as agent, and was authorized to give the order, he was not liable; that the reception and retention of the goods by the parties receiving them would make them liable only in certain specified cases, within which it was left to the jury to determine from the evidence if this case was embraced. The jury found in favor of the plaintiff.

Malcom, Campbell & Busteed, and Douglas for plaintiff; M. M. Budlong for defendant.

A MODERN PYGMALION.

The Paris *Droit* relates that a man has just died in the Bicêtre Asylum whose lunacy had a very singular origin. His name was Justin, and he exhibited wax-work figures at Montrouge, his gallery consisting of contemporary celebrities and great criminals. On a pedestal in the centre was the figure of a young girl, remarkable for her graceful figure and perfect features, her hair falling in long curls over her naked shoulders. Justin had named her Eliza, and was so struck by her beauty that he passed hours in contemplating her. She seemed to him to speak, and her blue eyes, with their long eyelashes, seemed to respond to his passion. Under the influence of this illusion he neglected his business, and for want of a showman to puff it people no longer visited the gallery. Poverty succeeded easy circumstances; the modern Pygmalion could not separate himself from Eliza. His wife was obliged to sleep on a bare mattress, and when she remonstrated he ill-treated her. Irritated at the unjust harshness, she one day destroyed the wax figure. Justin was furious on seeing the fragments, and seizing a broomstick he struck his wife and would have killed her, had not her cries drawn the neighbors to her assistance. Justin, who had lost his reason, had to be secured, and was an inmate of Bicêtre for five years, living up to the last under the charm of Eliza, whose image seemed always before him.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS IN OCEANIA.

It may be remembered, says the London *Academy*, that when Magellan discovered the Philippines he was astonished to light upon an Arabic alphabet in use at Cabu. On inquiry he found that somewhere about the ninth century some Mohammedan priests from Oman had landed here, and taught their natives the Koran. Only some few isolated facts are known concerning the population of the islands of Oceania before the discovery by European voyagers, and any addition to our knowledge, however small, is, therefore, of great value. A Manilla paper announces the discovery of some prehistoric remains, apparently akin to those of Mexico and the United States, on the little islands of Rota and Tinian, which form part of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands. We have as yet but very scanty particulars of these antiquities, but they appear to consist in each case of two series of eight stone pyramids, standing in two rows, at intervals of twelve feet, the base being twelve feet square and the height thirty-six feet. The summit is crowned by a kind of large cup equal in diameter to the diagonal of the base. Unfortunately the description of these pyramids given us leaves much to be desired, but there is little doubt that they belong to an age anterior to the Spanish conquest, and that they cannot possibly be ascribed to a race at all similar to the vindictive and degraded aborigines of the archipelago. From the present description these monuments would seem to have much in common with the prehistoric remains found in Mexico and some of the United States.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.
on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.
Rooms—Superior. Supervision—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.
Patrons—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:
H. M. Alexander, John Brooks, Dr. S. T. Hubbard, Jno. Auchincloss, Adam T. Bruce, John L. Melcher, John Adriance, Benjamin Curtis, Orson D. Munn, Jas. B. Adriance, Henry Day, Wm. H. Osborn, Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, Jas. H. Goadby, James Somerville, John S. Boyd, Parker Handy, Homer H. Stuart.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE.
No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children No. 12 East 47th st., Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, and also the new branch at Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874. An early attendance is specially requested. School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST., RESERVOIR PARK,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park.
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:
T. S. Hastings, D. D., G. L. Prentiss, D. D., Howard Crosby, D. D., H. E. Montgomery, D. D., T. Gallaudet, D. D., Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D., J. O. Murray, D. D., Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., E. H. Chapin, D. D., Prof. C. Short, LL. D., H. D. Ganse, D. D., Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERCISES will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

SEABURY SEMINARY.
No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys' under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.
NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.
References:
Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad.
For particulars address
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE WILL RE-open Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

MISS MEEKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21,
At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY.
No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages.
FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

MISS PERINE.
No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, home-like, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

MISS. BURGESS
WILL REOPEN her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

NEWPORT, R. I.—HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Preparation for Harvard and other Colleges, and for business; German and French taught; commences, Sept. 15. Address H. H. FAY, or J. R. LESLIE, Principals.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER HOME classes for young ladies and children on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th st.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THOROUGH instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N.J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

A KINDERGARTEN WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olssen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

MR. HAMMOND'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 493 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) will open Sept. 21.

$300 FOR 40 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
111th year began MONDAY, Sept. 14.
SCHOOL.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,
Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.
This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.
Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.
It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 29. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT,
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Reopens Sept. 21
Elementary Class for boys from eight upwards.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.
A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERman Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $280 per annum.
Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her
KINDERGARTEN
will enter on its third year on the same day.

DR. J. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French Institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.
Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

MRS. SYLVANUS REEDS' ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York, re-opens Oct. 1. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them. Mrs. REED is at home and will receive applications in person or by letter.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 35 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the playground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail.
Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments.
M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will reopen their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIest education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 28 Lafayette place.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHEST CITY reference, desires private pupils; preparing for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box 187 *Times* Office.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY—new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

A HARVARD GRADUATE WISHES ONE OR two evening pupils. Address A. Z., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.
They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.
They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.
Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.
Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.
Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.
The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.
N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL. NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS WHITCOMB, 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.
The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute.
Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY, (UP town, No. 1,275 Broadway.)—Book-keeping, arithmetic, higher mathematics, penmanship, English branches; day and evening; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; backward persons privately taught.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

THE MISSES ANGIER WILL OPEN A SCHOOL for young girls on the last Monday in September, at their residence, No. 58 Irving place. For circulars and references, apply at the above address.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school, for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day Schoool for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.
Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.
MISS M. W. WARREN.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS ISABEL S. MOORE will reopen Sept. 29, in Sunday-school-room of New Jerusalem Church, No. 114 East 35th st.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

DR. CALLISENS' DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. 17.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, 358 LEXINGTON av., between 40th and 41st sts., will reopen Sept. 21.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS' BUREAU, NO. 67 WEST 35TH st.—Schools and parents promptly supplied with efficient and reliable teachers, especially for languages, music, and drawing. Teachers recommended only when found capable. ALMA E. MITCHELL, No. 67 West 35th st. Open from 10 to 3.

ABOUT 20,000 TEACHERS IN THE 37 STATES change schools annually. The "Mutual Introduction Plan" readily provides suitable and efficient teachers for all vacancies in every State. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

A FOREIGN LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT for a few hours daily to teach finishing music, singing, English, French, German, Italian, &c. Address Mrs. S., care of F. W. Christern, foreign bookseller, No. 77 University place.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION AS visiting governess, to instruct children under fifteen in all the English branches and French; best references given. Call on or address Miss PITCHER, No. 22 West 14th st., City.

A WELL-EDUCATED ENGLISH LADY would like to engage with a family as daily governess to two or more children, to give instruction in English, French, and music. Address E. W., No. 213 East 53d st.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED LADY, EXPERIENCED in her profession, has a few morning hours disengaged. Address Miss G. F. E., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A YALE GRADUATE DESIRES TO GIVE PRIvate instruction; the best references offered. Address K., No. 243 5th av.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.
Aug. 7, 1874.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the Bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of September, 1874, at 12:30 P. M., for account of whom it may concern: One hundred and seventy-two of the first mortgage convertible bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railway Company, for $1,000 each, payable in gold May 1, 1919; interest at seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, in gold, in New-York or London. Also fifty first mortgage convertible bonds, (Pacific division,) of the same railway company, for $1,000 each, payable Jan. 1, 1909. Also fifty first mortgage (Muscatine Western Extension) convertible bonds of the same railway company, for $1,000 each, payable Sept 1, 1908. Also fifty Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company's first mortgage sinking fund bonds for $1,000 each, payably (in gold) July 1, 1902. Also thirty-eight eight per cent. bonds of the State of Alabama, for $1,000 each, payable first Monday of January, 1892, and six bonds of the County of Lowndes, Mississippi, for $1,000 each, payable Nov. 1, 1889. All with interest coupons attached, and all pledged as collateral. The sale will be in lots to suit purchasers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, by Edward A. Lawrence, Esq., Auctioneer, the following stocks belonging to the estate of the late James B. Taylor, viz.: 20 Shares New-York Printing Company Stock; 50 Shares Broadway and 7th av. Railroad Company; 300 Shares Bleecker st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 17 Shares Transcript Association; 200 Shares Dry Dock East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company Stock; 2,000 Shares Proprietors City of Brunswick, Ga.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 18, 1874.
EDWARD H. TRACY, LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executors of James B. Taylor, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL offer for sale at public auction through Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, on the 23d day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, a lot of promissory notes and open accounts (amounting to about $23,000.) due and belonging to the estate of Solomon Rapp, bankrupt. JOHN J. BONIFACE, Assignee, No. 86 Front st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.—FRIDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 A. M., at the Central Sales-rooms, Willoughby st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale. Large and general assortment of excellent furniture, Plympton bedstead, (cost $260,) library bookcases, wardrobes, minor doors, pianos, parlor suites, fine engravings, pier and mantel mirrors, &c., &c.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., at 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for the repairs and alterations to be made on the premises corner of 10th av. and 129th st., Grammar School No. 43.
DAVID B. KNAPP, Chairman.
Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the same place, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for new seats, &c., for Primary Department of Grammar School No. 4, on Rivington st., near Ridge st.
FREDERICK GERMANN, Chairman.
Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for additions to steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 33, on West 28th st., near 10th av.
H. D. BANNEY, M. D., Chairman.
Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, for new stoves, &c., for Grammar School No. 9, on 82d st., near the Boulevard.
JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.
Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the same place, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874, for repairing the steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 65, at West Farms.
MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
The name of the party submitting the proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal. L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 5th day of October, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for furnishing the Normal College buildings with lightning-rods.
Sealed proposals will also be received by said committee, at the same time and place, for iron railings, &c., for inclosing the site of said buildings.
Sealed proposals will also be received by said committee, at the same time and place, for the flagging, curbing, &c., required for walks and yards around said buildings.
Specifications and drawings may be seen, and all necessary information obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder, proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The names of parties submitting proposals must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing a proposal.
The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
JAMES W. FARR, JOHN CROSBY BROWN, ALBERT KLAMROTH, RANH. W. TOWNSEND, JAMES M. HALSTEAD. } Committee on Normal Schools.
Dated New-York, Sept. 19, 1874.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 17, 1874.
PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN WICOMICO RIVER, Maryland, will be received until noon of Oct. 17, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information, can be had on application at this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John F. Butterworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1874.
AUGUSTA J. SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM JAY, Administrator
s10-law6mT Of John F. Butterworth, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 46th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1874.
MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.
ap9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, CHARLES H. ISHAM, } Executors.
jy9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated, New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.
mh19-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, THOMAS PAYTON, } Executors.
ap30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.
JAS. W. WESTERFIELD, JOHN BARBERIE, } Executors.
jy16-law6mTh*

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARble and marbleised mantels, all kinds floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleised mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26	*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14
*Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30	Java, Saturday, Oct. 17
Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 3	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21
*Abyssinia, Wed., Oct. 7	Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24
China, Saturday, Oct. 10	*Scotia, Wed'day, Oct. 28

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..............SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, SURMONT..............Saturday..Oct. 3
ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ..............Saturday..Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..............Saturday..Oct. 31
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.
Elysia, Saturday...Sept. 26 | California, Saturday, Oct. 17
Victoria, Saturday..Oct. 3 | Utopia, Saturday....Oct. 24
Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 10 | Bolivia, Saturday....Oct. 31
RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
As low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA..............Wednesday, Sept. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..............Wednesday, Oct. 7
STATE OF FLORIDA..............Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF NEVADA..............Wednesday, Oct. 21
STATE OF VIRGINIA..............Wednesday, Oct. 28
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Erin.......Sept. 26, 3 P. M. | The Queen...Oct. 10, 3 P. M.
Egypt......Oct. 3, 11 A. M. | England.......Oct. 17, 9 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..............Saturday, Oct. 10, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..............Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..............Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..............Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..............Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HOHENSTAUFFEN, Capt. H. C. FRANKE, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..............$100 gold.
Second cabin.............. 60 gold.
Steerage.............. 24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..............Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..............Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..............Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..............Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Sept 24.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Saturday, Sept. 26.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Sept. 29.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
FOR HAVANA.
CITY OF MERIDA..............Thursday, Sept. 24
CITY OF HAVANA, (via Nassau.)..............Thursday, Oct. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK..............Thursday, Oct. 8
CITY OF MEXICO..............Saturday, Oct. 10
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..............Saturday, Oct. 10
CUBA..............Saturday, Oct. 31
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 29
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Oct. 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Oct. 13.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..............Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..............Sept. 22
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS..............Sept. 15.
CLARIBEL..............Oct. 9.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:30 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M. Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.
FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.
For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O. C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, 22d....11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d......4:00 P. M.
Wedn'day, 23d.. 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 24th....6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 24th.. 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 25th......7:00 A. M.
Friday, 25th..... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 26th....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th.. 3:30 P. M.	Monday, 28th......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th. 10:00 A. M.	Wedn'day, 30th. 7:00 A. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP,
Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,
Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Mr. Henry Wimmer lost his life on the cars, and left his wife and three children (one only three days old) in destitute circumstances. Generous people willing to aid where aid is really needed can address or call at No. 332 East 9th st., Room No. 7.

FOR SALE.—A CHEAP DUPARQUET & HUOT French oyster and chop bench; only used two months. Inquire at No. 364 Canal st., in the saloon.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MILTON CALDWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,884.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Milton Caldwell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1874.
s24-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. WILCOX and RALPH J. WRIGHT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John H. Wilcox and Ralph J. Wright, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM L. EARLE and SAMUEL S. EARLE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Abraham L. Earle and Samuel S. Earle, of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name and style of A. L. Earle & Son, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 28th day of August A. D. 1874.
MOSES M. ROBINSON, Assignee,
No. 59 William street, New-York City.
a17-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MILTON CALDWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,884.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Milton Caldwell, of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, formerly carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1874.
MILES G. MOIES, Assignee,
No. 81 Cedar street, Room No. 2, New-York City.
Southern District of New-York, ss.—I hereby designate *The New-York Times* and *New-York Commercial Advertiser* as the newspapers in which the above notices shall be published. JAMES F. DWIGHT,
a17-law3wTh* Register in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 2d day of March, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES K. HAWKES, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
a10-law3wTh. No. 40 Wall st., New-York.